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Canada, Labour, Dept. of

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister—HON. W. A. GORDON

Deputy Minister—W. M. DICKSON

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

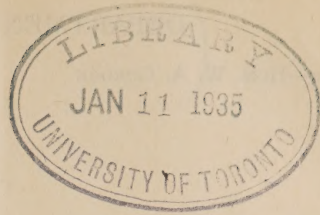
VOLUME XXXIV

FOR THE YEAR  
1934



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#### ERRATA

- On page 46, column 2—*Re* the note on ballot of employees of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company *see* further note on page 99.
- On page 307, column 2, end of seventh paragraph—the names of the members of the Board of Industrial Relations are correctly given on page 419.
- On page 312, column 1, third line—for "1934" read "1933".
- On page 323, column 2, third line from bottom of page—for "1921" read 1929.
- On page 692, in the heading above table, for "June" read "May".
- In *Supplement to January issue* ("Wages and hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1932 and 1934") on page 35, column 2, 12th line from bottom of page, insert British Columbia above the words "Surface Labour".
- On page 36, column 1, at top, delete the words "Ontario and Quebec—*Con.*" and insert "British Columbia—*Con.*"



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# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**E**MPLOYMENT at the beginning of December, 1933, showed a further expansion, the eighth consecutive gain reported since April. The increase was particularly interesting in that it reversed the downward movement which hitherto has invariably characterized the situation in the early winter. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 8,428 employers, whose payrolls were enlarged from 845,793 on November 1 to 850,486 at the beginning of December. Reflecting this advance, the index (average 1926=100) rose from 91.3 on the former date to 91.8 on December 1. This is the highest figure in two years. On December 1 in the twelve preceding years, the index was as follows: 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3.

At the beginning of December, 1933, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 20.4 in comparison with percentages of 19.8 at the beginning of November, and with 22.8 at the beginning of December, 1932. The December percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,722 labour organizations covering a membership of 146,946 persons.

Reports received during November, 1933, from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a gain over October and also over November a year ago in the average daily placements effected. This was largely due to the various municipal and provincial relief works in progress throughout the Dominion. Vacancies in November, 1933, numbered 41,475, applications 68,660, and there were 39,709 placements in regular and casual employment.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was higher in December at \$15.83 as compared with \$15.72 the previous month. The increase was due mainly to seasonal in-

creases in the prices of eggs and butter which more than offset decreases in the prices of meats and potatoes. Some comparative figures for earlier dates are \$15.41 for June, 1933, the low point; \$16.01 for December, 1932; \$22.11 for December, 1929; \$21.40 for December, 1926; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.26 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again slightly higher at 69.0 for December as compared with 68.7 in November and 63.6 in February, the low point. Figures for certain earlier dates are 64.0 in December, 1932; 96.0 in December, 1929; 97.9 in December, 1926; 96.4 in December, 1921; 164.3 in May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.4 in December, 1914. The advance in December was due in large measure to higher prices for live stock, butter, fresh and cured meats.

The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions are given in the table on page 3. The index of the physical volume of business in November was somewhat lower than in October but it was still 28 per cent above the low point reached in February and 13 per cent above November, 1932. Of the chief components of the index electric power output was substantially higher than in the previous month while mineral production, manufacturing, construction and distribution were lower. As compared with a year ago, however, all these factors except construction were higher. Figures available for December indicate further improvement in employment and in wholesale prices, the indexes of which were both higher than in November, the reverse of the movement last year during the same period. Car loadings and contracts awarded were lower than in November but were substantially higher than a year ago. Production of iron and steel increased.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during December showed very little change from that recorded for the previous month, the number of workers involved also being practically unchanged although the number of

strikes and lockouts recorded was substantially lower, the high figures for the first two items being due largely to the expansion during December of the disputes involving pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario and Quebec and to a strike of woollen factory workers in Hespeler, Ont. As compared with December, 1932, the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was slightly larger, while the number of workers involved was almost twice as great and the time loss over five times that recorded for the same month last year. There were in existence during the month fourteen disputes, involving 4,098 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 49,653 working days, as compared with twenty disputes, involving 3,974 workers and resulting in a time loss of 49,543 working days in November. In December, 1932, there were on record twelve disputes, involving 2,854 workers and resulting in a time loss of 9,146 working days. At the end of the month there was on record one dispute, recorded as a strike or lockout, involving approximately 134 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off by the union.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited and certain of their employees. The text of this report, with particulars of recent proceedings under the Act appears on page 8 of this issue.

#### **Supplements on Wages and Hours of Labour and on Prices**

Two supplements are published with this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, continuing the series on wages and on prices issued annually in January in recent years. The first is the seventeenth report in the "Wages and Hours of Labour" series, and gives information as to the year 1933, with comparative figures for 1932 and earlier years; it contains tables showing the wages and working hours of the principal classes of labour throughout the Dominion in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement in retail and wholesale prices in Canada in 1933 and in previous years; tables are also given showing the movement of prices in other countries throughout the world.

#### **Canadians invited to study problem of world peace**

The League of Nations Society in Canada has invited social organizations throughout the Dominion to participate in a special effort to promote the study by Canadians of the problem of preserving world peace. An appeal in support of the movement was issued at Ottawa on January 7, signed by the leaders of the three major political parties, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and Mr. J. S. Woodsworth. The appeal was in part as follows:—

"The League of Nations Society in Canada offers an outline of study in which all our citizens may participate. Without commenting on the details of this project, we commend it to the Canadian people and urge them to inform themselves of the issues which confront the world at the present time. Without doubt world peace is menaced to-day as at no time since the close of the Great War. Canadians did their part nobly in that war and know only too well its horror and its cost in blood and treasure. Another such conflict might imperil western civilization. The people of this country worked together in the war. We ask them now to work together in the nobler task of helping to substitute for the use of violence and force in international relations, the principles of law and justice upon which a world society as well as a national society must rest."

An outline of study for groups or individuals has been prepared by the League of Nations Society, whose headquarters are at Ottawa.

#### **B.C. Hours of Work Regulations to be revised**

Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and chairman of the Board of Adjustment administering the Hours of Work Act, 1923, stated recently that the regulations under the Act, which have been in effect since 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1925, page 346; September, 1925, page 881, etc.), and which permit overtime in certain cases (beyond the statutory 8-hour day), were being studied with a view to their revision in order to bring them into conformity with prevailing conditions. Mr. Bell stated that there would be strict supervision of industry in regard to the practice of overtime work: "The need for employers of labour," he said, "to eliminate overtime and prevent excessive hours so that available employment may be distributed over the greatest possible number of workers, was never greater than it is to-day, and co-operation towards this end is the paramount need of the day."



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1933			1932		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	86,991,972	104,637,964	101,886,244	72,069,839	84,390,471	94,254,899
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	35,367,553	43,711,559	41,126,259	28,961,212	37,769,047	37,094,525
Exports, Canadian produce... \$	50,928,856	60,384,590	60,213,729	42,615,796	45,944,520	56,626,095
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,688,215	6,414,363	5,918,903	7,040,648	6,634,810
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,837,469,562	2,823,357,264	2,084,605,132	2,466,314,238	2,367,179,485
Bank notes in circulation..... \$			133,042,841	127,074,824	125,047,564	133,027,195
Bank deposits, savings..... \$			1,349,769,247	1,377,520,115	1,378,063,124	1,370,553,538
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$			912,211,074	964,023,809	998,934,028	1,017,746,959
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	72.2	73.7	70.4	51.3	53.4	54.8
Preferred stocks.....	60.2	59.1	59.7	50.2	52.2	52.9
(1) Index of interest rates.....	98.5	97.3	94.6	102.7	102.3	98.1
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	69.0	68.7	67.9	64.0	64.8	65.0
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.83	15.72	15.78	16.01	16.10	16.40
Business failures, number.....			144	196	229	199
Business failures, liabilities... \$			2,321,926	7,836,377	4,342,717	3,439,220
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	91.8	91.3	90.4	83.2	84.7	86.7
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	20.4	19.8	19.8	22.8	22.0	20.4
Immigration.....		1,096	1,390	938	1,258	1,723
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue (freight)..... cars	143,472	181,682	204,708	131,332	175,767	195,301
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$		13,287,651	14,662,314		13,039,473	15,528,981
Operating expenses..... \$			10,350,857	10,588,958	10,686,323	11,108,806
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		10,389,925	11,984,497	9,701,199	10,730,832	12,279,731
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		6,804,113	7,926,050	7,390,450	7,406,540	8,356,157
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,441,503,348	1,740,345,489	2,181,191,509	2,607,160,393
Building permits..... \$		1,609,874	1,762,347	2,553,373	2,505,309	3,170,570
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	8,207,600	10,637,200	15,014,300	4,190,100	10,170,400	8,875,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	38,612	29,592	27,002	27,031	14,149	6,731
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	49,557	43,099	48,496	30,755	37,088	17,102
Ferro-alloys..... tons	2,228	7,583	9,563	1,090	1,544	1,599
Coal..... tons		1,339,678	1,548,887	1,160,355	1,253,947	1,229,167
Crude petroleum imports..... gal		91,760,000	91,710,000	32,810,000	51,710,000	83,450,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,892,000	5,780,000	2,109,000	3,568,000	2,704,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		19,058,000	12,288,000	13,819,000	15,376,000	7,029,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,896,000	1,588,000	1,283,000	1,070,000	857,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd ft.		183,571,505	170,904,912	80,490,623	99,827,808	110,128,787
Flour production..... brls.		1,827,340	1,650,557	1,009,799	1,942,844	1,721,598
(4) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	139,000,893	112,533,399	87,617,000	122,456,630	115,873,720	106,613,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,371,253	1,833,771	978,064	1,361,334	1,599,190
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		56,751,000	52,187,000	46,231,000	48,224,000	44,843,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		33,896,000	31,253,000	33,249,000	33,739,000	29,657,000
Newsprint..... tons		193,720	191,450	138,680	161,330	157,510
Automobiles, passenger.....		1,503	2,723	1,561	1,669	2,361
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		85.5	88.2	72.6	75.8	75.3
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		83.9	87.4	67.7	71.8	70.4
Mineral production.....		99.2	117.7	90.5	86.4	99.3
Manufacturing.....		86.2	87.9	70.2	72.3	70.6
Construction.....		37.3	42.6	19.5	39.4	30.7
Electric power.....		158.1	148.8	131.3	134.4	127.8
DISTRIBUTION.....		89.9	90.5	86.1	86.9	88.8
Trade employment.....		112.8	113.9	113.4	111.6	113.7
Carloadings.....		62.9	62.6	58.4	60.1	59.8
Imports.....		77.4	71.6	59.8	70.6	67.5
Exports.....		58.3	67.6	47.5	47.3	66.4

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(6) Figures for four weeks ending December 30, 1933, and corresponding previous periods.

(7) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 2, November 4 and October 7, 1933: December 3, November 5 and October 8, 1932.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

Notice was published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, December 7, 1933, that Messrs. Adam Bell (chairman), Robert Morrison, and N. deW. Lyons have been appointed pursuant to the "Hours of Work Act, 1923," to be and constitute the Board of Adjustment defined by the said Act.

Public hearings were held by the Board during December at Victoria and Vancouver to receive recommendations and comments from persons interested or concerned regarding the regulations now in force which have been made pursuant to the Act and any modifications or cancellations thereof or additions thereto.

#### **Agreement on hours of work on Montreal tramways**

The intimation made last September by the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of Quebec, that it might be necessary to bring the employees of the Montreal Tramways Company under the operation of the Hours of Work Act, 1933, was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1933, page 374. Subsequently the company and its employees asked for time in which to come to an agreement, and a meeting was held on November 17 the men being represented by a special committee representing the International and Catholic Unions, and on the other side were representatives of the Montreal Tramways Company. At this conference a tentative agreement was reached under which it was decided that no employee of the company could work more than 54 hours a week. Secondly, it was decided that those who have the right to work from 45 to 54 hours a week in exercise of seniority rights, must work such hours within a period of six days. Hitherto the week was on a seven-day basis. "Spare" men are not to work more than 42 hours within a period of seven days.

In a statement on January 5 the Minister said: "It will be noticed that this redistribution of hours does a great deal in the matter of more equitable arrangements as to work, since it cuts down a 63-hour week, generally, to one of 54, maximum. The hours of work no longer to be done by the senior men will give the younger men a better chance of making adequate incomes. Under the old arrangements they suffered seriously from reduced hours."

#### **Hours of work of gasoline station employees at Montreal**

gasoline stations. This Act, which limits

The intimation made last September by the Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of Quebec, that it might be necessary to bring the employees of the Mont-

working hours to 40 hours in the week, now applies to the Building industry throughout the Province (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1933, page 701, and August, page 776). The secretary of the Council, in a published statement, said that some gasoline station employees were required to work as much as 90 hours per week, for wages as low as \$15. He stated further that the international labour movement will exert pressure upon the Provincial Government to give some relief for this type of workman, despite the fact that gasoline station employees are not organized into unions and do not form a part of the trades union movement.

#### **Self-help among the unemployed at Montreal**

In continuation of the series of bulletins on the constructive use of leisure time (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1933, page 1091) the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare has published a report dealing with the special needs of men and boys. While the unemployed are primarily concerned with obtaining work, they have also, it is stated, shown willingness to take advantage of opportunities for self-improvement, with considerable ability to help each other in this direction. One experiment for mutual help has been tried out at Montreal with some success. A "questionnaire" was circulated through the central office where the men came for relief, asking them to state if they had any qualifications that would enable them to lead a small class in any subject, including any form of athletics or handicraft, as well as academic subjects. "The response was quite surprising," the bulletin states, "and several classes were organized almost at once utilizing the services of some of the men as instructors. It might be possible to carry out similar projects on a much wider scale. The following up of the questionnaire by steering the men into already organized classes operated by various agencies in the community (on a free basis so long as they remain unemployed), might be attempted, indeed has already been attempted with some success."

The need for recreation facilities in connection with relief projects is emphasized in the bulletin: "It should be the duty of the administration in each instance to take charge of organizing for the profitable use of the men's free time. There need be no elaborate provision, but especially in the winter months there is emphatically a definite need for a certain amount. The quantity of the equipment will depend on the number of men engaged, but should include as a minimum:



a generous supply of reading matter—books, magazines and newspapers; a few pairs of boxing gloves; checkers and boards; material for whittling. If there are any musicians in camp—and what large group of men is quite without them?—every effort should be made to see that they are supplied with instruments, such as banjos, accordeons, harmonicas or guitars. If necessary an appeal to the public might be made for these. Group singing should be given every encouragement. Summer equipment should include softball supplies. Horseshoes and pegs will probably not require much hunting in the average construction camp. A football league should be organized in every camp.”

### Unemployed workers' education in Great Britain

The educational work carried on by the Workers' Educational Association on behalf of the unemployed in Great Britain is described in the 13th annual report of the Association, covering the period ending May 31, 1933. Thousands of unemployed men and women attended the ordinary classes, and also the special lectures and short courses provided for unemployed groups throughout the country. The courses are of a non-vocational character. The Association co-operates with other educational bodies, provided that the autonomy of the W.E.A. is maintained, and that the education given is of a type which the Association is qualified to provide. Special mention is made of the work in rural districts, which “has brought a new impulse and interest in the village life.”

A recent report by the Adult Education Committee of the Board of Education (England and Wales) refers to the value of the educational work carried on by voluntary organizations such as the W.E.A., supplementing the work of the official education authorities. “There are solid reasons,” the report states, “for maintaining the existing partnership between statutory and voluntary bodies. The division of functions on which this partnership is based is to the advantage of both, and is a unique phenomenon in the history of adult education. The wide diversity of interests which exists among students can only be focused by voluntary bodies working independently, but united as a federal whole within the framework of the Adult Education Regulations. Speaking generally, the adult education movement is unsystematic and this causes difficulties both to local education authorities in the administration of their areas and also to voluntary bodies in their approach to local education authorities.

The remedy lies in schemes of local co-operation, of which several excellent examples exist. Such schemes, which can be varied to suit local circumstances, act as a clearing-house, avoid overlapping, and preserve the necessary balance as between different types of courses.”

### Co-operation recommended for Manitoba fishermen

The appointment last year of a commission to inquire into conditions in the fishing industry in Manitoba, following an inquiry by a committee of the provincial legislature, was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1933, page 702. In their report, recently issued, the commissioners suggest a way to overcome the evils of uneconomic competition and at the same time restrain collective action from becoming monopoly control; they seek also to obtain a greater regulatory control over United States companies or their Canadian subsidiaries which produce or buy fish in Manitoba. The report recommends: (1) the establishment of a clearing house, members of which are to consist of the holders of exporter's licences, representatives of the fishermen, and representatives of the government; (2) an inter-provincial conference to be called immediately to consider the situation which is developing in the United States under the National Recovery Act, and to consider what action can be taken in respect thereto; (3) in view of the peculiarly national problems involved in the marketing of fish, consideration to be given by the conference mentioned in the second recommendation, to the turning over of the administration of all commercial fisheries to the federal government.

“Curtailement of production and a system of orderly marketing,” the commissioners suggest, “would appear to be the only way by which the fishermen can obtain a fair return on their investment of time and money. Co-operation is the only way by which this can be attained. Such co-operation must not only exist between the fishermen themselves, and the distributing agencies themselves, but as between the fishermen and the agencies.

“We cannot refrain from suggesting to the fishermen that collective action should be a permanent feature of the industry. Such action should not be born in mere discontent, or to be directed solely against existing abuses which they may rightly believe should be removed. Its purpose should be the attainment of progressive improvements in the whole industry, and conditions in the industry cannot in our judgment, be greatly improved unless the fishermen are organized



not only to protect the welfare of the group, but also to make their contribution in working co-operatively with the distributors and the government in deciding what courses to follow."

**Prize for Essay  
on Co-operative  
Organization  
of Industry**

The Robert Owen Foundation, a non-political, Canadian organization, incorporated in the Dominion of Canada in 1932 for the purpose of encouraging, by education and otherwise, the co-operative organization of industry and community, will grant a cash prize of \$50 to the writer of the best essay, not exceeding 3,000 words in length, on one of the following subjects:—

(1) Why and how existing industry enterprises should be organized on a co-operative basis;

(2) Study of co-operative effect by unemployed citizens. (Essayists writing on this topic should give a history or record of any one or more examples of co-operative self-help by unemployed citizens, in establishing communities, exchanging products or services, operating industrial enterprises, etc.);

(3) The place of co-operative societies within a socialist state. (By this it is intended that the essay should develop the argument for and against co-operative control of agriculture, industry and distribution in a state wholly socialistic or in the process of becoming such.)

The contest is open to all persons under thirty years of age, living in Canada. The essays must be mailed to the President of the Robert Owen Foundation, Mr. H. E. Langford, 91 Gothic Ave., Toronto, before March 15, 1934. The name of the writer should be submitted on a separate sheet, together with a note stating address, occupation, place and date of birth, and education received.

**Increase in  
home con-  
sumption of  
Canadian  
coal**

A report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on "Coal Statistics for Canada for the Calendar Year, 1932," calls attention to the recent increase in the home market for coal produced in Canada. "The research work done by the Federal Department of Mines on the coking of Canadian coals from both eastern and western deposits has resulted in an increase in consumption of Canadian coal for the manufacture of coke at Winnipeg and Montreal. The Saskatchewan coal operators have succeeded in increasing their sales by large scale stripping and open cut methods of mining which have reduced costs. Although British Columbia's coal output de-

clined in 1932, the coal operators in that province are apparently capturing a larger share of the available market than in previous years."

Imports of coal into Canada have declined sharply during the past two years. In 1930, Canada imported 18.8 million tons, in the following year 13.5 million tons, and in 1932 only 11.7 million tons. Despite this decline in total coal imports, anthracite receipts from Great Britain advanced 59.6 per cent. Importations of anthracite coal from the United States, on the other hand, decreased 24.6 per cent.

**"Civil works"  
for relief of  
unemployment  
in U.S.A.**

During November, President Roosevelt approved a plan for "civil works," designed to secure the participation of local bodies in the work of relieving unemployment. The new program originated in a meeting of State governors, mayors, engineers and relief administrators, held at Washington in the same month to discuss the best method for providing jobs instead of doles during the present winter. It was considered that former plans of work relief had generally resulted in a compromise, being neither true work nor true relief. The new plan is described in the *Survey* (New York), December, 1933, in an article by Russell H. Kurtz, of the Russell Sage Foundation. The writer represents its sponsors as outlining their plan as follows:—

"Let us take all the actual and potential public-work relief jobs in the country, and weave them together into a huge employment program under federal control. To finance them, we will divert \$400 million from the unexpended balances of the Public Works' Administration, \$100 million from the Federal Emergency Relief Fund and seek to enlist \$200 million or so more from state and local public funds. To avoid confusion with the operations of the Public Works Administration, and because of their different nature, we will call these projects Civil Works. To share in Public Works Administration funds, they must be under federal control, but in the interest of speed, diversity and local participation they should be prosecuted by local bodies. The way to achieve that is to put the whole show in the hands of the Emergency Relief Administrations, federal, state and local. But we must avoid the mistakes made in our local work-relief experience. Wages must be adequate to provide sufficient income to take these people entirely off the relief rolls. In fact, we will have to pay them the P.W.A. scale of wages

or the whole set-up will fail to qualify for a P.W.A. appropriation. Furthermore, we will be wise to make the program large enough to include as many as possible of the unemployed who are not on relief, for they are the real forgotten men of this situation."

**Proposed  
Medical Code  
for industry  
in U.S.A.**

A medical code for industrial employers has been presented in outline to the National Recovery Administration in the United States by the American College of Surgeons. Its general principles include the proposal that all industrial medical clinics be requested or required to conform to specified standards; that all new employees should have pre-employment examinations, and all employees annual health audits by the physician and surgeon employed by the industries; that industries establish individual or joint pathological and X-ray laboratories; that defects revealed by examinations be cared for by the industry in so far as they come within the scope of workmen's compensation or other state laws, and otherwise be referred to the family physician of the employee, who should be provided with the records and facilities of the industrial laboratories at minimum cost; that in so far as is possible, the facilities of the laboratories should be available to the family physician for the care of the families of employees and the medical department of the industry should correlate with him in making a diagnosis; that industries should utilize hospitals which are properly equipped and standardized, and that these hospitals should be used as far as feasible as health centres where physical examinations may be made.

**Proposed board  
to control  
cotton industry  
in Great  
Britain**

The *New Statesmen and Nation* (London), in its issue of December 16, outlines legislation to be proposed by the trade unions concerned for enactment by the Parliament of Great Britain, providing for the establishment of a statutory Cotton Control Board, as follows:—"The cotton trade unions have drawn up, in collaboration with the Trades Union Congress, and presented to the employers, a complete scheme for the control and reorganization of the cotton trade. Under this scheme it is proposed that there should be set up a Cotton Control Board, with full power to close down or amalgamate businesses, and to take entire charge of the marketing of cotton goods, as well as of research and other activities in the interests of the trade as a whole. The unions propose

that the membership of this Board should, with the exception of a chairman chosen by the Government, be appointed wholly from the industry—employers and workers in equal numbers—and from the merchant interests. They want it to have power, when a collective agreement has been made, to declare it binding upon the entire trade. In order to reinforce the Board's authority, they want every firm in the industry to hold a licence, which the Board will be empowered to take away if any firm violates an agreement, or for certain other causes. They want licences to be issued in the first instance to all existing firms; but they propose that the licensing system shall be used to restrict the entry of new firms into an industry in which productive capacity is already far in excess of market demand."

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued a summary report entitled, "The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1931," giving the results obtained by the Census of Industry for that year. Statistics of manufacturing in Canada in 1931 were given in the review of the Census of Industry reports which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1933, page 955.

On November 7, 1933, the State of Ohio, by referendum, adopted old-age pension provisions applying to persons 65 years of age. Laws providing for old-age pensions are now in effect in 26 of the 48 States. Of these, 12 were passed in 1933. In 13 of the States the applicant must have reached the age of 70. In one State 68, in the remaining 12 States, 65.

During the month of December a total of 2,893 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 19 of which were fatal accidents; in Schedule 2 industries 190 accidents were reported, including 7 fatal cases; and 338 accidents to employees of the Crown, 4 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 3,421, of which 30 were fatal.

An increase in both frequency and severity rates for accidents in manufacturing industries in 1932, as compared with 1931, is shown in the annual survey of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. The average number of workers injured in 1932 was 19.55 per 1,000,000 hours worked, as against 18.85 in 1931, and the average time lost through such injuries in 1932 was 2.86 days per 1,000 hours worked, as against 2.59 in 1931.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on October 25 to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and certain of its employees forwarded its findings to the Minister of Labour on December 30, 1933. The employees concerned in this dispute, 1,400 in number, are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Divisions Nos. 101 (Vancouver), 134 (New Westminster), and 109 (Victoria). The dispute was occasioned by the employees' refusal to accept a 10 per cent wage reduction when a three-year agreement under which they had been working expired on September 30, 1933, this reduction being in addition to a 5 per cent decrease mutually agreed upon on December 1, 1932, making a total reduction of 15 per cent from the basic rates specified in the 1930 agreement. The personnel of the board was as follows:—His Honour Judge J. N. Ellis, of Vancouver, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. A. G. McCandless and Dr. Lyle Telford, both of Vancouver, nominated by the company and employees, respectively. The report of the board was signed by the chairman and Mr. McCandless and recommended that, effective January 16, 1934, wages of the employees concerned should be reduced 5 per cent in addition to the 5 per cent decrease already agreed to on December 1, 1932, i.e., a total reduction of 10 per cent from the basic rates provided in the agreement entered into three years previously. The board also recommended that wage rates for operators of one-man cars should be five cents per hour more than the rate for motormen and conductors on two-men cars. Dr. Telford did not concur in these findings and submitted a minority report. The texts of the two reports are given below.

Two applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour on December 30 from the Canadian National Telegraphs, one relating to a dispute with its telegraphers, clerks and installers, numbering approximately 1,300, and the second

to a dispute with 125 employees being climbers, groundmen and cooks employed on telegraph construction and maintenance gangs. An application was also received on the same date from the Canadian Pacific Railway with reference to a dispute with its commercial telegraphers and clerks, approximately 900 in number. The employees in each instance are members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America. All three disputes relate to the employers' proposal to make a deduction of 15 per cent from wages calculated on existing basic rates of pay, i.e., a deduction of 5 per cent in addition to the 10 per cent deduction already in effect. The applications were under consideration at the time of going to press.

The December issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contained, at page 1151, the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks, freight handlers, etc. (system and headquarters); also crew of car ferry ss. *Charlottetown*, and wharf employees at Halifax, N.S. The report was signed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau, chairman, and the Reverend Russell McGillivray, the member nominated by the employees, and recommended that, effective for one year from December 1, 1933, a deduction of 15 per cent should be made from the basic schedule rates of pay of the employees concerned (i.e., 5 per cent deduction in addition to the 10 per cent deduction already in operation, with the proviso that such deduction should not apply to the compensation of any employee now receiving \$85 or less per month, or operate to reduce below that amount the compensation of any employee now receiving \$85 or more per month. The Department was advised by the railway management on December 7 that it was unable to accept the exemptions included in the recommendation of the board, but that, "tentatively, pending negotiations with a committee of employees representing the employees, the railway will apply from December 1 a further 5 per cent deduction from each employee's pay cheque calculated on existing basic rates of pay for all employees embraced by the schedule."



## Report of Board in Dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and certain of its Employees

IN THE MATTER of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* and in the matter of a dispute between *British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited* and certain of its employees, being members of the *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America, Divisions Nos. 101 (Vancouver), 134 (New Westminster) and 109 (Victoria), British Columbia.*

THE HON. WESLEY A. GORDON, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed to inquire into a dispute between British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited and certain of its employees as above recited, met in Vancouver, Tuesday, November 21, to meet the parties to the dispute.

The Board was composed of His Honour J. N. Ellis, appointed by the Minister of Labour; Mr. A. G. McCandless of Vancouver, nominated by the Railway Company; and Dr. Lyle Telford of Vancouver, nominated by the employees.

The Company was represented by Mr. W. G. Murrin, Manager; Mr. William Saville, and Mr. E. W. Arnott.

The employees were represented by Mr. H. W. Speed, Chairman of the Advisory Board; Mr. F. E. Griffin, President of the Vancouver Local; Mr. A. B. Lofting, Secretary of the Vancouver Local; Mr. A. J. Bond, Business Agent of the Westminster Local; and Mr. J. B. Torrence, President of the Victoria Local.

Formal sessions were held on November 21, November 28, November 30, December 11, December 12, December 18, December 20, December 21, December 22 and December 28.

At the meeting held on November 28, representatives of the men asked for an adjournment in an endeavour to see if a settlement could not be arrived at. This was agreed to, and the adjournment took place until November 30. On that date the employees asked for a further adjournment to continue their endeavours to arrive at a friendly settlement. This was agreed to, and the Board adjourned until December 11. On the reassembling of the Board on that date, it was stated by Mr. Speed, representing the employees, and Mr. Murrin, on behalf of the Company, that both sides had found it impossible to arrive at an agreement, and the proceedings were continued.

The dispute in this case is well defined and arose out of the request made to the employees to accept a reduction of ten per cent in their wages. The employees are working under an agreement entered into three years ago and which expired on the 30th of September, 1933. The agreement has been modified by a reduction of five per cent in the wage rate since December 1, 1932. This reduction was mutually agreed upon between the company and the employees. The Company now proposes a further reduction of ten per cent in wages, or the equivalent of fifteen per cent from the basic rate contained in the original agreement. The employees declined to agree to any further reduction.

During the hearings of the Board, requests for proposed changes in the working conditions were made both by the Company and by the employees.

Every facility was accorded both sides to place before the Board evidence, data, facts and argument to support their respective contentions. The Board views with great satisfaction the thorough and painstaking care with which both parties presented their submission. Both oral and written evidence was presented, and throughout all the sittings a friendly and frank manner was evidenced by both sides. The subjects under discussion were exhaustively dealt with and presented in a very intelligent and able manner.

The Company produced in evidence a number of charts dealing with the cost of living in different centres of Canada and comparisons between the wages paid in Vancouver and those paid by other street railway companies operating both in Canada and the United States.

During the hearing, the Company asked that the clauses in the agreement respecting the extra rate paid to the employees on Sundays and holidays be abrogated, and the same rate of wages be paid on these days as on other days.

Also that the clauses of the agreement relating to "spread-over" be amended so as to reduce the penalties payable by the Company under these clauses.

The Company also requested that clause forty-four of the agreement, relating to guarantee of twenty-six working days per month for freight train crews be amended, as they stated that there were several months in which twenty-six working days did not occur.

The request was further made by the Company that the clauses relating to monthly minimum guarantee for extra men be modified by reducing the amount of the guarantee.

It was also requested that the time allowed for making out accidents reports be reduced from fifteen minutes to ten minutes.

They further asked that the thirty minutes allowed for meals to Interurban train crews should be paid for at straight time and should not count in calculating overtime.

The Company also requested that the allowances for reporting time at New Westminster Car Barn and Depot should be reduced. A minor change was also asked by the Company in connection with the posting of the running sheets.

These requests of the Company were all opposed by the employees and they themselves asked for a few amendments in the agreement and their working conditions, notably, a request that all motormen and conductors as well as bus operators on the regular runs be allowed every sixth day off, instead of one day in eight as now provided.

The further request was made by the employees that clause 24 (a) be amended, dealing with the reporting time of the men.

The men further requested that the men operating busses be included in the agreement, and that their basic rate shall be the same as paid to one-man-car operators, and that the licence fee necessary to the operation of the busses be paid for by the Company and that all bus operators shall be covered by the same working conditions as apply to city platform men.

The men further asked that a new clause be inserted in the agreement allowing the employees an annual vacation of two weeks with pay and that Remembrance Day be included in the list of public holidays.

The Board is of the opinion that some of the working conditions in the present agreement are unduly onerous upon the Company, but we do not consider it advisable at the present time to recommend any of these changes as suggested either by the Company or the employees, and therefore, confine our recommendations solely to the reduction in wages and the pay to men operating one-man cars.

The Company contended that there had been a decrease in the cost of living during the last three years of approximately thirty per cent;

That the wage rates paid by the Company were high as compared with corresponding wages paid by other Companies in Canada;

That considerable reductions in wages had taken place in Vancouver and throughout Canada during the past three years;

That the Company's employees enjoyed exceptionally favourable working conditions and concessions;

That there had been a serious decline in the traffic and revenue of the Railway as compared with three years ago.

The men opposed any further reduction in wages for the following reasons:

That a reduction in wages would lower their standard of living and would be detrimental from the public point of view;

That they had voluntarily accepted a five per cent reduction in December, 1932, ten months before the agreement expired;

That they were voluntarily taking one day off in six instead of one day off in eight, so that a number of men might be employed who would otherwise have been laid off;

That wages generally on this continent are being increased at the present time and that the cost of living is rising;

That the Company was financially in a sound position and that its dividends should be reduced before wages were reduced.

The Board has carefully considered all the evidence placed before it and has taken into consideration the reduced cost of living expenses as compared with those which prevailed at the time the agreement was entered into and the present wage scale established, and the wages paid by the Company as compared to the wages paid by other companies operating both in Canada and the United States, and the serious falling off in the revenue of the Company.

The Board is satisfied that the request of the Company for a reduction is justified at the present time and that some effect should be given to it, and that the employees may be reasonably asked for a time to accept a lower rate of wages.

The Board, therefore, recommends that commencing on the 16th day of January, 1934, the wages of the employees who are concerned in this investigation be reduced ten per cent on the basic rate as in effect in the agreement entered into three years ago; that is, a reduction of a further five per cent in addition to the five per cent agreed to by the men as hereinbefore stated.

The Board in not fixing any date as to how long this reduction should last, believes that at the present time and in the interests of both the Company and the men the reduction should begin as and from the 16th day of January, 1934, leaving both the Company and the employees untrammelled to mutually alter the wage scale at some future time if economic conditions so justify.



The Board also recommends that the rate of wages paid to the men operating "one-man" cars shall be five cents per hour more than the rate for motormen and conductors on two-men cars.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) J. N. ELLIS,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. G. McCANDLESS,  
Company's Representative.

Vancouver, B.C., this 30th day of December,  
A.D. 1933.

### Minority Report

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Unfortunately, I cannot concur in the majority findings of the Board, and I herewith give my reasons.

The Company in this instance is asking for a further ten per cent reduction in the employees' wages, which would make a total reduction of 15 per cent from the base rates contained in the agreement.

The Company claims that since there has been a definite reduction in the cost of living, the wage-reduction suggested will not work hardship upon the men. The Company claims that wages, for employees engaged in the same class of work in other districts, where companies operate these services, are less than the wages paid here. The Company further claims that their earnings have been so reduced in amount that they are unable to pay the present wages, or to allow the better working conditions to remain as they are now.

I will deal with the first of these claims: the reduced cost of living. There is sufficient evidence at hand to prove that the cost of living is now commencing to rise. And with the beginnings of currency inflation. I think we should hesitate before allowing this alleged low cost of living to play too great a part in our decision. Though it may be admitted that the cost of living has been down, we must remember that as costs rise again due to the inflation of currency, they rise very rapidly. Then again, once wages have been lowered, it is a fact that they always lag far behind the rising cost of living in their ability to increase again. And since it is upon their wages that the workers have to depend for the means of life, wages are an item that must be jealously guarded in the interests, not only of the men and their families, but of the whole community. It should be borne in mind that the bodily needs of the individual are of such a nature as to require daily fulfil-

ment; that they cannot wait indefinitely, or for that matter, even for a few days, or until readjustment can be made in accordance with changed conditions.

Until every precaution is taken to provide for such readjustment, I am opposed to any reduction in wages. And I am insistent upon this point in view of the before-mentioned fact, namely: that there is a definite trend towards increased prices at the present time.

Now regarding the second claim made by the company; that the wages paid here are much greater than those paid elsewhere for a similar class of work.

I would like to point out in this connection that every effort to avoid comparison with all municipally owned and operated street-railways, was made by the company. But since the work is similar, as far as the men are concerned, regardless of whether the business is privately owned or municipally owned, I believe that municipally owned companies should have been taken into account impartially. The comparison might tend to show that though other things appear equal, as between privately-owned and municipally-owned utilities, the city taxes may be lower in the latter case. And taxes are an important factor in the consideration of living costs.

Again, since it is generally admitted that all human beings who make their contribution to the welfare of society are entitled to at least a civilized standard of living regardless of who may employ them—it should be obvious that if private corporations cannot comply, there should be a social obligation to assume the difference.

Since the B. C. Electric Railway Company is a definite public utility corporation, enjoying a monopolistic advantage—a protected position—it therefore is responsible to a greater degree than would ordinarily be the case, to see that its employees are assured of a civilized standard of living.

Their comparison with other cities with a lower standard of living is hardly commendable. There would appear to be no reason why they should not carry their comparison to its logical finality, and ask the men to accept the lowest standards existent in other parts of the world.

I would suggest that we here in this part of Canada have the essentials of life in abundance, and hence there is no real reason why any of our workers should be asked to subsist on less than the country can afford.

If the inability to provide a civilized standard of living lies with the company, then obviously the men should not be made to suffer; if the fault lies elsewhere, and can be



attributed to the general social economy, or certain aspects of it such as the monetary system, or the practice of private ownership of utilities, then something should be done about the matter. We should not continue to compromise with these evils.

Now in regard to the third reason given by the company for a wage-reduction: inability to continue to pay the present wages.

In this connection, I feel very strongly. I do not think that the evidence necessary to enable the Board of Conciliation to judge on the merits of this claim, was forthcoming.

Mr. Murrin stated that it would require some months to gain the necessary information, and an expenditure of perhaps \$500,000 to do so. I cannot accept this statement at its face value. I am inclined to believe that a definite effort has been made so as to render access to the true financial position out of the question, particularly for the Conciliation Board. And this fact alone, to my way of thinking, makes the findings of the board, in favour of the company, out of all reason.

It is not until we have the complete information in this connection that any reliable finding can be made. Should the company really be enjoying a favourable financial position, there is no reason why the employees should be further deprived.

The Company has consistently placed in its reserve account for depreciation and renewals, not less than \$1,800,000 annually for the last five years. While this may be, and undoubtedly is, excellent financing, it hardly seems reasonable that any shortcoming in the line of revenues should first and foremost be detrimental to the employees, while the Reserve account remains untouched, as though it were a sacred entity. I believe it should be used to tide over such exigencies as the present. And certainly, until a very definite curtailment has been made in this regard, wages should not be touched.

Again, Mr. Murrin suggested that it is customary to base all dividends upon the valuation of the property. With this argument, I am in most decided disagreement. First, I would contend that only the actual cash which has gone into the construction of the assets of the company, has any right to financial returns. In other words, it is my claim that no dividends on watered stock should be tolerated if there is really a question of having to reduce wages. I am convinced that there are millions and millions of dollars of watered stock in this company, upon which dividends have been, and are being paid. Mr. Murrin refused to give evidence to the contrary.

Furthermore, though it might be legitimate to pay dividends on the valuation of the property, the valuation should be that of the present time, not that of a prosperous period. It should be upon the actual valuation at the present time, under the present economic conditions. The company, however, is asking that the living standard of its employees be lowered, and in this case, it bases its reasons upon the alleged living costs of to-day.

Further in connection with the earning capacity of the company, I can only infer, but I believe, with every justification, that this has been very high. Whenever the stock of this company has been offered to the public, it has been taken up very rapidly. Now obviously, this does not occur with non-dividend paying stock. On the face of things, does it not look as though the company expects to receive the bulk of the prosperity in good time, and in bad times, to suffer none of the deficiency—rather, the men are to be asked to shoulder this burden.

I would also like to point out that there has been no drop in the price of B.C. Electric money as yet. The Company still charges for the use of money the same as ever. And the car-fares remain the same. Why should the wages of their money be protected by sacrificing the wages of their employees?

Another point: if a loss must be borne by one group, it should be borne by other groups, and in like proportion. No evidence was forthcoming, however, to enable us to say whether other groups—for instance, the managerial staff or such directors as may be receiving salaries, have also had a reduction to the extent that is being demanded of the street-car employees.

Furthermore it should be remembered that a 10 per cent reduction to an employee receiving say \$1,000 per month is hardly to be compared in effect with a 10 per cent reduction to a man receiving \$125 per month. The latter means a definite lowering of the basic standard of existence, a cut in the actual necessities, while the former means only the giving up of what may now be called superfluous luxury, or perhaps a decreased savings account.

Surely the basic civilized standard of living should never be reduced until all those in the higher brackets have been materially reduced. I have no evidence whatever that this had been done.

#### *Regarding the Nature of the Work*

I would like to remark that there has been evidence of a marked speeding-up in the work of these employees of late. All this entails extra nerve-strain. Effort is being

made by the company, and rightly so, to reduce accidents to a minimum. The strain falls upon the men. Every accident, no matter how minor, has to be reported. The slightest error on the part of the employee in charge may result in his dismissal, or a reprimand of such a nature as to cause him to lose time with a resultant loss of income for himself and his dependents.

After years of working at this occupation, a man is more or less unfitted for going out into the world to earn a livelihood in any other occupation.

Again, there is a monotony about the work that should be relieved by occasional holidays. And the request of the men for two weeks' holiday with pay, is not an unreasonable request. There are many qualified men at present unemployed, and so the present is an opportune time for the inauguration of such a plan. It would help to relieve the unemployed situation, though ever so little, and it would help the employees. Once again, I would remind the company that they are a semi-public body, and they have some moral obligations in these matters.

The men have requested one day off in six, instead of one day off in eight. The men voluntarily agreed to the present arrangement at a loss to themselves. They did so in order to provide for twenty men who otherwise would have been unemployed. The men's action in this regard is most commendable. Rather than see others suffer, they were willing to share, even out of their meagre wages. I cannot help but feel that the company would be well-advised to follow in their footsteps. And after all, the company has enjoyed considerable monopolistic privilege in this province, such as should make them feel morally obligated to follow such a course.

A request has been made by the men that the bus drivers be included in their agreement with the company. They claim, and I believe rightly, that these men are simply operating a slightly different type of equipment. Otherwise their work is identical. In the future is it not likely that more men will be so engaged; hence for these reasons, the bus drivers should be included in the agreement with the company.

Regarding the matter of the guaranteed number of working days per month; it looks to me as though this should correspond with the *actual* number of days—working days per month—and not one day more.

In my opinion, special consideration is due to the drivers of "one-man" cars—more than the company at present chooses to grant. A considerable amount of extra work is encum-

bent upon these men. It is true that the "one-man" cars are specially equipped, but they are more complicated nevertheless, and not every man can run them. Aside from the actual operation of the car, and the responsibility attendant upon such a function in present-day traffic, which is so much speeded-up, this one man has the responsibility of attending to all records for each trip, tickets, refund slips, duplicates, transfers, pass records. He is responsible for all equipment, for lost parcels, etc. And at the time of an accident, his responsibility is double that of the ordinary motorman; he is without the assistance of a conductor, and so it is much more difficult for him to establish his claim.

. . . . .

In the case of illness, the employees are unable effectively to provide for themselves or their dependents. Matters such as taxes, clothing, education, are entirely passed by. It was not shown, nor can it be, that the men—even with their present wages—can make provision for any advanced education for their children. And of late the cost of education has been going up.

. . . . .

The company made mention of the loaning privilege enjoyed by the men. I cannot deny that this is a help, but I am obliged to point out that the company's motive is not philanthropy. The company enjoys a reasonable rate of interest.

### *Effect on the Community as a Whole*

I am strongly of the opinion that any wage-cut at the present time will work great hardship upon the people generally. It will mean that further effective purchasing power is removed from the market. At a time when it is exceedingly important to keep as much effective purchasing power in operation as possible, the result of a further reduction in the wages of the company's employees, means a decided loss to the business of this district.

### *Summary*

To sum up: Considering the fact that the cost of living is again commencing to rise, and that the low cost of living which may have been enjoyed during the past three or four years, was enjoyed to a greater extent by the collectors of company dividends than by company employees;

Considering the fact that proportionately, the employees of this company did not enjoy the tremendous profits accruing to the company in "good" times, (which profits had the effect of making even "watered" stock highly



marketable); and therefore, the men had infinitely less chance to make provision against future emergency than had the collectors of dividends;

Considering the fact that the Conciliation Board has not been given access to such information regarding the financial condition of the company as would enable it to say with any reasonable degree of certainty what the actual earnings of the company have been, the manner in which earnings have been

disbursed, etc. I do suggest that there should be no reduction in the wages of the men, and no change in their working conditions. And these considerations apart, I would suggest that until the wages of money—either in the form of dividends or interest—be decreased, there should be absolutely no question of a decrease in the wages of the company's employees.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Sgd.) J. LYLE TELFORD.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Proceedings

**F**IVE new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1933, page 897 and in previous issues; and the fifth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1933.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements, having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### Case No. 420—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The employees claimed that under established rules and practices, three brakemen should be assigned to a mixed train in Northern Ontario, running 70 miles each way on the main line; and also to all other mixed trains assigned to run over fifty miles on the

main line. They asked the Railway to appoint a third brakeman on the ground that the rule in the Schedule of June 1, 1914, contained the provision: "Way-freight trains . . . will have at least three brakemen on runs of 50 miles or over." The Railway declined to appoint the third brakeman, as requested, on the grounds that the rule requiring three brakemen applied to way-freight trains only, and did not apply to mixed trains; and that the appointment was not justified on the basis of work performed, established practices, or schedule rules. Further, it was claimed that in all mixed train assignments it was the privilege of the railway to decide whether two or three brakemen should be used.

The Board found that the Schedule of Rules governing the service of conductors and trainmen did not require the assignment of three brakemen on mixed train service. The claim of the employees was denied.

#### Case No. 421—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

An engineman and a fireman were ordered for a "turn-around" trip from Moncton to Springhill Junction (65 miles). On arrival at Moncton round house they were required to take a relief engine for a train for Halifax which had broken down at a point 21 miles distant, and while en route the engineer received a message from the Superintendent instructing him to return the disabled engine to Moncton from the point of the breakdown. The two employees submitted time tickets claiming 458 miles, whereas they only received 110 miles, making a difference of 348 miles, for which they claimed compensation. Their claim was based on Article 40, clause F of the Engineers' Schedule and Article 40 clause G of the Firemen's Schedule which read:



"Men assigned to regular runs will be entitled to any engine placed on the run; except in case of engine failure when they will follow their engine to terminal."

The Railway stated that the crew had been paid for 100 miles road time under Article 7, clause A of the schedules, plus 10 miles initial and final terminal "arbitraries." The Railway contended further that while the schedule provided as quoted above, no provision was made for penalty payments where that rule was not observed.

Under the circumstances of the case the claim of the employees was sustained by the Board.

**Case No. 422—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A dispute arose as to the method of paying crews on inter-divisional runs for work done at intermediate terminals. This question involved the interpretation of Rule 9, Clause (a) of the Conductors' Schedule and of Rule 12, Clause (a) of the Trainmen's Schedule. The employees' representatives submitted that those rules provided for terminal payments (in addition to pay for the trip) for all switching operations made at terminal points, and that there were no restrictions as to the nature of the switching operations to be paid for at such points. The contention of the Railways was largely based on the decisions of the Board in Case No. 402 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1932, page 1163). In that case the Board had considered that certain services rendered by a passenger train crew did not constitute switching, as claimed by the employees.

In the present case the Board decided that they were not in a position to deal with the application of schedule interpretations except in specific cases in which the principles involved and in dispute were clearly demonstrated under the conditions applicable to them.

**Case No. 423—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

On February 1, 1933, the company reduced the number of yard shifts employed in Allendale Yard, road crews being called on to perform service previously performed by yardmen. The employees contended that this was contrary to Article 140 of the current schedule which reads in part as follows:—

"Switching, transfer and industrial work, wholly within the recognized switching limits,

will, at points where yardmen are employed, be considered as service to which yardmen are entitled, but this is not intended to prevent trainmen from performing switching incidental to their own train or assignment."

In the present case, way-freight and mixed train crews were required to perform yard and industrial switching previously done by the yard assignment, and the employees claimed that the effectiveness of the above rule would be destroyed if it were to be interpreted so as to permit such a practice. They contended, first that the Company should not be permitted to reduce yard crews; and second, that if they do so and require roadmen to perform regular yard service, the road crews should be paid a minimum day at yard rates and conditions.

The Company pointed to the serious decline of traffic, which forbade the continuance of one of the yard shifts. They contended that Article 140 (above quoted) permitted the practice of requiring trainmen to perform switching incidental to their own train or assignment at points where yardmen are employed, and that consequently the road trainmen in question were not performing work to which yardmen were exclusively entitled. The Company claimed further that their right to change assignments according to changes of conditions was well recognized, provided the new assignments were not incompatible with schedule rules.

It developed at the hearing that train crews were required to perform industrial switching that was not incidental to their respective trains; and the Board decided that, in view of the evidence, road crews should not be required to perform service at Allendale to which yardmen are entitled under Article 140.

**Case No. 424—Canadian National Railways (Western region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

An extra train, pushing a snow plough, was run from Belmont to Brandon, a distance of 42 miles, without a train crew, the assistant superintendent taking charge. The employees stated that two train crews requested to be allowed to handle the plough extra, but were refused; and they claimed payment for 100 miles for each member of one of the available crews. The Company detailed the circumstances under which the assistant superintendent had taken charge, and contended that the employees' claim was not in accordance with the schedule, as the conductor on whose behalf the claim was made was on an assigned run, and actually went out on his run six hours after the plough extra left Belmont; moreover, this conductor was paid the full

monthly guarantee for his assigned run during that month.

It developed at the hearing that the assignment in which the conductor and his crew were engaged involved the payment of a premium, and that even if the crew had been called on the occasion in question the earnings

of the employees for the month would not have been increased over the amounts actually paid to them.

The Board decided that the agreement required that a snow plough extra out of a terminal under such conditions as stated in this case should have a train crew.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1933

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for December, 1933, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Dec., 1933..	14	4,098	49,653
*Nov., 1933..	20	3,974	49,543
Dec., 1932..	12	2,854	9,146

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for December was substantially lower than that shown for November. The number of workers involved and the time loss incurred, however, showed very little change due largely to the expansion during December of the disputes involving pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario and Quebec, and to a strike of woollen factory workers in Hespeler, Ont., in which 700 workers were involved for a time loss of 10,000 man working days. As compared with December, 1932, the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was slightly larger, while the number of workers involved was almost twice as great and the time loss over five times that recorded for the same month last year.

Seven disputes, involving 2,994 workers, were carried over from November, and seven disputes commenced during December. Of these fourteen disputes, thirteen terminated during the month, six being in favour of the employers involved, three in favour of the workers concerned, compromise settlements being reached in three cases, while the result of one dispute is recorded as indefinite. At the end of December, therefore, there was one dispute in progress recorded as a strike or lockout, namely: boys' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; and composers, Winnipeg, Man., March 13, 1933, one employer. The dispute of motion picture projectionists employed by one firm in Winnipeg, Man., commencing February 28, 1932, and carried in this list for some months, was called off by the union by the end of the year.

A dispute involving pulpwood cutters at Stave Falls, B.C., about December 20, demanding an increase in wages was reported in the press, but particulars had not been received in time for this issue.

A strike involving fifteen workers in a chemical establishment in Toronto, Ont., for about two weeks early in December, an increase in wages being secured, has been reported in the press. Detailed information as to the dispute has not yet been received.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included



in the record, as no relation of employer and employee is involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, ONT.**—On December 15, as the result of a conference called by the Mayor of Port Arthur, a settlement was reached in this dispute, which commenced on November 1 and involved pulpwood cutters, tie cutters, etc. An agreement was signed between those operators who were members of the employers' association and representatives of the workers, providing for the terms discussed in November, namely \$35 per month and board for men not on piece rates, chiefly teamsters, for piece workers, \$3.50 per double cord, with a charge of 75 cents per day for board, and recognition of camp committees. The operators who were not members of the employers' association offered substantially the same rates of pay

except the monthly rate of \$35, maintaining a minimum of \$26 per month for men with little experience. Work was resumed generally on December 18. The terms of the agreement appear elsewhere in this issue. A number of the strikers arrested on charges of assault, unlawful assembly and riding on trains without paying fares were convicted and sentenced, being fined or imprisoned, some to be deported on the expiration of their sentences.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, COCHRANE DISTRICT, ONT.**—A number of the employees in the camps of one company ceased work on November 13 demanding that monthly rates of pay be increased from \$20-\$30 to a flat rate of \$35, that hours be reduced from ten per day to nine, that piece rates be increased from 2½ cents and up per sixteen foot log to five cents straight, that board be reduced from 90 cents per day to 75 cents and that camp conditions be improved. The employer offered a scale of

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1933\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to December, 1933</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b>			
Loggers, Thunder Bay District, Ont.....	1,500	18,000	Commenced Nov. 1, 1933, for increase in wages and reduction in board; terminated Dec. 15, 1933; compromise.
Pulpwood cutters, Cochrane Dis- trict, Ont.....	500	6,000	Commenced Nov. 13, 1933; for increase in wages, reduction in hours and board and recognition of camp committees; terminated Dec. 15, 1933; compromise.
Pulpwood cutters, Saguenay Dis- trict, P.Q.....	45	45	Commenced Nov. 27, 1933; for increase in wages; terminated Dec. 1, 1933; in favour of employer.
Pulpwood cutters, Rouyn Dis- trict, P.Q.....	800	9,600	Commenced Nov. 27, 1933; for increase in wages and improved working conditions; terminated Dec. 15, 1933; in favour of employer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakery employees, Winnipeg, Man.....	6	18	Commenced Nov. 27, 1933; against discharge of worker and for restoration of bonus; terminated Dec. 4, 1933; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Boys' clothing factory work- ers, Toronto, Ont.....	134	3,000	Commenced Nov. 3, 1933; for recognition of union and increased wages; untermiated.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>			
<i>Other—</i>			
Cold Storage plant workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	9	135	Commenced Nov. 29, 1933; for increase in wages and recognition of shop committee and against discharge of workers; terminated Dec. 18, 1933; in favour of employer.

\* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day in which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1933—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during December, 1933</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Pulpwood cutters, Timmins District, Ont.....	140	2,000	Commenced Dec. 4, 1933; for increase in wages and reduction in board; terminated Dec. 20, 1933; in favour of workers.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal Miners, Nacmine, Alta..	127	381	Commenced Dec. 4, 1933; against discharge of worker; terminated Dec. 5, 1933; in favour of employer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Woollen factory workers, Hes- peler, Ont.....	700	10,000	Commenced Dec. 1, 1933; against change in working conditions and for increase in wages; terminated Dec. 31, 1933; in favour of employer.
Shirt and overall factory workers, Winnipeg, Man....	65	25	Commenced Dec. 4, 1933; against decrease in wages; terminated Dec. 4, 1933; in favour of workers.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Furniture factory workers, Neustadt, Ont.....	50	400	Commenced Dec. 1, 1933; for increase in wages and reduction in hours; terminated Dec. 11, 1933; in favour of employer.
<b>TRADE—</b> <i>Retail—</i> Teamsters, Winnipeg, Man....	9	36	Commenced Dec. 8, 1933; for increase in wages and recognition of union; terminated Dec. 12, 1933; compromise.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Public Administration—</i> Teamsters, Ottawa, Ont.....	13	13	Commenced Dec. 20, 1933; for increase in piece rates; terminated Dec. 20, 1933; indefinite.

\$26 to \$35 with board for monthly men, three cents to five cents per stick according to timber conditions, reducing the rate for board to 75 cents per day and agreeing to remedy grievances as to camp conditions. A number of the strikers, about 250, were reported to have resumed work on these terms within a few days. Between 350 and 1,500 employees were reported to be involved, but apparently many did not cease work and the strikers picketed the camps and roads. A settlement was reached at the middle of December, the monthly rate being set at \$28 to \$35 with board, ten hours per day, the rate per single cord being raised from \$1.35 to \$1.50, and the rates per stick ranging from three cents to five cents, board being reduced to 75 cents per day. The company also agreed to recognize camp committees.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, SAGUENAY DISTRICT, P.Q.**—Approximately forty-five employees out of 500 ceased work on November 27, demanding an increase in the rates per cord and, being refused, left the vicinity within a few days.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, ROUYN, P.Q.**—Approximately 800 out of 2,000 employees ceased work on November 27 demanding increases in wages, monthly rates and piece rates, and improvements in camp conditions. The camps and roads were picketed and a number of pickets were arrested and charged with rioting, unlawful assembly and sedition. Some were committed for trial while others were convicted and given suspended sentences. The provincial government ordered an investigation as to wages and camp conditions. Work was resumed on December 16 on the same conditions as prior to the strike.

**BAKERY EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—As stated in the December issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, this dispute called by the Food Workers' Industrial Union, was terminated early in December. The six bakers, drivers, etc., who had ceased work on November 27 demanding the reinstatement of one worker and the restoration of the free supply of two loaves of bread per day, returned on December 5, their demands having been conceded by

the employer. It was also agreed that in future work would be shared instead of staff being reduced and that union members only would be employed.

**COLD STORAGE PLANT WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute was called off by the union on December 19, those strikers who had not already resumed work being replaced by the employer. Working conditions were unchanged, the plant continuing to operate as prior to November 29, when nine employees ceased work demanding a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour, recognition of a shop committee and the reinstatement of five workers who, it was alleged, had been discharged because of their membership in the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, TIMMINS, ONT.**—Seventy-five pulpwood cutters employed by one firm operating in the vicinity of Timmins, Ont., ceased work on December 3, demanding an increase in wages, with board, from \$26 per month and up, to a minimum of \$35. On December 11, however, the number on strike arose to 140, 65 others having also ceased work. The dispute is recorded as terminated by December 15, the strikers having returned to work or been replaced at a rate of \$35 per month.

**COAL MINERS, NACMINE, ALTA.**—Miners employed in one colliery at Nacmine, Alta., ceased work on December 4, demanding the reinstatement of one worker who had been discharged for failure to follow instructions *re* timbering. The employer had stated that the worker in question could return on giving his promise to obey the mine official's instructions in future, and after two days the strikers resumed work, the discharged miner being reinstated on giving the required promise.

**WOOLLEN FACTORY WORKERS, HESPELER, ONT.**—Weavers, twenty-eight in number, ceased work on December 1, as a result of changes in working conditions alleged to reduce earnings on piece work. By December 7, spinners and others ceased work, demanding wage increases, a reduction in hours, recognition of union, the Textile Workers' Union of Canada. The establishment was picketed and was closed down by the management, this being declared by the union to be a lockout. In negotiations for a settlement the company offered increased wages for the night shift and some improvements in conditions, refusing union recognition. These terms were not accepted but on December 19, the factory was reopened. From time to time employees resumed work, five hundred having returned by December 27. At the end of the year the strike was declared

terminated. A number of the pickets were arrested on charges of obstruction, unlawful assembly, etc., and were remanded for trial.

**SHIRT & OVERALL FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Sixty-five workers employed by one firm engaged in the manufacture of shirts and overalls ceased work on December 4, protesting against a new method of operation imposed by the employer on one section of the shirt factory which, it was alleged, would reduce the earnings of the ten workers in that section by fifteen per cent. The shop committee, composed of members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, negotiated with the employer with the result that work was resumed in a few hours under the conditions prior to the dispute.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, NEUSTADT, ONT.**—Claiming that their employer was paying lower rates than in other furniture factories, some fifty members of the Chesterfield and Furniture Workers' Industrial Union employed in one furniture factory in Neustadt, Ont., ceased work on December 1. The employer stated that wages in the factory ranged from 20 cents to 37 cents per hour for married men, on a fifty-five hour week basis, and that during discussions prior to the walkout he had offered rates twelve per cent higher than those in force. The employees, however, refused to accept this offer and ceased work, demanding an increase of thirty per cent in wages and a reduction in hours to forty-four per week. Pickets were placed about the establishment and negotiations between representatives of the parties concerned were held from time to time without any agreement being reached. On December 11, most of the strikers returned to work on the terms offered, the employer refusing, however, to re-employ certain of the leaders in the strike.

**TEAMSTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Demanding an hourly rate of 35 cents and recognition of the Lumber and Fuel Workers' Industrial Union, nine teamsters employed by one fuel dealer ceased work on December 8. The strikers returned on December 13 without securing recognition of the union but claim to have reached a verbal agreement with the management for a rate of 35 cents per hour. Two pickets arrested in connection with a disturbance outside the plant on December 11 were remanded for trial.

**TEAMSTERS, OTTAWA, ONT.**—A number of teamsters employed by the municipality in removing snow from the streets ceased work on December 20, demanding an increase in the rate per load. The dispute was referred to the Board of Control and in the meantime the teamsters were replaced by trucks.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1933, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1932. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in November was 26 and 6 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 32 disputes in progress during the month, involving 6,700 workers with a time loss of 44,000 working days for the month.

Of the 26 disputes beginning in November, 5 were over demands for increases in wages, 5 over proposed reductions in wages, 6 over other wages questions, 5 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 over other questions as to working arrangements, one over a question

of trade union principle, and one over other questions. Settlements were reached in 23 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workers, 7 in favour of employers and 11 were settled by compromise.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in October was 95 and 116 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 128,251, and the time loss for the month 3,619,116 working days.

A strike of 12,000 cotton pickers at Bakersfield, California, was in effect from October 10 to October 30, when it was settled by conciliation by federal government officials and an increase in wage rates was conceded.

A strike of 10,000 textile workers in several towns in Georgia, which also involved 15,000 workers indirectly, was in progress from October 22 to November 1, when it was referred to the National Textile Industrial Relations Board.

A strike involving 27,000 delivery and local transportation workers at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was in effect from December 22 to December 24, in protest against the refusal of certain employers to abide by the decisions of the National Labour Board. The general strike was officially called off December 24, on the advice of the national president of the union, but four of the nine local unions concerned remained on strike to secure the adjustment of certain grievances for their own union members.

The first of three articles on railroad labour in the United States appears in the December issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*. It discusses trends affecting all employees of class 1 railroads, 1916 to 1933. Revenue traffic in terms of index numbers based on 1926 was 84.4 in 1916, 52.0 in 1932, 46.8 in March, 1933, and 60.3 in July, 1933. The index numbers of total man-hours were 114.8 in 1916, 50.5 in 1932, 46.7 in March, 1933, and 49.8 in July, 1933. During the rapid decline of traffic, the work required for maintaining traffic facilities prevented a decrease in employment equal to the decrease in traffic, although technological changes reduced the amount of work required. With the upturn in amount of traffic, a comparatively small increase in employment is required.

Industrial hygiene was the subject of four sectional meetings of the American Public Health Association convention at Indianapolis in October. Problems connected with the development of silicosis among workers subjected to exposure to silica dust were given special attention, this disease being of widespread interest at the present time from the standpoint both of its seriousness and of its importance in the field of workmen's compensation. Other subjects discussed at these meetings included industrial dermatoses; poisoning by petroleum distillates; cyanide poisoning; effects of exposure to carbon tetrachloride, particularly its effects upon the eyes; pulmonary asbestosis; and a new X-ray mass procedure for the discovery of early tuberculosis in industry.



## ARBITRATION OF LABOUR DISPUTES IN NEW ZEALAND

RECENT legislation modifying the system of compulsory arbitration of labour disputes in New Zealand forms the subject of a study in the *International Labour Review*, Geneva, for November, 1933. The original legislation enacted in 1894, with later changes, was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1923, page 279. For nearly forty years the Arbitration Court had provided a detailed determination of minimum wages and conditions of labour in important sections of New Zealand industry and set standards to which the remaining sections tended, in varying degrees, to conform. The awards of the Court, which were binding on the parties concerned, were made in most cases for a term of three years. There was no provision for changes in wage rates during the currency of an award in a time of falling prices, and, with the exception of rates fixed by expiring awards, no reduction could be effected without special legislative action. The campaign for lower wages took the form in consequence of a demand on the part of farmers and employers for sweeping amendments to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

"The demand for wage reduction was met early in 1931 by the incorporation in the Finance Act, 1931, No. 1 (Part I of which reduced by 10 per cent the salaries, wages, etc., of persons employed in the public service), of a section (Part II) empowering the Arbitration Court at any time up to the end of 1932 to amend by general order the provisions of existing awards or industrial agreements relating to rates of wages. The court was required to take into account the economic and financial conditions affecting trade and industry in the Dominion. In pursuance of this legislation, the Court, on May 29, 1931, issued a general order reducing the rates of remuneration fixed by awards and agreements by 10 per cent."

Further changes in the arbitration system resulted from the enactment of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1932. This Act repealed the fundamental provision of the principal Act, which stipulated that in the event of a dispute not being completely settled by agreement in the Conciliation Council it must be referred to the Court for settlement; and in place of the compulsory section the new Act provided for reference to the Court only with the consent of both parties to a dispute (an exception is, however, made in the case of female workers). The reference of disputes to Conciliation Councils remains compulsory in all cases

where an individual union or association of unions of workers registered under the Act files a citation for such a hearing, or where a citation is filed by the employer or employers of workers registered under the Act. Where a settlement of a dispute is arrived at by the Conciliation Council, the terms agreed on, signed by all the assessors, are filed with the Clerk of Awards and operate as an industrial agreement binding on all the parties. Similarly, if a specified majority of assessors representative of both parties agree to refer the dispute to the Court, the latter may make an award binding on the parties. If no settlement is reached and the parties cannot agree to refer the dispute to the Court, they are left to their own devices (with the exception noted above in the case of female workers).

The writer sees signs that "the recent legislation, which forces the trade unions to depend on their own strength instead of on the protection of a judicial body, is likely to have important consequences on the development of trade unionism." He anticipates further that "the measures thus taken to increase the bargaining strength of the trade unions may lead at first to more frequent and severe industrial disputes when business activity revives, but in the long run they may facilitate the peaceful negotiation of agreements."

The downward trend in child labour in the United States which has been evident for the past decade continued during 1932, according to a survey by the United States Children's Bureau. In the States and cities reporting, 50,233 children, 14 and 15 years of age, obtained first regular employment certificates and left school to go to work. In comparable areas, the number of certificates issued in 1932 was 62 per cent less than in 1929 and 26 per cent less than in 1931, showing that it was becoming increasingly difficult for children to find employment.

The Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation at their annual convention on December 28, considered the question of establishing a province-wide sickness insurance system. In Toronto the Federation now has an arrangement whereby each employed teacher pays \$7 into a central fund, into which he may dip in case of sickness over the 20-day sickness allowance provided by the province, and it is proposed to extend the Toronto arrangement to other parts of Ontario.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

### Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1933

THE recent activities of the Department of Labour of Canada are outlined in its Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1933, published early in January. The following Acts of the Dominion Parliament are administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour:—

*Labour Department Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 111), which directs that statistical and other information of labour interest shall be collected and published, and research conducted into important industrial questions;

*Conciliation and Labour Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 110), which contains certain features in regard to conciliation and arbitration and under which the services of departmental officers stationed at various points in Canada are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes;

*Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* (R.S.C., 1927 chap. 112), which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with disputes affecting mines and public utility industries;

*Government Annuities Act*, (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 7, as amended in 1931 by chap. 33, 21-22 Geo. V.) which authorizes the sale of Government annuities;

*Employment Offices Co-ordination Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 57) under which, in co-operation with various provincial governments, free public employment offices are maintained in the principal industrial centres;

*Technical Education Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 193, as amended in 1929 by chap. 8, 19-20 Geo. V.) which sanctions the payment of grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting and assisting technical, vocational and industrial education;

*Combines Investigation Act* (R.S.C. 1927, chap. 26), which provides means for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers which are alleged to have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others;

*Old Age Pensions Act* (R.S.C., 1927, chap. 156, as amended in 1931 by chap. 42, 21-22 Geo. V), which makes provision for a Dominion-Provincial system of non-contributory pensions to needy persons over seventy years of age;

*The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930* (21 Geo. V, chap. 1) *The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931* (21-22 Geo. V, chap. 58), *The Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932*, (22-23 Geo. V, chap.

13) and *The Relief Act, 1933* (23-24 Geo. V, chap. 18) which authorize the granting of aid for the relief of unemployment.

Another task of the department relates to the administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada based on a resolution of the House of Commons of 1900, and of *The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930*, (20-21 Geo. V, chap. 20) which are designed for the protection of the workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and on works aided by grants of public funds.

The Minister of Labour is vested with administration of the *White Phosphorous Matches Act*, R.S.C., 1927, chap. 128. There were no claims of alleged infractions of this law during the year and there is, therefore, no formal report of proceedings in the present report.

In addition to the work involved in the administration of the various statutes and ordinances outlined above, the Department of Labour is charged with certain duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

#### Labour Department Act

The Department operates under this Act, which provides that, with a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to conditions of labour, the department shall "collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the LABOUR GAZETTE, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister.

In accordance with this provision, statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and analyzed by the department since its establishment in 1900 and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In addition to the monthly publication of the LABOUR GAZETTE, which was one of the original functions of the department, comprehensive annual reports on Labour Organization in Canada, Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, and Co-operative Asso-



ciations in Canada are compiled and published by its Labour Intelligence Branch. The department also issues annually a report on Labour Legislation in Canada, containing the text of the labour laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the provincial legislatures. A complete reference library on labour and kindred subjects is maintained by the department, and serves as a centre for its research activities.

Statistical data regarding employment are collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act.

Statistical and other information as to strikes and lockouts, changes in prices and the cost of living, wages and hours of labour, industrial agreements and industrial accidents is collected and compiled by the Statistical Branch of the department and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, or in special supplements thereto. The information as to wages is used also in connection with the administration of the Fair Wages Policy in Dominion Government contracts, and for the determination of wages for certain classes of Dominion Government employees on prevailing rates under the Civil Service Act, data being furnished to the various departments for this purpose as required. The information collected and compiled is further used in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes and negotiations for agreements as to wages and working conditions, not only by conciliation officers of the department and Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but also by employers and employees who secure on request, regularly or from time to time, special compilations for this purpose. The department also receives numerous requests for such information from persons interested in the establishment or development of industries and those engaged in the study of labour and social problems.

### Conciliation and Labour Act

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent, or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. The proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, chap. 110, R.S.C. 1927, which empowers the minister to

inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under that statute.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the three western provinces. The Winnipeg officer's territory is the province of Manitoba. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The report contains a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation was provided by the Department during the year. (A similar list was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1933, page 495; November, 1932, page 1158.)

### Fair Wages Policy

The report gives full information as to the provisions for the payment of fair wages in connection with work under government contracts. (Similar information is given each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.) The Fair Wages policy was originally based on a resolution adopted by the House of Commons in 1900, and amended in 1922, and on the "Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930" (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383). This Act provides for the observance of current rates of wages and contains the proviso that in all cases the wages to be paid shall be "such as are fair and reasonable" and, further, that the working hours shall not exceed eight a day, except in special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or in cases of emergency.



The administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government has been in the hands of the Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. In the case of all proposed Dominion contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, the departments of the Government which are concerned therewith are required to indicate to the Department of Labour the nature, locality and estimated cost of the proposed works, and the classes of labour which will be required in their execution. The Department of Labour thereupon prepares and furnishes in each case, for insertion in the specification for the proposed work on which tenders are to be taken, a schedule setting forth the rates of wages which are applicable under The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, for the various classes of workmen employed. In exceptional cases a general fair wages clause is sanctioned by the Department of Labour for insertion in the contract in place of a fair wages schedule. The text of the general fair wages clause referred to appears from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, together with certain other clauses for the protection of the workmen employed, which are inserted in all contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition work.

The text of the fair wages clause and other labour conditions which are applicable to the particular Government contracts mentioned above as coming under the labour conditions marked "B" in the Order in Council of April, 1924 (interior fittings, postal stores, etc.), is also published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The departments of the Government concerned are further required to furnish monthly to the Department of Labour returns showing the nature of all contracts entered into during the preceding month to which the labour conditions supplied by the Department of Labour were applicable, together with the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the texts of the fair wages schedules and labour conditions inserted in such contracts, which information is then published by the Department of Labour in its official monthly journal, the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, fair wages officers have been employed by the Department of Labour to prepare fair wages schedules as required and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as the proper wages rates and labour conditions observable under the terms of Government contracts.

As in previous years, a number of complaints were received of alleged non-com-

pliance with the labour conditions of Government contracts and also of contracts aided by Dominion public funds. The Department of Labour investigated these complaints in all cases and, when they were found to be justified, the contractors were required to make proper settlement with the workmen concerned.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The present report contains the 26th annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, covering the proceedings under the Act during the period covered.

Applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation received during 1932-33 numbered thirteen; nineteen disputes, however, figure in the record, proceedings having been continued over from the preceding fiscal year in six cases. Over 46,400 employees were directly concerned in these disputes, which were distributed amongst different industries as follows: coal mining, two; steam railways, four; street and electric railways, five; motor busses, one; shipping, two; telephones, one; light and power, three; and disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the statute, one. Ten boards were established. No interruption of work occurred following the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its inception on March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1933, numbered 785. Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in 525 cases, leaving 260 disputes which were either settled by agencies other than those provided by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or in which it was found that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only thirty-eight cases was the cessation of work which threatened not averted, or the strike which had been already entered upon not ended.

The final section of this chapter of the report gives an outline of various prosecution proceedings under the Act during the year.

### Government Annuities Act

The report records that, notwithstanding the serious effect of depressed financial and unemployment conditions on practically all other forms of investment the volume of business transacted during the fiscal year compared favourably with that attained during previous fiscal years, when conditions were much better.

From September 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and

inclusive of March 31, 1933, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 16,394. Of these contracts, 1,994 have been cancelled, leaving in force on March 31, 1933, 14,400 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$36,214-050.67.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, 573 immediate annuities and 802 deferred annuities, a total of 1,375 were contracted for, the average amount of annuity under the immediate contracts being \$346.

The number of annuities in force on March 31, 1933, was as follows: Immediate, 5,824; Deferred, 8,576; a total of 14,400. The total amount of Immediate Annuities purchased was \$2,435,272, an average of \$418 per contract.

The purpose of the Government Annuities Act is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age, and the Canadian Government Annuities system was designed with this object in view.

### Employment Offices Co-ordination Act

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, was the fifteenth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada. The primary function of the Employment Service Branch is administrative—that of administering the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (chapter 57, R.S.C. 1927). This Act empowers the Minister of Labour.

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices, and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

The Department of Labour does not itself operate any public employment offices, but, through the device of paying subventions to the provinces, as provided in the Act, encouragement is given to the Governments of the several provinces to operate such offices on a uniform basis. In view of the close co-ordination of effort which is attained, the employment offices of the several provinces and the federal clearing houses, though each unit retains its individual identity, are commonly considered as a single organization known as

"The Employment Service of Canada." The amount of \$150,000 distributed amongst the provinces enabled a repayment to them of 30.7 per centum of their gross expenditures in this field, this being slightly more than was paid by the Dominion in the previous year, due to economies effected by the provinces. Every office of the Employment Service offers facilities for both men and women who are seeking work in any occupation, and for employers seeking any sort of help. Obviously, it is neither practicable nor advisable to segregate the various functions of the offices at all centres, but when the volume of work warrants it, and where the population to be served is of sufficient magnitude, such division of functions is made, and men's and women's skilled and unskilled, farm, factory and domestic, etc., divisions are separately operated. In Western Canada, where seasonal workers, such as farm labourers, are regularly hired in large numbers, it is customary to operate temporary offices at some of the smaller centres in the busy season. A list of the centres where offices are conducted is given in the report. One of the more important phases of the administration of the Employment Service Branch is that of specialized employment work on behalf of handicapped veterans of the late war.

Statistical information covering the field of employment is regularly collected and compiled by the Employment Service Branch and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE. These statistics are of two classes: (a) administrative statistics, showing the work performed by the employment offices, based on daily reports received from them; and (b) statistics based on monthly reports on unemployment, received from local trade unions. In addition, the LABOUR GAZETTE publishes each month index numbers of employment in industry and reports on building permits issued, which are collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics Act.

From reports received from local trade unions, a figure is compiled monthly showing the percentage of the membership covered which is unemployed on the last day of the month. These statistics, as carried in the LABOUR GAZETTE, are worked out in considerable detail, being published in such form that each province as a whole, each industry as a whole, and each main division of each industry, for the whole of Canada, are shown separately.

The Department of Labour continued the arrangements of the previous year with the transportation companies to secure a special reduced transportation rate for persons pro-



ceeding to unemployment relief works, whether federal or provincial. As the persons selected to proceed to these camps were in all instances in indigent circumstances, transportation costs were paid to the railways by the Governments. The special requisitions required for this transportation, where men were travelling to camps operated by the Department of the Interior or the provincial Governments or to farm work on a relief basis, were issued only through the Employment Service, and during the winter of 1932-33 to March 31, 21,388 men were moved on these requisitions.

### Technical Education Act

Under the Technical Education Act, passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1919, the sum of ten million dollars was set apart for expenditure by the provinces on the development of technical education during the ten years ending March 31, 1929. Eight of the provinces were unable to earn their entire allotments during this period and, in order to give those provinces a further opportunity to earn the balance of their appropriations under the provisions of the statute, the Act was extended at the 1929 session of parliament for a term of five years.

Ontario is the only province which had earned and received its entire appropriation prior to March 31, 1929, but since that date four other provinces, namely, British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and New Brunswick, have expended the remainder of their allotments. Under the provisions of the legislation passed in 1929 all other provinces have until March 31, 1934, to earn the balance of the funds to which they are entitled.

The report contains an extended summary of the work carried on under the Act and the trend of developments in the several provinces during the period under review.

The administration of the Vocational Education Act, passed by parliament at the session of 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 643), will also be in charge of the Minister of Labour when the Act becomes effective.

### Combines Investigation Act

The tenth annual report under this Act is presented in the departmental report. This legislation was enacted in 1923 and provides for the investigation of combinations in business and industry alleged to have operated against the public interest. The formation or operation of a combine as defined by the Act is made an indictable offence. The statute provides for inquiry by the registrar on ap-

plication by any six British subjects resident in Canada or on the initiative of the Minister of Labour or the registrar. If preliminary inquiry discloses sufficient evidence to justify further investigation, such further investigation may be conducted by the registrar or by a commissioner specially appointed by the Governor in Council. Full authority is given to the registrar and to commissioners to examine witnesses on oath and to require the production of books and other records. Prosecution of combines may be instituted by the Attorney General of a province or by the Solicitor General of Canada.

A review of the principal investigations and prosecutions under the Act during the past fiscal year is given in the report. The investigations made during the year were conducted by the registrar; no commissioners were appointed and no reports were published.

The proceedings under the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time. The present report describes the proceedings in connection with alleged combines of firms in (1) the Canadian basket pool; (2) British anthracite coal; (3) Ontario tobacco; (4) Western Coal; and gives particulars regarding other complaints received and proceedings under the Act in connection with other alleged combines.

### Old Age Pensions

Under this head the report outlines the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, which provides for a Dominion-Provincial system of non-contributory old age pensions in provinces where old age pensions legislation has been enacted and given effect to for this purpose, and the present chapter is the seventh annual report on old age pensions administration in Canada, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933.

Under the terms of the Dominion statute old age pensions administration is vested in a provincial pension authority established by each province, while the Department of Labour administers the statute for the Northwest Territories.

No additional provinces became eligible during the year to participate under the old age pensions scheme, and old age pensions continued to be paid in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, and in the Northwest Territories.

Expenditure for old age pensions in Canada during the fiscal year 1932-33 totalled \$15,375,261.49, of which amount \$11,512,553.19 was contributed by the Dominion Government, there being a total of 71,705 persons in receipt



of old age pensions in Canada as at March 31, 1933, compared with 67,006 pensioners on March 31, 1932, reflecting a net numerical increase during the year of 4,699 pensioners or a percentage increase of 7 per cent.

Full statistics in connection with Old Age Pension administration appear from time to time in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

### Unemployment Relief Measures

The report gives particulars as to the work carried on under the various Acts (mentioned earlier in this outline) which provide for the relief of distress due to unemployment and other causes during the past four years. An account of these activities has already appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (March, 1933, page 290 and elsewhere.)

Under the Relief Act, 1932, the Dominion continued to contribute to the expenditures of the provinces and municipalities for direct relief (food, fuel, clothing, shelter, or the equivalent thereof), the normal arrangement in the case of organized municipalities being 33½ per cent contribution from the Dominion Government with equal contributions from the province and the municipalities. In the case of municipalities unable to carry the financial burden of 33½ per cent contribution, the municipal contribution was lessened on the recommendation of the province with the approval of the Dominion, the difference between the municipal contribution and the total expenditure being divided equally between the Dominion and the province. In the case of unorganized territory, the Dominion Government continued to pay 50 per cent of the provincial expenditures for direct relief.

In connection with the placing of families on the land, agreements were entered into with all the provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, providing for a Dominion non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustaining relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, the remaining two-thirds of the expenditures to be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned as might be decided between the province and the municipality. The agreements provided that the Dominion contribution should be payable to the province progressively as expenditures were made by the province and municipalities and that the total expenditure on behalf of any one family during the first year should not exceed \$500 for all purposes inclusive of subsistence and establishment, a minimum amount of \$100

to be withheld to provide subsistence if necessary during the second year.

Reports received from the provinces in regard to the number of settlers approved under this plan show that 1,463 families and 7,925 individuals were placed. It should be observed that the above mentioned settlement represents only the beginning of the movement, as agreements with the provinces cover a period of two years and do not expire until March 31, 1934.

Representations having been made to the Government with respect to certain municipalities in Western Canada to the effect that they were unable to bear the cost of the relief of many thousands of transients who, it was represented, were neither residents of the municipalities nor of the province itself, the provincial authorities set up honorary commissions who undertook to administer relief to this class of needy persons under agreements which were entered into with the four western provinces in November, 1932. Each agreement provided that the province should establish, under the management of the commission, camps at various leading centres where single homeless persons selected by the commission could be provided with food, fuel, clothing and shelter, and so far as possible employed on useful work. It was also agreed that, where suitable, the single homeless persons might be placed on farms or at the discretion of the commission cared for by any municipality or charitable organization. The agreements provided that the Dominion Government would pay 100 per cent of the cost of providing food, fuel, clothing and shelter to the persons referred to at a cost not to exceed 40 cents per diem, except in the case of persons placed on farms, who would receive \$5 per month, the province to bear any necessary costs of administration.

Arrangements were continued with the Canadian Passenger Association whereby a reduced fare was granted on railways from urban centres to relief camps established by provinces; and for the movement of unemployed farm help from urban centres to farms under arrangements made by provinces, municipalities, and farmers, whereby farm help would be given employment during the winter; and for the movement of unemployed to camps established in different centres for land clearing. The special rate arranged was 1½ cents per mile. Arrangements were made by which the Dominion Government and the province concerned each paid 50 per cent of the cost of such transportation. Upon termination of employment, providing that the worker remained ninety days or more, a return

fare was arranged at the rate of 2 cents per mile payable by the worker.

A table is given showing the disbursements made by the Dominion under the Relief Act, 1932, as at March 31, 1933, the total disbursements being \$15,612,198.42, of which \$44,619.55 was for relief settlement, \$1,330,639.10 for "projects," and \$14,161,485 for other relief, including direct relief.

Under authority of section 2 (b) of The Relief Act, 1932, the Dominion Government, in order that speedy and unhampered prosecution of the measures instituted to relieve distress and provide employment might be carried out, assisted certain of the provinces by way of loans or advances in financing of maturing obligations which the provinces were at the time unable to refinance.

In addition to the foregoing, advances have been made, pending receipt of accounts, to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

and British Columbia for the purpose of defraying the cost of commitments of the Dominion Government under agreements entered into with the aforesaid provinces for the relief of single homeless persons.

Particulars of these expenditures are given in the report.

### League of Nations International Labour Organization

The Department of Labour is entrusted with important duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization.

The report contains an outline of the origin, constitution, membership and work of the organization, and summarizes the proceedings at the 16th Session of the International Labour Conference 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 553.)

## IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION POLICY OF CANADA DURING THE DEPRESSION

THE immigration and land settlement policies of the Government of Canada were outlined by the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour and Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization, in an article contributed to the "Commercial and Financial Review for the Year 1933," published by the *Montreal Gazette*. This article is reproduced in part in the following paragraphs.

After a reference to the policy of unrestricted immigration and railway development that had been pursued in past years, Mr. Gordon outlined the policy and recent work of the Department under the conditions arising out of the world industrial depression.

"The change in conditions which occurred just about four years ago called for a complete revision of immigration policies. Confronted with an unemployment problem which, while common to all countries, was frankly recognized as one of primary concern to the Dominion, it became imperative that Canada's immigration policy should seek to preserve such labour opportunities as were available for those who were already residents of this country. Such a policy has been resolutely pursued for more than three years, and the number of immigrants admitted has correspondingly declined from year to year. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, immigration to Canada amounted to 163,288. The following year these figures were almost cut in two, the movement amounting to 88,223,

and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, it fell to 25,752. The year ended March 31, 1933, showed a further reduction to 19,782, and for the six months of the present fiscal year up to and including September, immigration was 8,380, compared with 13,128 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Even these figures do not present the complete picture. In the first year to which I have made reference nearly half the total number of immigrants were adult males. During six months of the present fiscal year—the latest period for which statistics are available—adult males numbered only 2,152 out of a total of 8,380, the remainder being females and children under eighteen, coming, in most instances, to join relatives already established in Canada. It may therefore be asserted with confidence that any movement of immigration which is now taking place is not contributing to unemployment or other economic difficulties in this country. . . .

"When the practice of encouraging immigration was discontinued, in 1930, it was decided to direct the principal activities of the Department, aside from the necessary inspection and preventive service at ocean and boundary ports, toward settlement on the land of families already resident in Canada. It was found that there were in Canadian cities many families with farm background who had been attracted to the industrial centres in times of prosperity and who were still in possession of some capital which they



would gladly use to go back to the land if they knew just where and how to go. Co-operation was established between the Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Federal Government and the Colonization Departments of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, with a view to assisting such people to find satisfactory settlement on the land. It is appropriate that I should pay tribute to the railways for the very effective co-operation they have given in this work. The three organizations above mentioned were placed freely at the disposal of city families who wanted to go back to the land and who had the capital for their own establishment. No financial assistance was given to such families, and the service of the Department and of the railways consisted mainly in placing before them reliable information as to available properties that could be handled with the amount of capital at the command of the settler in each case. Working on this basis, the three interests concerned, in the period from October, 1930, were instrumental in settling on the land 12,328 families, and in finding farm employment for 27,596 single men. On the basis of five persons to the family, this means a recorded land settlement of 89,236 souls.

"Settlement of this kind during the twelve months from September 30, 1932, to September, 30, 1933, amounted to 2,835 families and 6,907 single men, a total of approximately 21,000 souls, or an average of more than 50 persons a day for every day in the year. These figures do not include substantial but unrecorded numbers of families who, under the influence of the general landward movement which had been promoted, effected their settlement entirely on their own initiative; neither do they include a substantial volume of similar settlement carried on under the auspices of various Provincial Governments.

"The value of this settlement work in relieving the pressure on labour opportunities and relief funds in the cities, and in placing men and families in a position to provide their own maintenance, can hardly be overstressed. The family settlement so far discussed consisted of those who had sufficient capital to establish themselves on the land. In the process of the work, however, it soon became apparent that there were many families with farm experience, but without capital, who were eager for such establishment. As a contribution toward relieving this situation, the Dominion Government in May, 1932, decided to bear a portion of the cost of settlement on the land of selected families who could qualify for such assistance, provided the province and municipality concerned

were prepared to make a similar contribution, the total expenditure with respect to any one family to be limited to \$600. The scheme applied only to families who were already residents of Canada, who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, and who were found by local committees to be suitable for farm settlement. Under this scheme up to September 30, 1933, there have been settled on the land 2,372 families, including a total of 12,529 persons. The present authorization for expenditures under this scheme expires in March, 1934, but intimations of their desire for a continuance of such settlement have been received from the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

"Under present conditions the task of the Federal Department of Immigration and Colonization must be essentially the prevention of immigration which would contribute to unemployment or relief problems, and the placement on the land of families already in Canada who, by training and aptitude, justify the expectation that they will become self-supporting if given the necessary opportunity. This is the work to which the Department is applying itself. At the same time, sight is not lost of the fact that Canada is one of the world's most thinly settled areas and that it possesses the resources and equipment necessary for the maintenance of a very much greater population than it supports to-day. Settlers, mainly from the United States and Great Britain, who have adequate financial resources and can otherwise comply with the immigration regulations, are therefore still being admitted. The movement is quite small, but with the return of better conditions, particularly for our agricultural communities, it may be expected that an increasing number with the necessary means for their establishment will be attracted by the advantages this country has to offer and will in turn contribute their share to the general prosperity of the Dominion."

Under a recent Executive order by President Roosevelt, co-operative societies in the United States have been exempted from the operation of the clauses incorporated in codes under the National Recovery Act which prohibit the payment of rebates to members of such organizations. A similar exemption has been made in connection with licences and marketing agreements approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in so far as the "rebate" clauses might be interpreted as prohibiting the payment of savings returns.

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Members of Alleged Coal Combine Convicted at Quebec

**F**IVE companies engaged in importing and distributing British anthracite coal were convicted of offences against the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code on December 12, 1933, when Mr. Justice Laliberté delivered judgment in the Quebec Court of King's Bench, Crown Side, in the case of *The King v. The Canadian Import Company, et al.* The charges against one other company involved in the case were dismissed. The five convicted firms were sentenced to pay fines totalling \$30,000 and costs.

The prosecutions which led to the judgment of December 12 were conducted under the Attorney General of Quebec by L. S. St. Laurent, K.C., and followed an investigation into the alleged combine completed early in 1933 under the Combines Investigation Act.

The facts of the case are stated in detail in the judgment which contains also a review of the law relating to trade combines. The following are extracts from the lengthy pronouncement of the Court:

#### Judgment of Court

In view of the declaration of the Attorneys for the Crown that counts 2 and 8 of the indictment should be disregarded and their admission that count 10 is a mere repetition of certain other counts of the indictment and, therefore, would not justify a distinct and separate condemnation, it is only necessary to examine the evidence and the law respecting the other counts which may be divided into three groups:

(a) The first group has to do with the purchasing or acquiring control over and interest in the whole or part of the business of one or more dealers in coal or in coke, in Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and districts, thereby creating a relationship which has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment of the public (section 32 and section 2, paragraph b, R.S.C., 1927, c. 26), count 9;

(b) The second has to do with the undue restriction of trade and the lessening of competition as set forth in counts 1, 4 and 7;

(c) The third has to do with counts 3, 5 and 6, and specially with respect to the augmentation or fixation of prices.

As there is no Canadian anthracite available for our requirements in this province, it has to be imported either from the United States or the British Isles. After the war, practically the whole of our importations came from the United States; but since 1923 our

use of British anthracite has largely increased. . . . In the beginning, the Amalgamated Collieries, Limited, exported to this country through the F. P. Weaver Company. In 1928, they acquired numerous other collieries and thus controlled around 70 per cent of the total Welsh production. Among the collieries thus acquired by the Amalgamated was the Vale of Neath, by which company the Canadian Import Company was being supplied.

The acquisitions and purchases of businesses made by the accused since 1929 and especially the contracts, P-62 and P-73, could at most be described as overt acts, indicating the intention of the accused as to the commission of the offences recited in the other counts; but in themselves they do not constitute the offence charged. I therefore do not find the accused guilty on count 9 of the indictment. . . .

Apart from American coal, all other kinds of coal imported to St. Lawrence ports were practically all imported by the Canadian Import Company, F. P. Weaver Company, Hartt & Adair, Scotch Anthracite Coal Company, and, for a certain period, the Century Coal Company and Mongeau & Robert, Limited, or its affiliated companies; and, at Quebec, Madden & Son, Limited, eventually acquired by the Canadian Import Company. With the exception of Russian coal, the sources of supply were rather limited, and the control of coal in the hands of a few dealers was certainly favourable to agreements respecting the fixing of prices.

In respect of wholesale price agreements, Exhibit P-8, already provided that the British Coal Corporation after consultation with the Canadian Import Company and the Weaver Company should fix the minimum sale prices. The evidence shows that an extension of this price agreement for all European anthracite was sought by the Canadian Import Company and the Weaver Company from Hartt & Adair and Scotch Anthracite Coal Corporation especially, the biggest independent coal importers in Montreal. The co-operation so sought was secured and continued in effect from 1930 to September, 1933, the date of the indictment.

Prices were adopted or ratified at the meetings of the Montreal Coal Association and the evidence shows that the accused, with the possible exception of Mongeau & Robert, Limited, adhered to these prices. . . .

The Montreal Coal Association had two committees; one for wholesale and the other for retail dealers. The secretary of the Asso-



ciation, Mr. Petrie, referred to a delegation of power authorizing the wholesalers to prepare the best prices they could fix for retailers. Whether there was a delegation of power or not, it was worked out and the wholesalers made an incursion into retail prices.

. . . Mr. Crawley, the expert accountant employed by the Registrar when the preliminary Government enquiry was made, has given the profits that the three parent companies, the British Coal, Canadian Import, and St. Lawrence Stevedoring, realized in the four years in which the offence is alleged to have been committed. He gives the consolidated profit for each ton of Welsh coal imported: 53 cents for 1929, 73 cents for 1930, 63 cents for 1931, and 68 cents for 1932, before providing for Federal or Provincial Income Tax. After making provision for these taxes, the net profit per ton was: 49 cents in 1929, 64 cents in 1930, 57 cents in 1931 and 59 cents in 1932. For Montreal, it was 72 cents; for Quebec 32 cents in 1932. . . In 1932, on sales of 591,236 tons, the net profit was \$367,935.

The Honourable Gordon Scott and another expert accountant, Mr. Cooper, accepted Mr. Crawley's figures, save the four items mentioned in Exhibit D-8 and in the evidence, (pp. 851 et seq.), where a full explanation of their different views is given. . .

#### CONSIDERATIONS ON THE LAW RELATING TO TRADE COMBINES

. . . After reviewing our jurisprudence on the interpretation of section 498 of the Criminal Code and chapter 26, R.S.C., 1927, section 32, upon which sections the accused have been indicted, it is clear that the Court is not entitled to convict unless the accused have exercised their right to combine and make agreements in such a manner as to become injurious to the public. It is often difficult to draw the line especially in cases where the success of private corporations and their continued operation are closely linked with the public interest. The decision must be rendered upon the particular facts disclosed in each case separately and different conclusions may be arrived at even though the methods used in the pursuance of the trade have been altogether similar. Each case must depend upon the purpose, nature and intended effect of the combination or agreement entered into in relation to the public interest.

Upon closely adhering to the text of the sections upon which the accused have been indicted, it will be seen that the essential elements of the offence are:

(a) The existence of a conspiracy in restraint of trade;

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(b) The participation of the accused in the combine or their assistance with knowledge in the formation or operation of the combine;

(c) The lessening of competition in the trade, actual or potential;

(d) Detriment or injury to the public;

(e) Intention to act detrimentally to the public when, in fact, the agreement did not have the effect prohibited.

. . . Under both these laws, the evil results attained seem to replace the intention. When the combinations or agreements were not operated to have and do not have the specified results, it is essential that it be proved that they were *designed* to have that effect and to be against the public interest. In fact they do have that effect when the agreements themselves are such by their nature and content that their inevitable and necessary consequence must be to unduly prevent or lessen trade, etc., within the meaning of the statutes. . . .

It has been pointed out that enhancement of price, actual or potential, was also an essential element. The enhancement of price is *one way* of committing the offence, as the definition of the offences shows, when unreasonable or to the detriment of the public interest; but the element of price, in my opinion, is not necessarily included in the offence as it can be committed otherwise than by the fixation or enhancement of prices. . .

#### *To the Detriment or Against the Interest of the Public,*

*The King v. Alexander, Limited, et al* (1932) 2 D.L.R. 109: "the words 'to the detriment or against the interest of the public' of the Combines Act were intended to be inclusive of 'unreasonably' in clause (c) and of 'unduly' in clause (d) of sec. 498."

If so, the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act would not introduce any substantial alteration in the law as already set out in section 498 of the Criminal Code and to the interpretation of it. The *fixation of a common price*, however, was introduced in the Combines Investigation Act as a contravention if made to the detriment of the public while the Criminal Code mentioned as a contravention the unreasonable enhancement of prices.

#### *Fixation of a Common Price and Enhancement of Prices*

Though the fixing of a common price might under certain circumstances be considered in itself as a way to commit the offence, still it has been considered rather as a cause for condemnation on the ground of lessening competition unduly.

*United States v. Trenton Potteries Company*, 273 U.S. 392: "The reasonable price fixed to-day may through economic and business changes become the unreasonable price of tomorrow. Once established, it may be maintained unchanged because of the absence of competition secured by the agreement for a price reasonable when fixed. Agreements which create such potential power may well be held to be in themselves unreasonable or unlawful restraints, without the necessity of minute inquiry whether a particular price is reasonable or unreasonable as fixed and without placing on the Government in enforcing the Sherman Law the burden of ascertaining from day to day whether it has become unreasonable through the mere variation of economic conditions."

. . . See also *The King v. Clarke*, 1 Alta. L.R. 358, at p. 365: "The question does not necessarily arise as to whether the price of lumber has been lowered or raised in the province of Alberta. That does not contain the essence of the crime that is made by the statute in connection with this case. As I understand it, the essence of that crime is that men should agree to do something that would unduly prevent competition. In my estimation you can unduly prevent competition without raising the price of lumber."

It must be said, however, that it is far from being unanimously held that agreements to fix a common price should in themselves be taken as unreasonable and unlawful restraints. Present economic conditions particularly with regard to agricultural and forest products, might well call for other views to be taken than those expressed in numerous cases and especially in the *Trenton Potteries* and *Alexander* cases.

. . . Upon the whole, however, a large majority of our judges have decided that they were not called upon to rule as between two rival schools on economic questions. There remains yet to be ascertained whether the judge who is required to take into consideration the public interest, when that public in our law comprises not only consumers but suppliers, distributors and others as well, is not forced to enter into all the elements affecting the public interest. . . .

#### APPLICATION OF FACTS TO THE LAW

Having thus gone into the general principles governing this matter, there remains to be considered their proper application to the facts as disclosed by the evidence.

#### *Basic Agreements*

. . . It has been shown in the evidence that our increased importations of Welsh and

Scotch anthracite coal have been and are beneficial to Canada. As this coal is more subject to degradation it has facilitated the introduction of the "blower" system for the utilization of the pea, grain or buckwheat sizes and has saved over \$18,500,000 to the consumers since 1924 (Neate's evidence, p. 986, and Exhibit D-14). It has also had the effect of lowering transportation rates to the British Isles where we ship large quantities of wheat and forest and agricultural products. Furthermore, it has forced the United States to send us a better quality of anthracite; the heating value of the coal being now 9.0, as compared with 10.0 for Welsh coal, while formerly it was between 8.3 and 8.6. It has also occasioned a keener competition in the coal business; but more desirable results would have sooner followed if certain clauses had not been incorporated into the basic agreement between the accused and the Amalgamated.

. . . Therefore, keeping in mind the necessities of the special trade and the fact that it was in the public interest, it is my conviction that the basic agreement should be declared illegal and detrimental to the public interest only as to those subsidiary clauses which are clearly against the law or which look more after the individual interests of the importers among themselves than concern the necessary maintenance of the trade.

. . . This contract was, in fact, providing for sales and not for agencies. Provisions which may be lawful in agency contracts are generally prohibited for wholesale or retail resale prices in contracts of sale, according to the Sherman Act and our own laws. The provisions of the basic agreement hereinabove referred to for the fixing of a common wholesale and retail resale price might be considered legal, if taken singly and separately. But they have been followed by other agreements with the largest importers of British coal and even of American coal in Montreal. They have been used as an incentive and as a basis to further a "structure of prices" on all British coal and they have been a step along the road in a conspiracy forbidden by the law. Having been such a step and having been extended to a conspiracy in restraint of trade by way of the fixing of a common price for all British coal, as will be hereinafter set out, they cannot be considered separately but must be taken as part of the whole conspiracy that followed and occasioned a larger structure of prices.

As to the clause: "to adhere to present price differentials between American anthracite and Welsh anthracite in establishing prices to the



trade as far as it is possible to do so"; this clause by itself is of a nature to injure the public. If such a margin as about \$1.00 was to be maintained in favour of Welsh coal, it would mean that American coal would not be checked effectively by such competition. Now can it be claimed by the Welsh interests that the extension of their trade had brought about keener competition in the coal trade when cost prices were generally the same and a spread of \$1.00 was to be maintained between them? The clause was not always put into effect, especially in 1933; but it would have been against the public interest if it had been lived up to, as it was their intention to do. These three clauses cannot be enforced, in my opinion, and they come within the law against undue restraint of trade. . . .

*Agreement to Fix Common Wholesale and Retail Prices or to Enhance these Prices.*

Competition between the Canadian Import and Weaver companies having been ended by the basic agreement, further action was taken to include all large importers of British coal in a like agreement. The evidence shows that the Canadian Import Company after the passing of the contract, P-62, whereby it secured control of Madden & Son, Limited, was the only wholesale company doing business in the City of Quebec, and that with the assistance of the Quebec Coal Association (Exhibit, P-218) attempts were made to establish common retail prices though not with full success.

In the city of Montreal, with the assistance of the Montreal Coal Association, a structure of prices was established for the wholesale trade; and the Canadian Import and Weaver companies were among the active participants in the agreements or resolutions that were made from time to time to maintain common prices both in the wholesale and retail trade. The meetings were attended by all the large importers of British coal, and the prices of coal, especially British and, in fact, all European coal, were controlled or sought to be controlled. The only real check to their so doing was, at times, the common prices fixed in the United States for American coal, however, we only import 5 per cent of the total American anthracite production and yet the importers of European coal in Montreal waited until the American coal prices were announced before they themselves fixed the prices of Welsh and Scotch anthracite and all other oversea coal in so far as they could by the stipulations or agreements hereinafter set out.

It cannot be said, though, that the prices fixed were shown by the evidence to have

been unreasonably enhanced. It does not appear that prices were raised from year to year as a result of the agreements. It is merely a matter of speculation as to what these prices would have been without the agreement. Neither Mr. Crawley's nor Honourable Gordon Scott's figures are conclusive as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the prices or as to their being in the interest or to the detriment of the public. What is a reasonable profit for a coal dealer? Nobody said what it should be. In the absence of such evidence it was said, the Court should not decide on its own impression upon the point.

It may be said, however, that if the Court had to rule upon the reasonableness or enhancement of the prices it would be rather disposed to take the profit per ton or the profit on the sales turn-over than on the total amount of profit realized in a stated period, inasmuch as the latter profit depends to a large extent upon the magnitude of the operations and the efficiency of the management which should certainly not be penalized. Besides, I would not be disposed to condemn the accused when I am in doubt (and they are entitled to the benefit of the doubt) and it is extremely doubtful whether the Crown is justified in including in the coal profits of the Canadian Import Company the profits made by the St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company though it is under the ownership of the same shareholders. The company that does the stevedoring operations is a distinct corporation and it does this work at the usual prevailing prices in Montreal. It was incorporated long prior to 1929 and I am unable to say that it was formed for the purpose of unduly dividing or concealing the profits arising out of the Welsh coal trade.

I feel bound, however, to follow the principles laid down in *Weidman v. Shragge*, *Stinson Reeb v. The King*, *Trenton Potteries and The King v. Alexander, Limited*, and to rule that it is not necessarily the duty of the Court to inquire into and regulate prices that may change from day to day. It is rather the duty of the Court to look into the nature of the agreement itself and to see whether it interferes with the free course of trade; or, in other words, "what the thing was in essence that the defendants were seeking to accomplish." I quite realize that different conclusions may be reached varying with the circumstances and the necessities of the times, and especially when national basic industries are liable to be put in peril. The Court is certainly given a certain amount of latitude in differentiating between combines, each case having an aspect peculiar to itself.

In the present case a structure of prices was established by the distributors. Many of the exhibits show the intent of the parties to the convention; it being felt that those outside the agreements were rather operating an illegitimate business.

The intention of the parties, except on rare occasions, was to keep prices fairly high and one of the accused even expressed the wish of holding them "to the very limit." Furthermore, the structure of prices served to keep other importers *in line and thereby create a virtual monopoly* on the coal, or, at least, on British coal and, possibly, German and all other foreign coal, which was to be sold at the common price fixed without regard to cost price. As Mr. Justice Duff stated in the *Weidman v. Shragge* case, when the direct and governing object of an agreement is the establishment of a virtual monopoly in the trade of an important article of commerce throughout a considerable extent of territory by suppression of competition in that trade, it comes under the ban of the enactment.

It has been contended that a *monopoly* could not have existed when the agreements concerned the prices of Welsh or British coal only. In point of fact, the evidence shows that these agreements were operated concurrently with other agreements herein set out with the intention of being applied to all coal that might be expected to compete on even terms. If the accused do not seem to have shown much anxiety about American coal, it may have been due to the fact that the heating value of their coal was better and they were thus given sufficient margin to compete successfully, on a level price, as, in fact, they are now doing. Even if the monopoly did not exist on all kinds of coal entering Canada, it applied to such a large percentage that the law affords a remedy. . . .

The agreements passed in 1930 and 1932 imposing sanctions upon retailers who would not stick to the price fixed, are illegal. It has been said that the accused are the best judges as to the methods necessary for the successful operation of their trade. This argument works both ways; and it might be retorted in respect of their intervention in retail trade prices that the retailer might consider himself the best judge as to the way in which he should conduct his business. However that may be, it goes without saying that the retail trader must be left free in the conduct of his business and no repressive measures should be allowed to be taken against him in a country where competition in the free flow of trade is regarded as a public safeguard. The accused and the referee acting in their behalf cannot

invoke ignorance of the law on that particular agreement as legal advice had been taken in 1930.

Therefore, upon the question of the fixation of a common price, both as to wholesale and retail prices, the decision of the Court is, that if there has been no unreasonable enhancement of prices within the meaning of counts 3 and 6, the fixation of a common price and the structure of prices resulting therefrom have been used to prevent or lessen competition unduly in restraint of trade, and that the agreements and resolutions fixing prices were not enforceable, and therefore come under the charge contained in counts 4, 7 and 10 of the indictment.

#### *Agreement on British Coke*

. . . As a return for the assurance that they would not import British coke during the season ending April, 1933, or would not do so before taking the matter up with the Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Company, these two companies [Canadian Import Co. and Weaver Coal Co.] were entitled to buy coke at \$7.50 when the regular wholesale price was \$9. . . .

If it had not been for that agreement, the cargoes bought from Elias Rogers and Mongeau & Robert, Limited, or the Susquehanna, would have competed in the Montreal market with the coke of the Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Company, which has practically no real competitor but enjoys a virtual monopoly in coke in the Montreal district. The prices mentioned were significant. It may readily be conceived that that competition was particularly desirable and that it was unduly prevented and lessened by the agreement which was unenforceable and illegal and which comes under counts 4, 7 and 10 of the indictment. The coke coming by the cargoes consigned to Elias Rogers and Mongeau & Robert, Limited, of the Susquehanna, was bought for distribution among the regular buyers of such a commodity and who, it may be added, form part of the poorer classes of the community. These people should have received the benefit of that competition in the free flow of commerce; but they did not as it was unduly prevented or lessened to their detriment. The agreement is of such a nature that it indicates in itself that it was likely to operate to the detriment of the public.

The prices at which the cargoes had been bought were much lower than the prices of the Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Company; and in a case where the public might be expected to have benefited from the competition, such competition was lessened by the illegal acts of the accused and others who benefited by their action.



## PARTICIPATION OF THE ACCUSED

I find that the Canadian Import Company has participated in the contraventions hereinbefore mentioned and which took place previous to April 17, 1931, and that the Canadian Import Company, Limited, has continued to further the ends of the conspiracy then existing up to the date of the indictment and has been party and privy to all the other agreements also herein declared illegal and in contravention of section 498 of the Criminal Code and of the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 26.

The participation of the F. P. Weaver Coal Company has been established for all the illegal agreements previous to March 18, 1932. The F. P. Weaver Coal Company, Limited, has subsequently continued to further the ends of the conspiracy then existing and has since then up to the date of the indictment participated in all the agreements hereinbefore mentioned in contravention of the same laws.

The British Coal Corporation has also participated in the agreement found illegal but not to the same extent. Its participation in the fixation of a common price to unduly lessen competition has not been established except by its indirect assistance through the consent given to contract P-72 and the agreements respecting German coal. I will therefore take this into consideration in fixing the amount of the penalty. It has not either been clearly established that it participated in the agreement respecting British coke.

As for the St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company, Limited, it has been contended that exhibit P-21 established its participation in the agreements found illegal. This document is merely to the effect that the St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company, Limited, acquired the assets of the Canadian Welsh Anthracite Company, Limited, and it does not necessarily follow that it has been party or privy to the illegal agreements charged. This has not been proved and I have come to the conclusion that the St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company should not be found guilty on any count or on any agreement.

## SENTENCE

Following precedents, I consider that the penalty to be imposed should, while substantial, not be vindictive, especially in a case where common prices, though unduly lessening competition, have not been excessive, except on coke, as the result of an incidental agreement to exclude British coke. The other agreements have been rather of a nature to further the ends of the same

conspiracy though they were made separately and technically call for separate condemnations. Taken separately they might not all have been found in contravention of the law and I consider it would not be just to impose a penalty for each one of them. Moreover, count 10 is a repetition of other counts and no penalty can be separately imposed thereunder. Count 7 is to the same effect as count 4, and under section 15 of the Criminal Code a penalty cannot be imposed twice for the same offence.

The fact that the Canadian Import Company and the Weaver Company took letters patent during the last four years is no reason why each of them should be condemned for the same penalty that might have been imposed if one company had remained in operation from 1929 to 1933. It is precisely the same company with but a change of name and the two together should not be condemned in a larger amount than if they had remained the same company. This is but merely a matter of equity. And it naturally applies to both Canadian Import and Weaver companies.

Therefore, I find, taking everything into consideration, that a penalty of \$5,000 against The Canadian Import Company which has operated until April, 1931, and a penalty of \$7,000 against The Canadian Import Company, Limited, which has since that time knowingly continued to further the acts of the conspiracy and in a special manner to maintain the structure of prices and also entered into other illegal agreements, are reasonable; that a penalty of \$5,000 against F. P. Weaver Coal Company, Limited, and a penalty of \$7,000 against The F. P. Weaver Coal Company, Limited, are also reasonable; that the British Coal Corporation should be condemned to pay a penalty of \$6,000, or, in all, \$30,000.

I also condemn the accused, under the authority of section 1044 of the Criminal Code, to pay the taxable costs and expenses in the case; the accused to pay these costs proportionately to their respective penalty.

Announcement of an intention of appealing from the judgment was made by Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., defence counsel. Five other coal companies in the province of Quebec, indicted as members of the combine, remain to be tried, after an adjournment of their case in the latter part of December.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN ONTARIO

### Annual Report of the Ontario Apprenticeship Board for the Year ending October 31, 1933

THE past year has been a most difficult one for the Apprenticeship Act. With unemployment at an all time peak it has been almost impossible for a great many employers to give their apprentices steady work; consequently, the Apprenticeship Board found it impractical to carry out many of the requirements of the Act. Employers have been requested to do the best they could for apprentices, which has been done in almost all cases. Many temporary transfers have been made in an effort to keep apprentices employed. The depression has been so acute that many employers felt duty bound to give what little work they had to their old employees, who were married men with dependants. In such cases, which are apparently unfair to the apprentices, the Board has had to use a great deal of discretion, recognizing that the terms of the contract could not be rigidly carried out. With 800 contracts in force during the past year, there have not been more than half a dozen disputes. Almost all of the apprentices realized that conditions were very bad and accepted whatever employment they could procure. Solicitors whom apprentices consulted concerning the terms of their contract have shown a great deal of wisdom and co-operation in advising apprentices to accept whatever work was available, even at a reduction of wages if necessary. Only one apprentice in the whole Province has taken court action to enforce the terms of his contract. The final decision in this case has not yet been rendered.

At the close of the year, there were 647 apprentices registered in the different trades as compared with 826 in October 1932. The distribution of contracts by trades is shown in the accompanying table.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF APPRENTICES BY TRADES

Bricklaying.. . . .	69
Masonry.. . . .	8
Carpentry.. . . .	62
Painting and Decorating.. . . .	29
Plastering.. . . .	33
Plumbing.. . . .	220
Steamfitting.. . . .	66
Sheet Metal.. . . .	74
Electrical.. . . .	86
Total.. . . .	647

Only 27 new apprentices were indentured during this year. The great obstacle in securing new indentures was the lack of work. Employers were very reluctant to indenture

apprentices, knowing that it would be impossible to keep them regularly employed. The worst feature of the existing unemployment condition is the inability of the youth of the country to get work. Many of the boys growing up to-day in idleness will be too old to learn a trade when business picks up; consequently, employers have been urged to train apprentices wherever possible.

During the past winter special day classes were held for the first and second year apprentices in Hamilton during the months of January and February. The attendance was so reduced that it was only possible to have one class in each trade, so that it was necessary to assemble all the boys in the one centre. Hamilton was chosen because of the superior accommodation available in that city. The total number enrolled in these classes was considerably less than in 1932, being reduced from 263 to 94.

The number eligible for classes in January and February, 1934, has been so reduced that, while the Board has still a small surplus in the assessment fund, it was felt that the expense of holding classes was not warranted for the few that would be attending. The only class which would have had a reasonable number in attendance was that for plumbers. Apprentices in all trades have been instructed to enroll for evening classes wherever these are being conducted.

In the cities of Toronto and Port Arthur arrangements have been made with the plumbing and electrical trades whereby all fourth year apprentices are examined by boards representing both the unions and employers and no apprentices in these centres receive their diplomas until they have passed the municipal examination.

Eight meetings of the Apprenticeship Board were held during the past year and the Board met several deputations at various times to discuss the problems of apprenticeship. The activities of the staff have been curtailed and for the most part confined to adjusting difficulties and securing employment for apprentices. Four members of the staff have been transferred to other departments and for the present the Act is being administered by a skeleton staff.

It is most unfortunate that the Apprenticeship Act had scarcely got into operation and had not become established when the acute depression set in. The serious problems facing those administering the Act are due to ab-



normal conditions in the industry which make it impossible for any system of training to function as planned.

It has become apparent that certain changes in the Act and Regulations will be necessary to meet the conditions prevailing in the construction industry, but it is not deemed advisable to take action along this line until conditions have become more settled and an increasing volume of business gives hope of providing fairly steady employment for apprentices and journeymen. Meanwhile temporary adjustments are being made to meet the exigencies of the situation created through lack of employment.

Several changes have been made in the form of indenture and at present the contract is so drawn up that an employer may have the same altered or cancelled by making applica-

tion to the Apprenticeship Board, if he finds that he cannot carry out the original terms of the agreement. It is no longer possible to provide continuous employment for apprentices, and employers are now required to keep apprentices employed only as long as they have work for them to do.

The members and officials of the Board are: Chairman of Board, Mr. J. B. Carswell, Hamilton; Members: Messrs. E. Ingles, London, and F. S. Rutherford, Toronto.

Chief Inspector: Mr. A. W. Crawford.

Assessment Officer: Mr. George Chambers.

District Inspectors: Messrs. George B. Evans, Walter Thorne, Toronto; Fred J. Hawes, Hamilton; J. R. Johnson, Ottawa; Charles E. Needham, Windsor.

## ANNUAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN CANADA, 1932

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published its Annual Survey of Education in Canada, the present volume being for the year 1932. The school year ending in 1932 showed the usual annual increase of about 50,000, or about 2 per cent on the 1931 attendance of 2,543,000. Educational expenditures decreased by approximately \$15,000,000 when compared with 1931, when the total was \$178,700,000. Most of the available data on expenditures relate to teachers' salaries which represent about half of education costs.

In an introductory preface, Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, notes that "elementary school enrolment declined in several provinces in 1932, and seems likely to drop further, and in other provinces, in the years immediately ahead. For the first time in history, the Census of 1931 showed fewer children under the age of five than in the next older five-year group, not only in the Dominion as a whole, but in every province. Secondary enrolment, however, continues its rapid ascent, and this factor in conjunction with the decreasing number in the lower grades may serve to hasten the reorganization of the intermediate grades. The tendency to connect a part of the earlier high school work more intimately with the elementary school is displaying itself in an increasing number of the provinces."

Teachers' salaries in all provinces showed lower averages, rural teachers sustaining especially heavy reductions. This was particularly illustrated by the statistics for two provinces—Manitoba and New Brunswick—where preliminary figures for 1933 showed that in two years the Manitoba country

teacher took a cut of 33 per cent on a salary of \$867, and the New Brunswick rural teacher a cut of 19 per cent on a salary of \$621. The reductions for teachers in larger schools were about 10 per cent on salaries nearly half as big again in each case. It is stated that "this disproportionate misfortune of the rural teacher no doubt exists in the other provinces as well." In this connection it is pointed out that in the public schools of the Ontario district inspectorates, the salaries at which rural teachers were engaged for the year 1933 were 9 per cent below 1931, and those of urban teachers only 4 per cent. Both reductions, it is considered, would probably be greater if reported at the end of the year, "for in these times a teacher cannot be sure of the amount of the annual salary until the year has ended."

"Among the reasons for the greater losses of the rural teacher," the report states, "is the particularly unfavourable economic position of the farm population and of other primary producers in the last few years. A second reason lies in the fact that the teacher's salary represents a comparatively high proportion of the school budget in the small school, where expenditure on buildings, equipment and modern school services is comparatively small; the result is that school boards, when prompted to cut costs, find little to cut except the pay of the teacher. Perhaps a still more fundamental reason lies in the average sizes of the communities supporting rural and urban schools. There are at most only a few dozen ratepayers to support a country school, and all of these usually are engaged in the same occupational pursuit. Its risk of ex-

posure to financial stringency is correspondingly greater than in a town area where the basis of support is broader and more diversified. The 'law of large numbers' is in itself a form of insurance against inadequacy of school support."

This financial inability of small rural school districts has led, it is pointed out, to the exploring of other avenues of financing on the basis of a larger unit of school taxation than the limited area of the districts. The municipality or the county is now being regarded as a more suitable and broader basis of school support. Attention has been focused on the possibilities of such action owing to the financial conditions of the past few years. The trend in this direction is indicated by the steps taken in various provinces and by the recommendations of various commissions and educational officials. Another tendency

observed in the last few years is towards a decreased use of Departmental examining.

The educational status of population over ten years of age is dealt with in a section which indicates that in 1931 the percentage of such population who can read and write was 95.74. Among men the percentage of illiteracy was 4.3 and among women 3.2. On a basis of linguistic ability, 84.6 per cent can speak English; 28.6 can speak French, while 1.8 per cent can speak neither official language.

In addition to enrolment figures for the various classes of schools and educational institutions, the tabular statistics also present the enrolment in the following: technical and vocational educational schools; the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario; schools for the blind and deaf; Junior Red Cross; Girl Guides; Boy Scouts; and Victorian Order of Nurses.

## PLAN TO DECASUALIZE LONGSHORE LABOUR IN U.S.A.

A PLAN to decasualize longshore labour in the ports of the United States under the administration of the shipping code has been recently presented by the United States Department of Labour (*Monthly Labour Review*, December, 1933). Decasualization is described as being "primarily a problem in the technique of employment and work distribution, vitally affecting the interests of employers and workers alike."

The labour conditions of longshoremen are summarized as follows:—

(1) A large immobile body of workers scattered over the entire waterfront and ignorant of the actual time and place where work is available; (2) A considerable number of individual employers each aiming to create a large reservoir of labour in order to be able to satisfy their maximum demands during peak loads; (3) Complete dependence of the job of longshoremen on chance and on the good will of the "employing foreman"; (4) Conditions of hiring longshoremen, which because of the autocratic power concentrated in the hands of the hiring foreman, pave the way for unfair practices and exploitation; (5) Periods of enforced idleness alternating with long stretches of hard labour, resulting in extreme variations in the earnings of longshoremen.

Certain general requirements are laid down as fundamental in the application of a plan of decasualization: (1) There must be a complete registration of all longshore labour available in the port; (2) Only those on the register should be permitted to work on the

waterfront; (3) All employers must give up their right to hire longshore labour individually at their piers or elsewhere and must agree to secure their labour through the decasualizing agency only.

With these minimum requirements fulfilled, it is considered that a scheme of decasualization should accomplish the following results:

(1) It should guarantee to all employers an equal chance to obtain labour when and where needed; (2) It should guarantee to all longshoremen an equal chance of getting a job when work is available; (3) It should gradually reduce the number of longshoremen in port to that approximating the actual needs of the port and thus raise and make more regular the average earnings of the men on the register.

It is recommended that the actual work of decasualizing the ports and of maintaining a central employment station for longshore labour shall be carried out by an authoritative and impartial agency, with "unquestioned trust and support from all the interests involved." It is further proposed that the National Recovery Administration co-operate with the United States Department of Labour in organizing such an impartial agency for the specific purpose of decasualizing longshore labour in the United States.

To carry out this plan, it is recommended that the National Recovery Administration appoint a National Decasualization Board to be "the responsible and final authority" for the decasualization work in all the ports.



This Board was to consist of the administrator of the shipping code, the Director of the Employment Service of the Department of Labour, and an advisory board of three employers selected by the code authority and

three workers approved by the president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The report details the method of procedure for the organization and pooling of the labour supply, mode of payment, etc.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Reports on 1934 Conference Agenda

REFERENCE was made in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (at pp. 1058 and 1060) to the items on the agenda of the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which is to open in Geneva on May 11 next.

Questionnaires have been sent out by the International Labour Office to the Governments of all the Member States of the Organization on the first three of the agenda subjects, namely: (1) Reduction of hours of work; (2) unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed, and (3) methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works.

The first questionnaire referred to above is divided into two parts. In the first part governments are asked to communicate their views and information on a number of points of general interest—the number of persons employed and unemployed, existing weekly working hours, the extent to which hours have been reduced, and the effect which a reduction of hours to 40 in the week would have on general national economy, etc. The second part or questionnaire proper, asks whether the International Labour Conference should adopt international regulations for reducing hours of work and whether they should take the form of a Draft Convention, and if so, whether it should be framed with a view to remedying unemployment. The remaining general questions deal with the problem of maintaining wages and the standard of living, etc. Then follow questions of a more detailed nature. Governments are consulted on the scope of the proposed regulations; on the hours of work to be laid down; on the guarantees which may be set up to ensure that the reduction in hours shall result in increased employment; etc. In the section dealing directly with hours of work, Governments are explicitly asked whether the Draft Convention should limit hours of work as a general rule to an average of 40 hours a week, with 42 hours for work which is necessarily continuous; and whether a special lower average (say, 38½ hours) should be laid down for underground work in coal mines.

The second questionnaire asks the governments if they think it desirable to adopt a Draft Convention concerning benefit schemes for the involuntarily unemployed, and a supplementary recommendation on the same question. It also asks whether the suggested Convention should specify the system to be applied; compulsory unemployment insurance, voluntary unemployment insurance, unemployment relief, a combination of these different methods or of any two of them, or whether each country should be free to choose the system which it would incorporate in its national legislation. Many other questions are also put to the Governments.

The third questionnaire deals with the desirability of adopting international regulations concerning the methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works.

On the basis of the replies received to these questionnaires, the International Labour Office will draft texts which will be submitted to the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference.

Reports have also been issued on two of the other subjects appearing on the agenda, namely: (1) Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (based on information which it has itself collected and on replies to direct requests for particulars to the different governments of those States Members in whose legislation no express prohibition of underground work for women could be found); and (2) the partial revision of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, which report will furnish the Conference with the conclusions of specially chosen experts, members of the Industrial Hygiene Committee of the International Labour Office, who have studied the technical questions involved in the proposed revision of the Convention as adopted in 1925 so as to add certain diseases to the existing list and to properly define them.

It is understood that reports will be issued shortly on the remaining two items of the agenda, i.e., Revision of the 1919 Convention concerning the Employment of Women during

the Night; and Maintenance of Acquired Rights in course of Acquisition under Invalidity, Old Age and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance on behalf of Workers who Transfer their Residence from one Country to Another.

### Employment Exchanges Throughout the World

Under the title "Employment Exchanges" the International Labour Office has just published a study of the general principles, and to some extent the detailed methods, of administration adopted in employment exchange systems throughout the world. (Studies and Reports, Series C: Employment and Unemployment, No. 18). The report contains a preliminary chapter on the general question of the mobility of labour, and then deals with the general working of employment exchanges (organization, relations with employers and workers, etc.). A chapter is devoted to the increasing specialization in the placing of particular classes of workers (agricultural workers, seamen, casual workers, salaried employees, artistes, hotel employees, domestic servants and juveniles). After a general examination of the need for changes of occupation brought about by technical progress and rationalization, there is a chapter on the organization of labour clearing, including the important large-scale movements organized by the State in such countries as Italy and the Soviet Union. An account is also given of the principal aspects of international placing work (organized migration), and the volume concludes with a short description of the employment and unemployment statistics compiled by the employment exchanges.

### "Unemployment among young persons" on Agenda for 1935

Next year's agenda of the International Labour Conference is to include consideration of the question of unemployment among young persons, which is held to be one of the most serious effects of the world economic depression. The *Monthly Summary*, published at Geneva, quotes figures showing the extent of such unemployment in Great Britain, Germany, the United States and other countries, and proceeds: "It is unnecessary to emphasize the gravity of the situation which is disclosed by these figures. In many respects the prolonged unemployment of a large section of the youth of a country is undoubtedly much more detrimental in its consequences for the community at large than unemployment among adults. This is why special measures

are necessary to counteract those detrimental consequences. Several countries already have adopted such measures, and the International Labour Office, on the basis of their experience, presented a first report to the last session of its Governing Body. Having studied this, the Governing Body decided to put the question of unemployment among young persons of the agenda of the 1935 session of the International Labour Conference".

The following subjects have also been the subject of special study by the International Labour Office:

The reduction of wages and employment in agriculture;

The overcrowding of the intellectual professions;

The stagnation in shipping and unemployment among seamen.

"Each of these problems," it is stated, "has its own special characteristics, but there are certain common, fundamental features: on the one hand, the effects of the world depression, and on the other, the lack of co-ordination between the greatly accelerated rhythm of scientific or technical progress and the less rapid development of professional organization."

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of Quebec, announced on December 13 that the government would hold an inquiry into conditions in lumber camps in the province, and that Mr. Maxine Morin, K.C., legal adviser to the provincial Department of Lands and Forests and Mr. Louis Morin, of the Department of Provincial Revenue, would be sent to Rouyn to discuss with employers and workers questions arising out of recent difficulties in that region.

The redistribution of surplus or stranded populations, so as to make such citizens self-sustaining, is the program of the Subsistence Homesteads Division formed in the United States Department of the Interior. Colonies (urban, rural, or agricultural) will be formed in which subsistence will be drawn partly from the homestead garden plot and partly from part-time employment in industries set up within the colony. The projects are experimental only and the sites are to be chosen not on the geographical basis, but with reference to the principal "problem areas" in the United States. Two projects are under way, one a colony being built in West Virginia, the other a subsistence-homestead project being carried on through a self-help organization formed in Dayton, Ohio, by unemployed of that city.



## ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1933

(Based upon monthly reports furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading employers throughout the Dominion.)

THE employment situation in Canada during the greater part of 1933 was characterized by a distinctly favourable movement, paralleling the recovery shown in most of the leading industrial countries of the world.<sup>1</sup> In the first few months of the year, activity reached its lowest level in recent years, but from April 1 the general trend was steadily upward, the period of improvement extending over eight months. The gains indicated in several of these months exceeded the average increases noted on the same dates in the years since 1920, while those in the last quarter were particularly interesting because they were contrary to the usual seasonal movement as determined by the experience of the last twelve years. Approximately 146,900 persons were reinstated by the co-operating employers during the 1933 period of uninterrupted expansion, in favourable contrast with the reduction of over 40,000 workers reported by the firms furnishing data for the months April 1-December 1, 1932. The proportion of the total wage-earning population

included in these surveys is considerable, approximating 45 per cent of those enumerated in the 1931 census as at work; if data were available for all firms and all industries, the number reported above as having been re-employed during 1933 would of course be very substantially greater.

The index number of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), after declining from 78.5 on January 1, 1933, to 76.0 at the beginning of April, then rose steadily to 91.8 on December 1, an advance of 15.8 points or 20.8 per cent from the 1933 low. This percentage gain is larger than that indicated in any other year for which statistics are available. Another significant feature of the situation in 1933 was that the index at the end of the year was 13.3 points, or 16.9 per cent, higher than at January 1, while in the last three years the opposite has been the case, employment having been in smaller volume at the close than at the opening of the year. Thus in 1932, 1931 and 1930, there were declines of 8.4, 2.6 and 2.7 points, respectively, in this comparison.

A brief analysis of the distribution of the workers added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers from April 1 to the end of the year shows the widespread nature of the recovery in 1933. The five economic areas and all but one of the main industrial groups shared in the improvement as indicated in the following summary:—

INCREASES IN THE MONTHLY PAYROLLS OF  
FIRMS FURNISHING DATA DURING THE 1933  
PERIOD OF GENERAL EXPANSION

Economic Areas	Increase in Workers	April 1- December 1 in Index Numbers (p.c.)
Maritimes.....	10,500	19.3
Quebec.....	52,000	26.4
Ontario.....	56,900	19.2
Prairies.....	13,600	14.1
British Columbia.....	13,900	24.1
Canada.....	146,900	20.8
Industry	Increase in Workers	April 1- December 1 in Index Numbers (p.c.)
Manufacturing.....	41,789	11.1
Logging.....	38,275	367.7
Mining.....	6,606	15.4
Communications.....	(Dec.) 923	(Dec.) 4.1
Transportation.....	6,665	7.5
Construction.....	46,319	72.9
Services.....	1,577	6.1
Trade.....	8,592	10.7
All Industries.....	146,900	20.8

<sup>1</sup> Employment statistics that are generally comparable do not exist for the various industrial countries. The following shows the latest available data for certain countries:—

Great Britain: The latest press reports show that 2,224,079 persons were registered as unemployed on December 18, 1933, as compared with 2,280,070 on November 20, 1933, and 2,723,287 on December 19, 1932. The insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64 estimated at work on December 18, numbered 10,007,000; this was 51,000 more than in the preceding month, and 567,000 more than on December 19, 1932.

France: The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on December 2, 1933, was 286,874, as compared with 261,524 in the preceding month, and 294,739 in the same period of 1932.

Germany: Of the 4,930,731 members of the German Labour Front covered by returns, 20.9 p.c. were reported as wholly unemployed on October 28, 1933, as compared with 22.3 p.c. in September. The provisional figure showing the number registered as unemployed by the Employment Exchange as unemployed was given as 3,714,107 in December, 1933, as compared with 3,775,934 in November, 1933. The total for the end of December, 1932, was 5,772,984, but this was not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

United States: The index of employment in the manufacturing industries in October, 1933, was 74.0, calculated on the 1926 average as 100. On September 15 this index was 73.9 and in October, 1932, it stood at 59.9. The index is based on data received from 18,602 establishments employing 3,358,960 persons at the middle of October.

The large advance in construction was mainly due to works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. While logging is normally seasonally active during the winter months, the gains last year were unusually large, giving evidence of a decided revival in the lumbering industry. Analyses of the increases in these various areas and industries appear elsewhere in this review.

The general index of employment is influenced to some extent by public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.<sup>1</sup> This factor does not, however, enter into the situation in the manufacturing industries, which reporting over half of the total workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, showed uninterrupted recovery during eight months of 1933—from January to August, a revival that differed in period but not in length of time from that of the included industries, taken as a whole. During this period, over 61,400 persons were added to the working forces of the co-operating manufacturers, an increase that compared favourably with the decline of over 3,900 operatives reported by the factories furnishing data for the same period in 1932, and also with the increase of only some 5,300 workers indicated in the same months of 1931. The index, rising from 74.4 at the opening of 1933, to 86.8 on September 1, showed a gain of 12.4 points or 16.7 per cent in these eight months. Seasonal recessions affected the situation in the last quarter of the year, but on the whole, these were on a smaller scale than has been usual in the twelve years for which statistics are available, and the index of factory employment, at 84.4 on December 1, was 10 points or 13.4 per cent above the January 1 index. It was also higher by slightly over five per cent than on December 1, 1932.

An average of approximately 8,140 employers furnished monthly statistics on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during 1933; these firms showed curtailment during the first four months of the year, followed, as already stated, by important recovery in the next eight months.

<sup>1</sup> The number of man-days worked on state-aided projects on a wage basis numbered 1,157,559 during the first eleven months of 1933, while to those employed on useful works in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance 8,494,212 man-days work were given. This was a total of 9,651,771 man-days of employment afforded in 1933 up to November 30. During 1932, the man-days worked on a wage basis numbered 7,700,709.

The firms furnishing data on employment reported a monthly average of 768,628<sup>2</sup> employees. Their staffs ranged from 698,544 on April 1 to 850,486 on December 1, when activity was at its highest point for the year. The index then stood at 91.8, the highest in twenty-four months; the 1932 peak was 91.6 on January 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record of thirteen years was 127.8 at the beginning of August, 1929, when the payrolls of the 6,840 then co-operating firms aggregated nearly 1,100,000. The mean index (average 1926=100) was 83.4 in 1933, compared with 87.5 in 1932, 102.5 in 1931, 113.4 in 1930, 119.0 in 1929, 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6<sup>3</sup> in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921. In connection with these indexes, it might again be mentioned that during the depression there has been a very general movement to retain as many as possible on the working force by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way doubtless have shown in many cases a greater decline than the number on the payrolls upon which the index numbers are calculated, while similarly, an improvement in the business outlook will be reflected in many cases by an extension of the working hours rather than by an immediate increase in the personnel. In the United States, the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act have during 1933 accentuated this phase, the increase in the numbers on the payrolls frequently being at the expense of a reduction in the time worked by those already in employment. This is illustrated in the statistics of earnings, which in the United States are collected from the firms who furnish monthly data on employment. Thus, the index of employment in manufacturing on October 15 (the latest avail-

<sup>2</sup> The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,564,879, of whom 2,093,211 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.95 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes (notably teachers and public administration employees), agriculture, domestic service and other important industries not included in the monthly survey of employment. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics.

<sup>3</sup> As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to December 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, January 1-December 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.



able date), stood at 74.0 per cent of the 1926 average, while the index of earnings, calculated on the same base, was only 53.6 on the same date.

Another point may be noted regarding the Canadian index numbers of employment. Where employers are obliged to curtail their production, it often happens that the date to which the monthly survey relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment frequently being in greater volume on almost any other working day of the month. This factor is of greater importance when the numbers at work fluctuate about a low level than when staffs are more normal.

A healthy feature of the recovery in employment during 1933 was its widespread character, all five economic areas and most industrial groups sharing to a greater or less degree in the improvement evidenced after the spring revival commenced; this is illustrated in the figures reported showing the distribution of those added to the reported payrolls. The general nature of the recovery affords much better grounds for belief in its permanency than if the gains had been confined to a few specialized lines. Manufacturing, as already mentioned, showed important increases during many months of the year, the additions being well distributed among the various groups of factory employment. Logging was brisker towards the end of 1933 than in any other month since early in 1930. Mining reported uninterrupted improvement from May 1 to November 1, with the result that the index on the latter date was higher than in any other month since early in 1931. Construction gained considerably during each month of the active season, partly as a result of relief undertakings, but was generally lower than in previous years. Services and trade (both to some extent dependent upon the tourist season, which during 1933 was not up to expectations) maintained a fair volume of employment, the index numbers for these divisions being rather higher towards the close of 1933 than in the earlier months of the year and also than in the latter part of 1932. Employment throughout 1933 was brisker in these two groups than in any other industrial division. In this connection, it might again be pointed out that in these lines of business, establishments as a rule cannot be wholly closed down for longer or shorter periods, as in manufacturing plants, with the result that the situation is frequently met by cutting down the normal working day or week for the individual employee in order to retain as many as possible on the payroll. This tends to keep up the employment index, since the methods used in rotating the staff

are usually not reflected in the monthly employment data.

### Employment by Economic Areas

Each of the five economic areas reported an upward movement in employment during many months of the year just passed; the situation at the end of 1933 was better in these districts than it had been at the opening of the year, and also than at the end of 1932. The greatest proportional gain between the 1933 low and high points occurred in British Columbia. In that province the maximum of activity was in September, when the index, at 89.2, was 31.8 per cent higher than the minimum of 67.7 on March 1. Employment in all five economic areas averaged rather lower over the year than in the twelve months of 1932. It is encouraging to note in this comparison that the low point in employment was reached in the early part of 1933, succeeded by improvement in many months, while the opposite was the case in the preceding year, when employment generally declined from the beginning to the end of 1932, the index in each district being decidedly lower on December 1 than at the opening of the year.

### Employment by Cities

On the whole, employers in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg, and Vancouver—reported smaller average payrolls than in 1932, but an encouraging feature of the 1933 situation is that activity (contrary to the 1932 movement), generally increased from the spring, the index for each of these cities being higher at the end than at the beginning of the year, while in all but Montreal and Quebec City, employment was also in greater volume than on December 1, 1932. The reports showed that employment, as in the preceding year, was better maintained in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were again indicated in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities.

### Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufacturing generally increased uninterruptedly during 1933, from January 1 to September 1, a longer period of expansion than in any other year since 1928. During these eight months of recovery, over 61,400 persons were reinstated on the staffs of the co-operating establishments; this represented an increase of more than 12 workers

in each of the reporting plants. Seasonal losses reduced employment during the last quarter of the year, but on the whole, these were smaller than the average experienced in the last twelve years, and the index, at 84.4 on December 1, was 10 points or 13.4 per cent higher than at the first of the year. This is particularly important, in view of the fact that in each of the years since 1930, activity has declined as the year progressed; thus, between the indexes for January 1 and December 1 in 1932, 1931, and 1930, there were reductions of 3.6, 4.1, and 5.9 points, respectively. Another interpretation of the figures brings out the significant fact that the payrolls reported at the beginning of December, 1933, exceeded those indicated for January 1 by some 50,000 persons, or an average of more than 10 in each establishment included in the survey. The December 1, 1933 index was 5.1 per cent higher than on the same date in 1932; indeed, employment since July of last year has been more active each month than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, the first occasions since 1929 that improvement in such a comparison has been indicated. The indexes for the last five months of 1933 averaged 85.9 or 3.5 points higher than in the period August 1-December 1, 1932; those for the first seven months, however, had averaged 77.3, or 8.6 points lower than in the months January 1-July 1 of the year preceding, with the result that the general average for 1933 was below that of 1932, in spite of the more favourable note on which last year closed for the manufacturing industries.

Statistics were received during 1933 from some 4,980 manufacturers employing, on the average, 401,557 operatives, as compared with the average of 417,989 reported by the 4,870 establishments making returns in 1932. The index averaged 80.9 per cent of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 84.4 in the preceding year, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930, and 117.1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment; with few exceptions, these showed considerable improvement as the year progressed until the situation was better than in the same period of 1932. In spite of this, the majority of these industries and their sub-groups reported a lower average of employment for 1933 as a whole; the mean index in 12 cases being higher, in 32 lower, and in one the same as in the preceding year. The edible animal, fur, leather, boot and shoe, paper product, thread, yarn and cloth, wood distillate and extract, and agricultural implement and automobile groups, were more active.

### Logging

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly more activity than in the preceding year and also than in 1931; although employment was generally low during the first part of 1933, it was above the 1932 level in all but two months, while the index, rising swiftly in the early winter, was higher on December 1, 1933, than in any other month since the early part of 1930. The improvement was largely due to an increased demand in markets abroad; the implementing of the agreements signed at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932 had a distinctly beneficial effect upon the logging industry, while recent industrial recovery in the United States has also stimulated the demand for lumber in that country. It may confidently be expected that the increase in bush operations in the winter of 1933-34 will be reflected in heightened activity in lumber-using mills next season. The working force of the 231 logging firms supplying information during 1933 averaged 18,278, and the index number, 66.5; the reported payrolls varied from 9,614 on May 1 to 45,989 at the end of the year. In 1932, the mean index was 42.5, while the number employed by the 223 employers co-operating was 11,646. In recent years, many logging workers, deprived of their customary occupation, have drifted to the cities, where they have augmented the already large labour reserves, in many cases without ever having appeared on the payroll of any employer in the municipality. It has already been pointed out in previous issues that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. During the year just passed, as in 1932 and 1931, employment in logging was maintained in better volume in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec than elsewhere.

### Mining

There were losses in mining during nine months of 1932, while the trend was upward in seven months of last year. Until August 1, 1933, employment each month was lower than on the same date in 1932, but from mid-summer activity was greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The index at 105.5 on December 1, 1933, was nearly nine per cent higher than on January 1, and was also 5.6 per cent higher than on December 1, 1932. Nevertheless, employment on the average was at a slightly lower level than



in the preceding year. The index averaged 97.5 compared with 99.2 in 1932; this was a fall-off of only 1.7 points, as compared with the reduction of 8.5 points in 1932 from the 1931 level. In *coal-mining*, employment was slacker, the index averaging 84.1, compared with 91.0 in 1932, so that the decline in this branch was decidedly greater than the general loss in the mining group. The labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 22,644 workers in 1933, as against 24,337 in the preceding year. Employment in the mining of *metallic ores*, was generally higher than in 1932, the mean index, at 143.8 being between ten and eleven points above the average of the preceding year. The index varied from 129.8 on January 1 to 159.7 on December 1, showing improvement during ten months of the year. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,990 during the year under review, compared with 15,687 in 1932. *Non-metallic minerals* (other than coal) registered decidedly curtailed employment, being affected by the dullness generally prevailing in the building trades. The index averaged 69.3, as against 71.8 in the preceding year, however, in the last five months of the year, the situation was better than in the same months of 1932. An average payroll of 4,585 persons was employed during 1933 by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1932 had a mean of 4,756. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded lowered activity.

### Transportation

There were important seasonal losses in the first three months of 1933, which, however, involved a decidedly smaller number of persons than in the first quarter of the preceding year. Following this period, the tendency was favourable until the beginning of November, when seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in less volume throughout 1933, when the index averaged 79.0, as compared with 84.7 in 1932. The 370 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 92,920 workers, as compared with the mean of 99,478 reported by the 357 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the *steam railway division*, the index averaged 69.7, or nearly eight points lower than in 1932. An average working force of 55,472 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 61,554 in 1932. *Street railways* and *cartage* companies to the number of 179, with a mean of 24,032 workers, reported a rather lower level of employment, the index averaging 112.9, or

1.5 points lower than in the preceding year. The tendency was unfavourable during most months of 1933. Employment in *shipping* and *stevedoring* was also less than in 1932; the mean index was 79.9, while the reported staffs averaged 13,417, varying between 9,957 persons on March 1, and 15,443 at the beginning of October. In the year before the mean index was 82.3.

### Communications

Telegraphs and telephones reported a much smaller volume of employment during 1933 than in 1932, in sympathy with the continued depression in business. The index averaged 83.9, compared with 93.5 in 1932. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 22,062 employees, of whom some 80 per cent were engaged on telephones. The proportional reductions indicated in the telegraph and telephone divisions during 1933 were quite similar, these apparently being affected in like degree by current conditions.

### Construction and Maintenance

The period of expansion indicated in the construction industries during 1932 consisted of only three months, during which the additions to staffs were on a comparatively small scale; in 1933, however, there were increases in six of the twelve months, but in many cases these were wholly or partially due to works undertaken by public authorities primarily for the relief of unemployment. In spite of this factor (of greater importance towards the end of 1933 than in the preceding year), the employment reported in construction was generally at a low level. The forces of the 1,006 co-operating employers averaged 86,646 during 1933, varying between 63,051 on April 1 and 110,207 at the beginning of December, when extensive relief works were being carried on. The general index for this group averaged 74.6, compared with 86.0 in 1932. The organization of work camps in place of direct relief for certain classes of unemployed men was instituted on a large scale during 1933, a reversal of the policy of direct relief called for under the Relief Act of 1932; this resulted in a decided increase in activity in some branches of construction work as compared with 1932, particularly towards the latter part of the year.

*Building construction* gained in five months in 1933, but was generally quieter than in the preceding year in spite of the fact that improvement was indicated in the last two months over November 1 and December 1 of 1932. The mean index in 1932 was 54.1 per

cent of the 1926 average, dropping to 38.5 in the year under review, when the average number of persons employed by the 635 reporting contractors was 14,404. In 1932, 658 contractors had reported 21,389 employees, on the average. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

*Road construction* as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded a smaller volume of employment in the first seven months of 1933 than in the same period in 1932. In the latter part of the year, however, an increase in the number of persons engaged on unemployment relief works raised the index to a point higher than in the corresponding period of 1932, and also decidedly higher than at the beginning of 1933. Nevertheless, the average number reported in the highway construction group last year was smaller than in 1932. The payrolls reported averaged 47,756 workers, and ranged between 31,359 on April 1 and 71,039 at the beginning of December. The index averaged 132.2, compared with 143.9 in 1932. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms.

Employment in *railway construction* (in which the working forces covered averaged 24,487 men), was much quieter than in the last few years. The index averaged 61.3, while the mean in 1932 was 66.8. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of thirteen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

### Services

Statements were received monthly from some 336 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 21,174. Gains were noted during seven months of the year under review, but until November 1, employment each month was less than in the same month of 1932. The index averaged 106.7, compared with 113.6 in the preceding year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was generally at a lower level than in 1932, partly reflecting an unfavourable tourist season, resulting from a general tightness of money, and also affected to some extent by the popularity of the

World's Fair at Chicago. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather smaller volume than in the preceding year, although in relation to the 1926 average, it was brisker than in other branches of this division.

### Trade

Trade was generally quieter than in 1932; with only one exception, employment advanced from month to month from March 1 to December 1, 1933, but until the final quarter of the year, was lower than in the corresponding period in 1932. The payrolls of the 893 co-operating firms averaged 81,770 persons, and the index 112.1, compared with 116.1 in 1932. It has already been mentioned as highly probable that many establishments, in order to keep on most of their usual staff, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, nearly 74 per cent were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in recent years at a relatively high level in comparison with other groups.

Tables of index numbers, by economic areas, by leading cities and industries, by months and with yearly averages, are published in the bulletin entitled "Annual Review of Employment in Canada, 1933" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This bulletin, which contains full particulars regarding employment by industries, districts, etc., will be forwarded on application to the Dominion Statistician. Monthly index numbers have been published in each issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, those for December appearing on pages 50 to 53 of this issue.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company recently held a ballot of its employees for the purpose of deciding whether the "Rockefeller employee-representation plan," which had been in existence for the past eighteen years, should be continued or abandoned. The employees voted for the abandonment of the plan and for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. As the company is in receivership the decision is stated to be subject to the approval of the Federal District Court.



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1933

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of December was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were handicapped by heavy snow storms and in many cases were unable, owing to the blocked roads, to take their produce to the city markets. Where possible, they were engaged in cutting and hauling firewood for domestic purposes. Continuous gales and extremely low temperatures hampered fishing and as a result, only small catches were reported. Deep snow also hindered lumbering operations, as it was difficult to forward supplies to camps and men who came out for the holidays were finding it almost impossible to return. All indications were favourable, however, that lumbering would rank high as an employer of labour this winter. Continued demand for overseas markets promised a measure of prosperity not evident for years, providing employment for all experienced woodsmen and many others. All mines in the New Glasgow area resumed operations, working on steady time and re-hiring employees as speedily as conditions permitted, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from 1 to 4½ days per week. Though conditions were quiet in steel and car plants over the holidays, yet the prospects were that more employment would be provided for steel workers and foundry, car and structural steel plants than had been available for at least a year. Manufacturers of foodstuffs reported Christmas trade good, oil companies, slow, and sugar refineries and cordage companies, fair. Ice harvesting also continued to employ a number of men. Building construction was practically at a standstill, but a large number of applicants in receipt of civic relief were employed on sewer work and clearing of snow. Railways also hired large gangs for snow shovelling. Plumbers were busily engaged during the coldest weather. Transportation, both by railway and steamship, was heavy, due to the holiday season, and reported to be considerably in excess of that of December, 1932. Freight shipments also showed improvement. Retail trade recorded a substantial increase and wholesale houses were correspondingly busy. With lumbering, mining and steel plants absorbing more men in industry, merchants were in an optimistic mood and were looking forward to an immediate improvement in general business conditions.

There was a good demand for domestics, housekeepers and charworkers in the Women's Division, and a number of satisfactory placements were made.

There was no change in the agricultural situation in the Province of Quebec, but logging showed some improvement. Mining remained practically unchanged, though indications pointed to slightly better conditions. Manufacturing was only fair, cities reporting as follows: Hull, all plants busy; Montreal, clothing, boots and shoes and rubber quiet, metals active; Quebec City, factories in general on reduced time; Three Rivers, normal, with slight decrease in output of paper-mills. Building construction was very quiet throughout the province, the main source of work continuing to be that provided by the various municipalities as a relief measure. Recent heavy storms had aided the unemployed in obtaining jobs as snow shovellers, the City of Montreal employing 6,000 men for that purpose alone. Transportation was fairly good. A number of placements was made in the Women's Domestic section where cooks and generals, as well as charworkers, were in demand.

There was little activity in farming in Ontario other than a few calls for choremen, but while nearly all vacancies were filled promptly, the supply of applicants in excess of requirements was not as large as might be expected and a check of farm hands placed during the year at Brantford indicated that a large percentage was being retained in employment. Vacancies existed for skilled bushmen with difficulty sometimes experienced in securing the right type of men. Conditions were ideal in the woods for log hauling, which would probably start immediately after the holidays and continue from 4 to 8 weeks, depending on the volume of production and the weather. Nothing new was reported in mining, all producing mines in the Sudbury and Timmins district being very active. No material change appeared in the manufacturing centres at the close of December: while some plants operated steadily, others were on short time, or carrying on with reduced staffs. Building construction was very quiet, but relief work, financed by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments, continued to furnish employment for numerous workers. Work of a temporary nature was also provided by the Post Office in the handling of the Christmas mails.

Trade showed improvement, some of the larger department stores reporting gains from 25 to 35 per cent. Due to the holiday season there was a shortage of good domestics in the women's sections, but more workers were expected to be available early in the New Year.

Farm placements in the Prairie Provinces were nearly all made under the Farm Relief plan, with some orders still unfilled. A much greater demand existed for all classes of loggers. With the colder weather mines were running fairly steady, most of those in Drumheller employing full shifts. The manufacturing industries were quiet, with no prospects of improvement at present. Building construction was practically nil, the City of Winnipeg reporting that, in a year notable for the entire absence of public works, the City building permits had dropped below the million dollar mark for the first time this century. From the record of permits issued it was quite apparent, however, that smaller building jobs were still going on, though to a lesser extent. Relief projects continued with many men employed, except where exceptionally cold weather made it inadvisable for men to work out of doors. Trade was slow, although holiday business was better than anticipated and conditions, in general, maintained the slight improvement already noted. There was still a large number of unfilled orders, both for housekeepers and domestics under the relief scheme, with a scarcity of applicants suitable for same, and the influence of the holiday

season could be noted by the decline in the volume of business conducted by the women's sections.

There was very little demand for farm hands in British Columbia, nothing being done in the orchards owing to the heavy fall of snow. Packing houses had only small staffs employed and shipments of fruit were still being made. Logging and sawmills, except for the holidays, were busy with 50 per cent more men employed than at the corresponding time in 1932, and wages in one district 10 per cent higher. Mining was fairly active, with the outlook favourable, but no demand for help. Manufacturing was at a standstill, no orders were coming in and few in prospect. Construction was very quiet, the only division showing activity was that of linemen, who were busy renewing and replacing light, telephone and telegraph lines destroyed by storms of recent date. Railway gangs were also sent out for snow shovelling and relief work on street clearance continued, besides that provided in the National Defence camps. The waterfront was quiet at Prince Rupert and Vancouver, but continued active with lumber shipments at Victoria. Shipyards were not busy. Trade for the most part showed improvement over that of a year ago, with a better feeling prevailing for the present year. There was a decided increase in applicants and orders in the women's domestic section, due to the holiday season. Many of the placements, however, were for casual work only.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on December 1 was 8,428, the employees on their payrolls numbering 850,486 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for November was 1,722, having an

aggregate membership of 146,946 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.



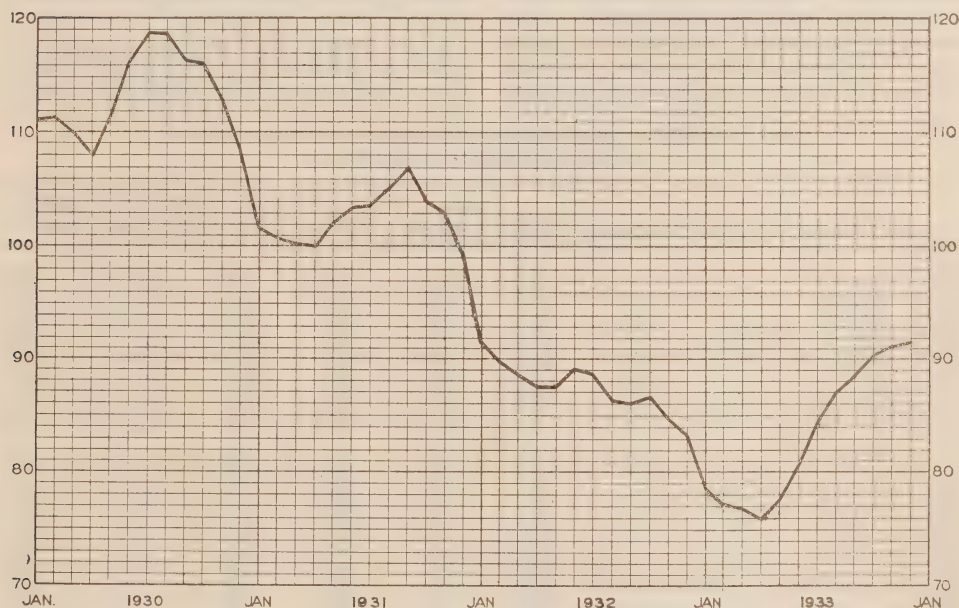
## (1) Employment Situation at the beginning of December, 1933, as reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of December showed a further expansion, the eighth consecutive gain reported since April 1. This latest increase (like that on November 1), was particularly interesting because it reversed the downward movement which hitherto has invariably characterized the situation in the early winter. During the present month, statistics were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,428 employers whose pay-rolls were enlarged from 845,793 on November 1 to 850,486 at the beginning of Decem-

activity, the co-operating firms have added approximately 147,000 persons to their staffs. As has previously been pointed out in these monthly surveys of employment, the proportion of the wage-earning population included therein is large, but if data were available for all industries and all employers, the number of workers shown as having been reinstated would considerably exceed the increase mentioned above. In conformity with the improvement in recent months, the general index has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



ber. Reflecting this gain, the index (1926 average=100) rose from 91.3 on the former date to 91.8 on December 1. This is the highest figure in two years. The losses experienced on December 1, 1932, had reduced the index by between one and two points, to 83.2; this was over 10 per cent lower than on the date under review.

The increases at the beginning of December completed for the present year the period of expansion that has been indicated by leading employers since the early spring. During the last eight months of generally advancing

April to 91.8 on December 1, a gain of 15.8 points, or nearly 21 per cent. During the same eight months in 1932 and 1931, there were declines of 4.3 and 0.6 points, respectively, while in 1930 and 1929, there were increases of 0.7 and 8.7 points, respectively, in this comparison.

The improvement on the date under review occurred largely in logging and retail trade and on highway construction, where the personnel of unemployment relief camps increased with the advent of the cold weather. The gains in logging and trade are seasonal; those

reported in the former, providing work for over 15,700 men, were the largest ever shown in this record of twelve years. Activity in bush operations is greater than for several years past. On the other hand, manufacturing was seasonally slacker, chiefly in the food, leather, textile and lumber industries, while mining, transportation, building and railway construction also showed curtailment as compared with the preceding month.

### Employment by Economic Areas

Four of the five economic areas registered heightened activity, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia showing improvement, while firms in the Prairies reported curtailment.

*Maritime Provinces.*—The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has been downward on December 1 in preceding years of the record, but this unfavourable movement was reversed at the beginning of December of the present year, when the index, rising to 93.4, reached its highest point for the year. It was also nearly ten points higher

than on December 1, 1932. Most of the increase this year took place in logging, although construction and trade were also brisker. On the other hand, manufacturing (especially of animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel products), coal-mining and shipping reported reduced activity. Data were received from 597 firms employing 65,473 persons, as against 63,186 on November 1.

*Quebec.*—There was a further increase in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 2,044 employers of 250,403 persons, or 554 more than in the preceding month. Though not large, this gain was of particular interest because it was contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated at the beginning of December in the years since 1920, in only one of which (*viz.*, 1922) was there a gain noted on this date. The increase reported on December 1, 1933, was the eighth consecutive advance made by the employers furnishing monthly data on employment, the trend having been upward since April 1; during this period of expansion, nearly 52,000 workers have been added to their staffs. The index

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921.....	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922.....	96.3	103.4	80.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923.....	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924.....	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931.....	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
April 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1933.....	100.0	7.7	29.4	41.5	13.2	8.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



has risen from 73.1 at the beginning of April to 92.3 on December 1, or by over 26 per cent. a gain that contrasted very favourably with the reduction of nearly 6,000 persons, and approximately 2.5 per cent in the index, that had been reported by the employers furnishing statistics for the same period in 1932. The usual seasonal losses had been recorded on December 1, 1932, when employment was in smaller volume. Construction work decreased on the date under review, and there was also curtailment in manufacturing, steam railway operation and services; within the manufacturing group, the largest declines occurred in textile, leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper, electric current and clay, glass and stone factories. On the other hand, shipping was more active in an effort to clear up about the harbours before the winter close-down; local transportation also showed improvement, trade was seasonally brisker, while logging reported very pronounced increases.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed its eighth successive increase, which was also the ninth monthly gain indicated during 1933;

this was a longer period of expansion than in any other year since 1928, when a total of nine increases had also been reported. During the consecutive months of heightened activity in the present year, more than 56,900 workers were re-employed by the co-operating employers, in comparison with the reduction of over 26,100 workers noted in the corresponding period in 1932. The index, rising from 91.4 on November 1, 1933, to 93.3 at the date under review, showed an increase of 19.2 per cent as compared with the 1933 low of 78.3 on April 1; it was also decidedly higher than the December 1, 1932, index of 84.1. The firms making returns for December 1, 1933 (3,741 in number) had 352,860 employees, compared with 345,640 at the beginning of November. Services, retail trade, logging and highway construction recorded considerable improvement since the preceding month. Communications, mining, transportation and manufacturing, however, showed curtailment, largely seasonal in character. Within the group of factory employment, the leather, lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone and food industries reported reductions, those of a seasonal nature

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922.....	95.9	.....	102.7	.....	.....	.....	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923.....	94.8	.....	99.7	.....	.....	.....	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924.....	94.3	99.6	98.6	98.3	81.4	.....	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925.....	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926.....	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931.....	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
April 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1933.....	14.6	1.4	13.0	1.4	3.0	1.2	4.1	3.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

in canneries being most pronounced; on the other hand, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current and iron and steel works were more active.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,234 reporting employers had let out 6,627 workers, reducing their staffs to 111,714 on December 1. Retail trade, communications and logging increased their personnel. On the other hand, mining, transportation and construction reported decreased employment, while manufacturing showed little general change. Employment at the beginning of December was at a higher level than in the same date in 1932, although the losses then indicated had been on a rather smaller scale.

*British Columbia.*—Improvement was noted on December 1, 1933, the first time in this record of twelve years that activity has increased at the beginning of December. The gain occurred largely in mining, retail trade, logging and highway construction; in the last

named, it mainly represented unemployment relief works. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly in food factories, where the decline was seasonal in character. A reduction had been recorded on December 1, 1932, when the index was between 11 and 12 points lower. The 811 firms reporting for the date under review had 70,036 employees, as compared with 68,777 in their last statement.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with November 1; firms in Ottawa reported practically no change on the whole, while lessened activity was indicated in Montreal, Quebec City and Vancouver.

*Montreal.*—There was a decrease in the employment afforded by the 1,153 co-operating

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921.....	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922.....	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923.....	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924.....	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925.....	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.8	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926.....	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	87.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927.....	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931.....	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	110.5
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6		
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries, as at Dec. 1, 1933.....	100.0	49.4	5.4	5.7	2.5	11.0	13.0	2.7	10.3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



firms, whose staffs were reduced by 2,945 persons to 124,393 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing showed lowered employment, mainly in textile and leather factories, and highway construction was also duller. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation reported improvement. The gains in the former were seasonal, while those in the latter took place chiefly in shipping, due to activity preceding the close of navigation. A general gain had been noted on the same date of last year, and the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

*Quebec.*—Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 183 workers being laid off by the 156 employers whose returns were received, and who had 11,755 employees on December 1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, mainly in leather factories, while transportation, particularly in the shipping branch,

afforded considerably more employment, in anticipation of the winter shutdown. A much larger recession had been indicated on the same date in 1932, but the index then was higher.

*Toronto.*—Continued increases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,242 firms who employed 110,414 persons, as compared with 109,904 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and services and construction also reported greater activity, while manufacturing and transportation were slacker. Within the former, textile, iron and steel and leather factories made reductions in their working forces. Losses had been registered on December 1 of last year, and the index of employment was then fractionally lower.

*Ottawa.*—Very little general change was shown in Ottawa, improvement in construction

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Dec. 1, 1933	Nov. 1, 1933	Dec. 1, 1932	Dec. 1, 1931	Dec. 1, 1930	Dec. 1, 1929	Dec. 1, 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	49.4	84.4	86.5	80.3	89.6	100.6	112.8	112.9
Animal products—edible.....	2.2	101.0	104.8	95.0	99.0	102.9	110.1	112.2
Fur and products.....	2.2	88.7	91.7	81.0	82.5	101.2	90.2	90.8
Leather and products.....	2.1	86.8	96.1	86.7	84.6	81.5	94.3	93.9
Boots and shoes.....	1.4	87.7	101.0	90.8	87.8	81.8	95.3	95.4
Lumber and products.....	3.6	59.0	61.5	50.6	62.9	74.9	93.6	95.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.8	46.0	49.7	36.2	45.9	58.5	79.6	84.0
Furniture.....	8	79.1	76.3	73.9	97.6	110.0	124.3	121.4
Other lumber products.....	1.0	76.5	86.8	76.2	84.9	96.9	112.0	108.6
Musical instruments.....	3.1	44.4	44.3	43.9	74.4	81.9	100.0	116.4
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	103.1	116.2	102.9	107.7	111.6	115.8	111.8
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	78.1	89.0	86.1	94.2	102.7	113.4	110.0
Pulp and paper.....	2.6	74.1	77.4	70.2	81.1	92.7	108.4	106.1
Paper products.....	1.0	103.7	101.7	99.3	100.2	104.9	115.3	115.3
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	101.4	100.0	102.9	109.9	115.2	119.6	113.7
Rubber products.....	1.3	89.2	87.0	86.1	95.3	108.5	135.0	145.0
Textile products.....	10.3	103.5	105.4	96.3	94.3	98.8	105.8	108.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.0	116.6	116.2	105.4	99.4	100.5	104.9	110.6
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	82.3	81.6	76.9	79.6	84.1	85.7	106.8
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	9	130.7	130.0	112.9	103.2	93.0	99.3	110.5
Silk and silk goods.....	9	427.3	425.5	367.2	324.4	303.6	230.4	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.3	120.2	122.5	115.1	108.5	111.2	117.2	113.5
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3.0	88.8	92.9	85.0	87.0	94.7	101.6	103.9
Other textile products.....	1.0	81.9	83.4	73.5	78.1	85.4	101.1	107.8
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	118.7	117.4	121.7	119.4	123.9	130.3	125.6
Tobacco.....	1.1	119.9	113.4	125.4	113.8	113.4	119.7	117.9
Distilled and malt liquors.....	7	115.9	124.1	115.6	127.3	139.9	147.0	137.1
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1	128.0	122.7	105.2	102.9	137.3	189.4	159.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	114.8	113.4	106.9	114.1	118.8	122.6	114.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	7	57.7	62.1	53.9	88.8	131.0	129.1	120.1
Electric current.....	1.5	104.9	109.1	110.6	126.6	140.7	161.7	128.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	96.3	95.1	101.5	132.4	149.7	110.9	116.3
Iron and steel products.....	9.7	63.0	63.0	60.1	75.3	94.5	118.0	125.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.1	74.3	72.4	63.7	73.3	97.8	131.3	124.2
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	9	68.3	67.4	67.7	89.6	109.8	96.7	111.6
Agricultural implements.....	3	30.6	30.2	24.2	27.3	33.4	98.4	108.8
Land vehicles.....	4.5	63.3	63.0	62.1	76.5	94.3	94.0	122.7
Automobiles and parts.....	1.0	61.3	60.0	50.9	62.8	90.8	124.8	108.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	2	43.2	44.8	54.5	64.5	109.1	133.5	122.9
Heating appliances.....	4	84.7	89.9	72.0	86.9	114.8	174.3	154.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	4	51.3	51.9	46.2	85.2	131.3	116.0	121.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	4	64.7	64.8	62.8	74.1	96.5	111.4	117.5
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	68.8	69.9	65.3	83.2	92.4	132.7	126.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	93.8	93.8	79.8	101.7	120.9	133.9	131.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	125.9	127.8	118.2	120.8	107.6	110.7	109.1
Miscellaneous.....	5	103.6	103.7	98.4	98.2	108.5	119.1	116.7
<i>All industries</i> .....	100.0	91.8	91.3	83.2	99.1	108.5	119.1	116.7

†The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

and trade being offset by decreases in manufacturers and transportation; 159 employers recorded a combined payroll of 12,138 workers, as against 12,153 in their last report. Employment was rather more active than at the beginning of December, 1932, when a general loss had been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—An increase occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 25,235 persons was employed by the 254 firms furnishing data, who had 25,049 employees on their November 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker, due to curtailment in the food group, while there were moderate gains in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. In the non-manufacturing division, highway construction also showed a betterment, but other industries reported only small changes. The index was a few points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when a reduction had been noted.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—There was an advance in the Border Cities, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statements were tabulated from 146 employers with 10,207 workers, compared with 10,030 in the preceding month. A gain had also been indicated on December 1, 1932, but employment was then at a lower level.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment improved in Winnipeg, according to data received from 401 firms employing 35,137 persons, as compared with 34,486 on November 1. Little general change took place in manufacturing, while trade and telephones showed heightened activity, that in the former being seasonal in character. The index was slightly higher than on the same date of last year, when a large decline in employment had been noted.

*Vancouver.*—There was a slight contraction in Vancouver, according to 350 employers of 26,432 workers, or 98 fewer than on November 1. Manufacturing, mainly of food products, was slacker, but trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A reduction had been reported at the beginning of December, 1932, but the index then was fractionally higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

### Manufacturing

A seasonal decrease in employment occurred on December 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,087 of which employed 420,468 operatives, compared with 430,442 on November 1. This decline of rather more than two points approximated the average loss re-

corded in the twelve preceding years for which data are available; after correction for the seasonal movement, therefore, the index showed very little change from that for November 1. Tobacco, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus works reported heightened activity, but there were reductions (in some cases of a seasonal character) in the food, leather, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric current and non-metallic mineral product industries. A smaller general decline had been indicated on December 1, 1932, but the index was then over four points, or five p.c. lower; on the same date in 1931, an improvement (which was very unusual for the season) had occurred, while decidedly larger losses had been noted at the beginning of December in 1929 and 1930.

A significant feature of the present situation is that the index on December 1 was ten points or 13.4 p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1933, while on the contrary, employment has been in smaller volume at the close than at the opening of each year since 1930. Thus in 1932, 1931 and 1930, there were declines of 3.6, 4.1, and 5.9 points, respectively in this comparison. During 1933, the general movement in manufacturing was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of the year until September 1; in the last quarter, however, there were seasonal contractions, but these were on a smaller scale than usual. The December 1, 1933, payrolls exceeded those reported for January 1 by over 50,000 workers; since these are employed in approximately 5,000 establishments, it follows that the average factory staff reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has increased by rather more than ten persons during the present year.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were further declines in fish canneries, meat packing plants and dairies, these being largely seasonal in character. The result was a reduction of 727 in the staffs of the 232 firms making returns, who had 18,519 employees. This decrease involved a somewhat greater number of persons than that recorded on the same date in 1932, but employment was then at a lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this industry showed a considerable loss at the beginning of December, which occurred almost entirely in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 259 manufacturers, employing 17,613 persons, as compared with 19,399 on November 1. Smaller reductions had been noted on December 1, 1932, but the index was practically the same as at the date under review.



*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a smaller scale than at the beginning of December, 1932, took place in this group; the losses were chiefly in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture factories reported improvement. All except the Western Provinces shared in the generally downward movement. Data were received from 772 firms in this industry, whose staffs declined from 31,889 workers on November 1 to 30,730 on December 1. The index was considerably higher than on the same date a year ago.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—There was a seasonal reduction of 3,749 employees in the 402 vegetable food factories whose returns were received; they reported a combined working force of 29,383 operatives. The curtailment indicated was chiefly in canneries in Ontario and British Columbia. The volume of employment on December 1, 1932, was practically the same, although smaller losses had then been noted.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Statements were received from 569 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls were decreased by 571 persons to 53,135 at the beginning of December. Employment was brisker than on the same date in 1932, when a larger decline had occurred. Improvement took place in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper works released employees. Reductions in personnel were shown in all except the Prairie Provinces.

*Rubber Products.*—A further gain in activity was reported in the rubber group. This took place mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The working forces of the 46 co-operating establishments stood at 11,368, compared with 11,046 on November 1. An increase had also been shown on the corresponding date in 1932, but the level of employment was then lower.

*Textile Products.*—There was a seasonal recession in employment in these industries, the first decline indicated since January 1, 1933. Most of this occurred in the clothing trades, although knitting and headwear mills were also slacker. Returns were compiled from 873 manufacturers employing 87,595 workers, or 1,773 fewer than in the preceding month. There was a much larger loss at the beginning of December, 1932, and the index was then over seven points lower.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in tobacco factories increased, but other divisions of this group showed curtailment. An aggregate payroll of 15,388 persons was indicated by the 155 co-operating

firms, compared with 15,124 at the beginning of November. Larger gains, on the whole, had been shown on the same date in 1932, when the index was a few points higher.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further seasonal reductions occurred in brick and stone works; 458 persons were released by the 185 co-operating manufacturers, who had 6,291 on their payrolls. A downward tendency was also in evidence on December 1, 1932, when the volume of employment was smaller.

*Electric Current.*—There was a decrease in employment in electric current plants, 96 of which had 13,172 employees, or 478 fewer than in the preceding month. The loss occurred mainly in Quebec. A smaller reduction had been reported at the beginning of December, 1932, and the index number then was higher.

*Electrical Appliances.*—An increase was noted in electrical apparatus plants; 104 manufacturers employed 10,592 persons, as compared with 10,379 in their last report. Employment on December 1, 1932, was higher than on the date under review, although the trend was then downward.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—No general change took place in iron and steel factories, increases in rolling mills and other groups being offset by losses in heating appliance and some other branches. There was a minor increase of 76 in the staffs of 783 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 82,497; this was not large enough to be reflected in the index number. The general level of activity in this group was higher than on the same date in the preceding year, when a greater gain had been indicated.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Practically no change occurred in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 145 employers of 14,814 persons, as compared with 14,793 in the preceding month. The index was higher than on December 1, 1932, curtailment having then been registered.

### Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging, in which there were general increases. Statements were tabulated from 270 logging camps having 45,989 employees, or 15,728 more than in their last report. This gain was a much greater number of persons than that registered on December 1, 1932, when the index was many points lower; in fact, the additions to staffs were the largest ever reported in this record of thirteen years.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal mines decreased at the beginning of December, 1,582 persons being released from the payrolls of the 96 co-operating operators, who had 23,866 employees. The Maritime and Prairie Provinces reported the decline, while increases were indicated in British Columbia. A small contraction had also been shown on the corresponding date in 1932; the index number then was higher.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was a minor increase in employment in metallic ore mines; 39 workers were taken on since November 1 by the 84 employers from whom information was received, and who had 18,892 persons on their pay lists. Curtailment had been indicated in December, 1932, when the number engaged by the firms reporting in this division was smaller.

*Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.*—A contraction in employment was noted in this industry, in which 79 firms furnished data showing that they employed 5,465 persons, as compared with 5,811 on November 1. Conditions were better than in the same month of 1932, when a similar decline had been noted.

### Communication

Small decreases in personnel were noted on telegraphs, but telephones showed minor improvement. On the whole, 22 persons were released from the payrolls of the co-operating companies and branches, which had 21,305 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1932.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in this division was seasonally quiet in all provinces. Data were compiled from 185 firms whose staffs declined from 24,078 on November 1 to 23,871 at the beginning of December. This loss was less pronounced than that recorded on the same date in 1932, but the index then was higher.

*Steam Railways.*—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 98 employers and branches reporting 55,559 workers, as compared with 56,706 in the preceding month. There were decreases in all provinces. The index number was lower than on December 1, 1932, when rather larger reductions had been indicated.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Curtailment was registered in shipping; a decrease of 488 persons was reported by the 93 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 14,346. An increase had been noted on December 1, 1932, and the index then was higher.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month. Statements were compiled from 638 contractors employing 17,041 persons, as compared with 18,031 on November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec. Much greater shrinkage was reported on December 1, 1932, when employment was rather less active; this was partly due to the fact that greater unemployment relief works were under way in the month under review than in December of 1932.

*Highway.*—Important increases were noted in the staffs of the 335 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 71,039 workers on December 1, as compared with 67,647 in the preceding month. Large numbers of workers were released on December 1, 1932, when the unemployment relief projects being carried on were on a smaller scale.

*Railway.*—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline which involved rather fewer workers than that noted on the same date in 1932; the index was then, however, slightly higher than on December 1, 1933. Statistics were received from 36 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs were diminished from 24,774 men on November 1 to 22,127 on the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in the Prairie Provinces, although there were general losses throughout the country.

### Services

Improvement was reported by the 400 co-operating service firms, who had 22,536 employees, 268 more than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants continued to add to their labour forces. Employment was more active than on December 1, 1932, when declines had been recorded.

### Trade

Large seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 926 trading establishments with 87,982 employees, or 2,669 more than on November 1. The index was rather higher than on the same date in the preceding year, when somewhat smaller gains had been noted.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

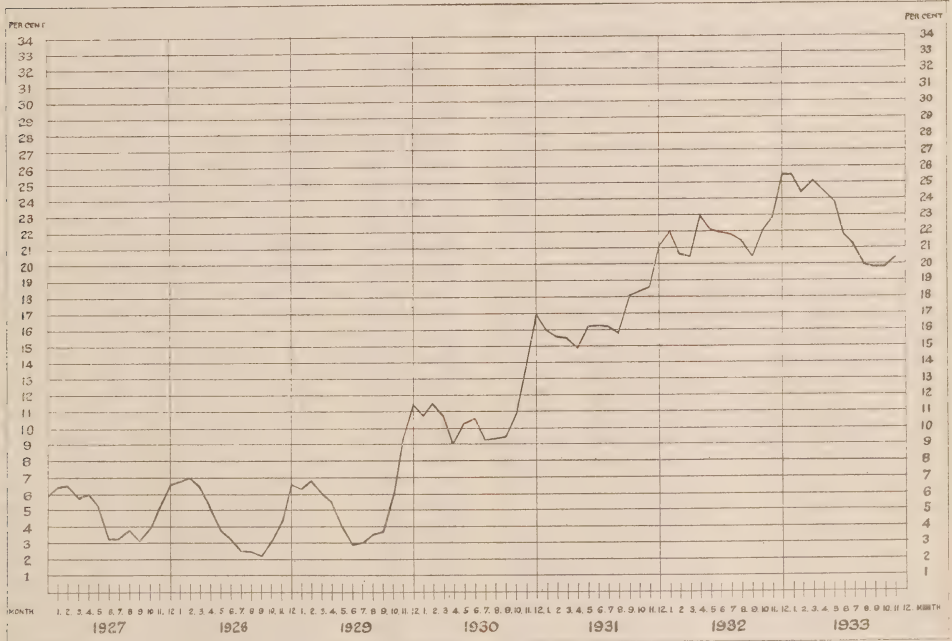


## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1933

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

with the exception of October, when the situation remained unchanged from the preceding month. Nova Scotia unions with an employment drop of over 4 per cent from October, attributed to mine closings in that province, showed the most unfavourable movement. In Saskatchewan activity was retarded by about 3 per cent, and was of a rather general nature throughout the province. Contributing declines of minor importance were also reflected by Ontario, Manitoba, and New Brunswick unions, the recession in the latter province being less than 1 per cent. Quebec unions, on the other hand, registered improve-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The present article on unemployment deals with conditions affecting local trade union members throughout Canada during November and is based on the reports furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,722 local unions including 146,946 members. Of these, 29,908, or a percentage of 20.4, were without work on the last day of the month, in contrast with percentages of 19.8 in October and with 22.8 in November, 1932. This slight increase in unemployment from October was the first to be noted since March, from which month there had been steady gains in activity,

ment of over 2 per cent and gains of lesser magnitude were indicated by Alberta and British Columbia unions. Compared with the situation in November, 1932, Nova Scotia unions reported a sharp drop in activity during the month reviewed, while in all other provinces employment tended upward, Quebec and Alberta unions with increases of nearly 5 per cent showing the greatest expansion.

Each month a separate compilation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Conditions were much better for

Saint John members during November than in the previous month, and improvement on a considerably smaller scale was apparent among Montreal, Halifax, and Vancouver unions. In Toronto, Regina, and Edmonton, however, employment recessions of moderate proportions were reflected, Winnipeg reporting slight declines only. A much better volume of work was afforded members in Saint John and Vancouver than in November, 1932, and the situation for Montreal, Toronto and Edmonton unions was somewhat improved. In Halifax also the tendency was towards greater activity although the change was fractional. Unemployment for Regina unions, however, remained at exactly the same level as in November, 1932, and in Winnipeg the change manifest was but nominally adverse.

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1927, to date. During November the curve showed a slight rise in level from the previous month, the first upswing to be noted since the close of March and indicative of a less favourable employment volume. Activity was, however, somewhat better than in November, 1932, when the course followed by the curve also tended upward.

Unemployment in the manufacturing industries during November remained in much the same volume as in the previous month according to the returns tabulated from a total of 454 local unions, combining a membership of 41,461 persons. Of these 8,505 or 20.5 per cent were without work at the end of the month, contrasted with 20.9 per cent in October. General labourers, wood workers and metal polishers all reported substantial increases in available employment from October and gains on a considerably smaller scale were reflected by textile workers and papermakers. In the iron and steel trades the percentage improvement was rather small, although affecting more workers than in any other group. Among glass and brewery workers, cigar makers, bakers and confectioners, and printing tradesmen also the trend of activity was upward. Marked increases in slackness from October were apparent among hat and cap, fur and leather workers, while in the garment trades also, employment was somewhat retarded. Compared with the situation in the manufacturing industries during November, 1932, when unemployment stood at 26.0, activity for wood and garment workers, metal polishers, hat and cap workers and cigar makers was substantially better during the month reviewed and among textile, and iron and steel workers, conditions

also were considerably improved. Increases in employment, on a smaller scale, were evident among paper makers, printing tradesmen and fur workers. Extensive curtailment of activity from November, 1932, was noted by leather workers, due to depression in the shoe trades. Among jewellery, glass and brewery workers, and general labourers also, a less favourable situation prevailed. Bakers and confectioners, however, reported the same

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Nov., 1919.....	1.2	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.2	0.5	17.1	3.6
Nov., 1920.....	2.2	0.5	14.7	6.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Nov., 1921.....	2.2	6.5	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Nov., 1922.....	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Nov., 1923.....	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Nov., 1924.....	7.3	4.5	18.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	7.1	11.7	9.7
Nov., 1925.....	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	0.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov., 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec., 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	22.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.2	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	9.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	22.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.2	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.3	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.1	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	18.1	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.5	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	22.5	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	21.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4



percentage of idleness in both months reviewed.

Employment conditions in the coal mining industry were quieter during November than in the preceding month, as shown by the reports tabulated from 51 unions with a membership aggregate of 14,234 persons. Of these, 1,811 or 12·7 per cent, were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with 8·1 per cent in October. An adverse employment movement was also noted from November, 1932, when 7·0 per cent of unemployed members were recorded. In Nova Scotia, due to a large extent to mine closings, activity was considerably retarded from October. Alberta and British Columbia miners, however, indicated a somewhat higher level of employment. Compared with the situation in the mining industry, as a whole, from November, 1932, Nova Scotia unions, as in the previous comparison, registered a pronounced drop in the volume of work available during the month reviewed, and in British Columbia recessions of much lesser importance occurred. Alberta miners, on the other hand, were more actively engaged than in November a year ago, the improvement being noteworthy. Short time work among miners, however, was quite prevalent.

Depression in the building and construction trades continued rather marked during November, with a slight unemployment increase apparent from October. This was manifest by the reports received from a total of 205 associations of building tradesmen, comprising a membership of 15,061 persons, 10,178, or 67·6 per cent, of whom were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with 65·4 per cent in October. Building activities were also somewhat curtailed from November, 1932, when 63·5 per cent of unemployed members was recorded. Carpenters and joiners reported employment recessions from October, involving the greatest number of workers, while among hod carriers and building labourers the percentage drop in activity recorded was substantial though affecting few members. Some falling off in available work was also apparent among granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, steam shovelmen and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Activity for bridge and structural iron workers, on the other hand, was substantially improved from October and noteworthy gains occurred among painters, decorators and paperhangers. Electrical workers showed little change from the previous month, the tendency, however, being favourable. When a comparison is made with the returns for November, 1932, painters, decorators and paperhangers were afforded a much better employment volume during the

month surveyed, as were bridge and structural iron workers, and the situation for tile layers, lathers and roofers was considerably improved. Among plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers activity also tended upward, though the gains were quite slight. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, however, suffered severe employment losses from November a year ago and noteworthy curtailment was evident among granite and stonecutters. Recessions, on a more moderate scale, were reflected by electrical workers, while carpenters and joiners, and steam shovelmen showed but slight declines.

The situation in the transportation industries changed but slightly during November from either the previous month or November, 1932, unemployment standing at 13·2 in comparison with a percentage of 12·6 at the close of October and with 13·5 in November a year ago. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns tabulated from 768 associations with an aggregate of 55,759 members, 7,364 of whom were idle at the end of the month. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were largely responsible for the less favourable tendency noted as compared with October, though among teamsters and chauffeurs also activity was very slightly reduced. There was, however, some betterment of conditions in the navigation industries from October. Among street and electric railway employees an unchanged situation from the previous month was noted. A slightly better volume of work was available to both steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs than in November, 1932, which was in a large measure counteracted by the recessions apparent in navigation. Among street and electric railway employees, as in the previous comparison, the unemployment volume recorded remained the same as in November a year ago.

Adequate work was provided for retail clerks during November as shown by the 3 unions making returns with a membership of 1,008 persons. Employment was quite brisk for these workers also in October, when the percentage of unemployment was but fractional, while in November, 1932, nearly 6 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Activity for civic employees eased off slightly during November from the previous month, though conditions were somewhat better than in November, 1932, according to the reports tabulated from 75 associations with 6,766 members. Of these, 216 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 3·2 contrasted with percentages of 1·6 in October and 5·6 in November, 1932.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibre, textiles and textile workers	Textile and carpet mill workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove makers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and steam navigation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
November, 1919.	20.8	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.1	5.3	5.3	3	1	5	1	1.3	4.3	1.3	2.7	0	8.5	4.3	3.2	1.4	1.4	1	1	...	...	2	1	3.8	6
November, 1920.	6.5	...	...	...	4.2	2.3	1.8	2.6	7.3	38.1	2.1	56.2	...	...	8.9	9.9	7.8	...	0	3.3	12.4	2.3	2.7	3.4	1.3	...	...	...	...	3.1	3.4	10.2
November, 1921.	38.6	18.6	...	...	6.6	3.1	4.0	2.6	11.8	4.0	4.7	39.8	...	...	14.0	10.1	9.5	35.7	...	3.5	17.8	4.3	2.9	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	5.1	7.2	11.1
November, 1922.	33.8	3.1	1.7	10.6	6.6	2.6	9.9	3.2	9.0	30.3	3.2	38.9	...	...	1.5	4.0	5.6	...	3	4	10.4	4.8	10.4	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	1.4	6.1
November, 1923.	3.1	...	...	...	1.9	3.3	3.4	...	12.0	4.2	4.5	41.8	...	...	1.3	2.4	4.0	...	...	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	3.7	6.7
November, 1924.	...	...	...	...	1.9	2.3	3.4	...	12.0	4.2	4.5	41.8	...	...	1.3	2.4	4.0	...	...	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	3.7	6.7
November, 1925.	0.47	8.8	17.5	...	2.9	8.1	7.2	8.6	16.1	38.5	28.0	46.0	...	...	16.6	9.5	11.0	133.1	...	17.2	14.2	4.0	8.9	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	8.9	7.7
November, 1926.	0.49	0.8	6.3	...	2.9	3.1	9.9	4.2	16.1	38.5	28.0	46.0	...	...	16.6	9.5	11.0	133.1	...	17.2	14.2	4.0	8.9	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	8.9	7.7
November, 1927.	19.9	0	2.9	7.2	3.0	3.2	4.8	2.5	22.0	7.7	7.3	7.3	...	...	12.1	5.9	7.4	10.8	...	0	7.3	1.1	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	6.4	2.7
November, 1928.	19.9	0	2.9	7.2	3.0	3.2	4.8	2.5	22.0	7.7	7.3	7.3	...	...	12.1	5.9	7.4	10.8	...	0	7.3	1.1	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	6.4	2.7
November, 1929.	19.7	6.9	3.9	12.8	7.8	2.0	1.1	7.5	8.5	43.2	2.6	46.5	...	...	26.7	19.8	7.5	23.1	...	0.7	17.1	3.3	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	6.1	4.2
November, 1930.	19.7	6.9	3.9	12.8	7.8	2.0	1.1	7.5	8.5	43.2	2.6	46.5	...	...	26.7	19.8	7.5	23.1	...	0.7	17.1	3.3	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	6.1	4.2
January, 1931.	13.3	23.9	2.2	14.8	7.0	1.3	1.2	7.2	20.2	13.9	17.1	13.5	...	...	16.7	19.0	7.4	23.9	...	0.8	7.6	11.2	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	10.2	3.1
February, 1931.	11.9	35.2	4.2	19.3	10.8	1.0	1.7	7.0	20.2	13.9	17.1	13.5	...	...	16.7	19.0	7.4	23.9	...	0.8	7.6	11.2	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	10.2	3.1
March, 1931.	2.37	6.3	1.4	11.3	11.3	1.0	1.7	6.8	28.1	11.1	31.1	1.8	...	...	3.1	18.3	8.3	5.6	...	0.3	9.0	45.7	10.3	38.5	12.2	...	...	...	...	1.5	17.7	15.6
April, 1931.	2.37	6.3	1.4	11.3	11.3	1.0	1.7	6.8	28.1	11.1	31.1	1.8	...	...	3.1	18.3	8.3	5.6	...	0.3	9.0	45.7	10.3	38.5	12.2	...	...	...	...	1.5	17.7	15.6
May, 1931.	1.327	6.3	1.4	11.3	11.3	1.0	1.7	6.8	28.1	11.1	31.1	1.8	...	...	3.1	18.3	8.3	5.6	...	0.3	9.0	45.7	10.3	38.5	12.2	...	...	...	...	1.5	17.7	15.6
June, 1931.	1.327	6.3	1.4	11.3	11.3	1.0	1.7	6.8	28.1	11.1	31.1	1.8	...	...	3.1	18.3	8.3	5.6	...	0.3	9.0	45.7	10.3	38.5	12.2	...	...	...	...	1.5	17.7	15.6
July, 1931.	1.327	6.3	1.4	11.3	11.3	1.0	1.7	6.8	28.1	11.1	31.1	1.8	...	...	3.1	18.3	8.3	5.6	...	0.3	9.0	45.7	10.3	38.5	12.2	...	...	...	...	1.5	17.7	15.6
August, 1931.	7.327	8.7	17.5	...	5.7	12.5	5.2	7.4	33.7	17.3	8.7	32.5	...	...	7.1	12.0	10.7	6.9	...	0.3	8.0	45.7	9.3	33.5	10.6	...	...	...	...	2.1	16.8	16.2
September, 1931.	6.424	6	22.0	...	6.0	15.3	5.7	10.5	33.7	17.3	8.7	32.5	...	...	7.1	12.0	10.7	6.9	...	0.3	8.0	45.7	9.3	33.5	10.6	...	...	...	...	2.1	16.8	16.2
October, 1931.	7.327	8.7	17.5	...	5.7	12.5	5.2	7.4	33.7	17.3	8.7	32.5	...	...	7.1	12.0	10.7	6.9	...	0.3	8.0	45.7	9.3	33.5	10.6	...	...	...	...	2.1	16.8	16.2
November, 1931.	15.834	6	22.0	...	6.0	15.3	5.7	10.5	33.7	17.3	8.7	32.5	...	...	7.1	12.0	10.7	6.9	...	0.3	8.0	45.7	9.3	33.5	10.6	...	...	...	...	2.1	16.8	16.2
December, 1931.	39.030	1	9.5	19.5	10.6	12.8	15.3	11.7	36.0	18.3	16.8	17.0	...	...	3.6	9.2	11.8	25.5	...	0.37	44.1	12.3	34.4	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	19.5	18.6
January, 1932.	20.260	40.3	23.8	13.4	12.1	13.6	11.0	10.7	52.5	55.3	6.1	159.7	...	...	4.8	15.1	9.9	11.2	...	0.38	15.1	12.9	12.5	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	9.3	2.1
February, 1932.	21.724	0	12.3	21.4	11.7	13.6	11.0	10.7	52.5	55.3	6.1	159.7	...	...	4.8	15.1	9.9	11.2	...	0.38	15.1	12.9	12.5	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	9.3	2.1
March, 1932.	0.21	2	9.9	15.4	13.9	16.4	13.6	13.0	55.1	9.1	17.2	7.1	...	...	3.5	1.0	16.7	13.8	...	0.03	7.6	13.3	44.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	9.2	2.1
April, 1932.	0.20	5	9.9	15.4	13.9	16.4	13.6	13.0	55.1	9.1	17.2	7.1	...	...	3.5	1.0	16.7	13.8	...	0.03	7.6	13.3	44.6	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	9.2	2.1
May, 1932.	0.26	1	13.5	25.5	12.5	14.5	15.2	12.7	36.7	39.0	25.1	130.2	...	...	8.6	25.5	24.5	11.5	...	0.61	9.6	12.3	33.3	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	11.5	2.0
June, 1932.	7.448	7.14	24.2	12.8	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.7	36.7	39.0	25.1	130.2	...	...	8.6	25.5	24.5	11.5	...	0.61	9.6	12.3	33.3	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	11.5	2.0
July, 1932.	10.402	0.12	6.84	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.3	13.8	45.7	39.0	33.3	33.6	...	...	17.3	9.2	1.25	8.24	...	0.43	8.6	11.3	33.5	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	11.4	5.1
August, 1932.	5.45	4.1	8.22	5.1	11.9	15.3	15.8	15.1	40.9	23.3	13.7	17.9	...	...	10.0	1.25	6.21	7.38	...	0.51	9.6	12.3	33.3	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	12.3	5.3
September, 1932.	10.402	0.12	6.84	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.3	13.8	45.7	39.0	33.3	33.6	...	...	17.3	9.2	1.25	8.24	...	0.43	8.6	11.3	33.5	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	11.4	5.1
October, 1932.	21.724	0	12.3	21.4	11.7	13.6	11.0	10.7	52.5	55.3	6.1	159.7	...	...	4.8	15.1	9.9	11.2	...	0.38	15.1	12.9	12.5	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	9.3	2.1
November, 1932.	27.045	7	7.0	36.5	10.1	16.6	13.5	15.4	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
December, 1932.	28.451	9	8.26	15.5	13.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
January, 1933.	13.322	9	8.26	15.5	13.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
February, 1933.	6.535	8.17	5.83	25.4	16.8	18.9	15.9	15.9	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
March, 1933.	2.031	3.17	1.88	3.7	16.8	18.9	15.9	15.9	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
April, 1933.	1.231	5.1	2.85	15.8	17.0	18.3	14.5	14.5	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
May, 1933.	1.422	5.14	3.22	9.6	14.2	17.1	14.5	14.5	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
June, 1933.	1.422	5.14	3.22	9.6	14.2	17.1	14.5	14.5	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
July, 1933.	2.132	20.5	9.81	20.1	9.8	14.5	15.4	15.4	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
August, 1933.	2.132	20.5	9.81	20.1	9.8	14.5	15.4	15.4	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
September, 1933.	2.132	20.5	9.81	20.1	9.8	14.5	15.4	15.4	42.9	13.7	34.6	36.6	...	...	17.4	1.22	5.29	4.36	...	0.44	7.6	12.3	36.9	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	11.1	5.0
October, 1933.	2.132	20.5	9.81	20.1	9.8	14.5	15.4	15.4	42.9	13.7	34.6																					



The trend of employment in the miscellaneous group of trades was upward during November from the previous month, the 114 unions from which reports were received, with 3,937 members, showing 16.8 per cent of unemployment, in comparison with 17.2 per cent in October. Theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers accounted wholly for the favourable tendency from October, the situation for barbers remaining the same in both months, while among hotel and restaurant employees, and stationary engineers and firemen there was some slight slowing up of activity. Moderate improvement in conditions was noted in the miscellaneous group of trades from November, 1932, when 21.3 per cent of the members reported were without work, stationary engineers and firemen showing substantial employment gains during the month reviewed and hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and barbers increases on a considerably smaller scale. Among unclassified workers there was slight curtailment of activity from November a year ago.

From fishermen 2 reports were received in November, covering a membership of 685

persons, 180 or 26.3 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 24.8 in October and 27.0 in November, 1932.

The situation for lumber workers and loggers showed improvement during November, both over the previous month and November, 1932, the gains in the latter comparison being quite pronounced. This was manifest by the returns tabulated from 6 unions of these workers, including a membership of 719 persons, of whom 146 or 20.3 per cent were idle at the end of November compared with 24.3 per cent in October and with 46.5 per cent in November, 1932.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931 to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various group of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1933

Gains of 24 per cent and 45 per cent in the volume of business transacted during November, 1933, were reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada over the previous month, October, and over November a year ago. Under both comparisons the group showing the greatest expansion in placements was construction and maintenance, this being due to relief work provided by the provincial and federal governments. Increases over October were also recorded in farming, logging and transportation, the latter nominal only, while services, manufacturing, trade and mining showed declines. When compared with the corresponding month in 1932, the only divisions to show reductions were manufacturing, trade and transportation, but the losses in these three were more than offset by the gain reported in services. Smaller increases were shown in farming and mining, but that in logging was noteworthy, although much below that in construction and maintenance, which represented almost 84 per cent of the total gain recorded.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1931, as represented by the ratios of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the trend of the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications rose

slightly over ten points during the month, and at the close of the period was about 13 points above that recorded at the end of November, 1932. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 58.4 during the first half and 62.5 during the second half of November, 1933, in contrast with the ratios of 39.4 and 48.8 during the corresponding periods of 1932. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 55.8 and 59.9 as compared with 37.2 and 47.0 during the corresponding month of 1932.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1933, was 1,659 as compared with 1,347 during the preceding month and with 1,148 in November, a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,747 in comparison with 2,733 in October, 1933, and with 2,607 during November, 1932.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during November, 1933, was 1,589, of which 674 were in regular employment and 915 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,281 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,096 daily, consisting of 567 placements in regular and 529 in casual employment.

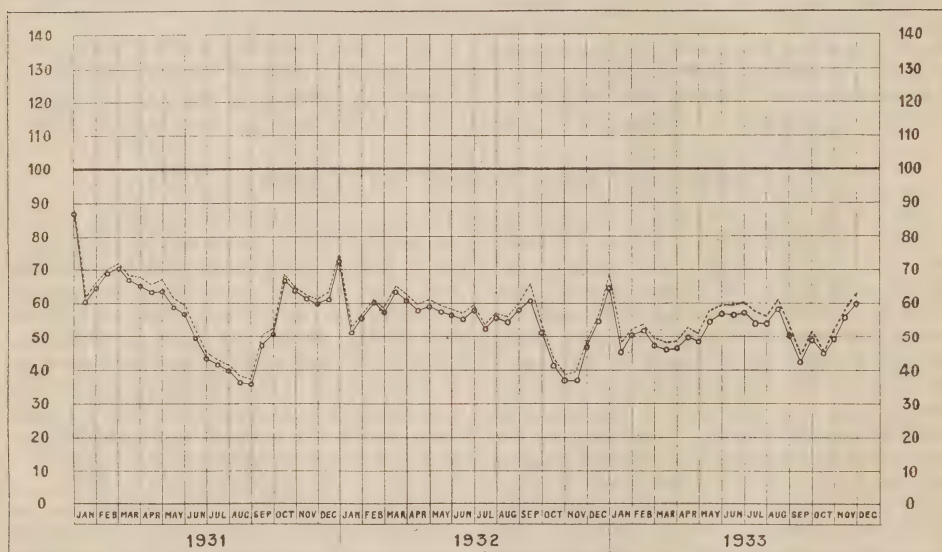
During the month of November, 1933, the offices of the Service referred 41,444 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 39,709 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 16,842, of which 13,128 were of men and 3,714 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 22,867. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 34,271 for men and 7,204 for women, a total of 41,475, while applications for work numbered 68,660, of which 55,741 were from men and 12,919 from women. Reports for October, 1933, showed 33,659 positions available, 68,310 applications made, and 32,015 placements effected, while in November, 1932, there were recorded 28,683 vacancies, 65,165 applications for work,

## NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of 5 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during November, 1933, as compared with the preceding month, and 50 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1932. Placements also were nearly 10 per cent less than in October and over 51 per cent less than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The large decline in placements from November, 1932, was due to fewer persons being sent to road construction and other relief projects. There was an increase in services and nominal changes only, in all other groups. Placements

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



and 27,383 placements in regular and casual employment. The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1923, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 (11 months).....	156,233	158,057	314,290

in construction and maintenance numbered 697 and in services 354. Of the latter, 277 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 29 of men and 71 of women.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during November, 1933, called for nearly 30 per cent more workers than in the preceding month but less than 1 per cent fewer than during November a year ago. Similar percentages of change were reported in placement. Placements in logging and services were higher than in November, 1932, but these gains were offset by a decline in con-



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICERS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,123</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>372</b>
Halifax.....	313	29	428	275	53	222	1,281	352
New Glasgow.....	187	13	195	232	46	139	563	15
Sydney.....	623	0	625	623	1	622	156	5
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,224</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>58</b>
Chatham.....	85	1	96	85	60	25	330	6
Moncton.....	799	2	798	797	91	706	86	31
St. John.....	340	1	361	339	51	288	528	21
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>3,207</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>1,559</b>
Amos.....	60	9	64	51	49	2	55	46
Hull.....	122	0	466	244	225	9	196	58
Montreal.....	1,475	158	3,422	1,399	862	136	1,967	727
Quebec.....	1,112	78	1,955	1,445	786	227	544	473
Rouyn.....	109	15	111	93	85	8	10	51
Sherbrooke.....	149	11	313	160	98	33	83	107
Three Rivers.....	180	7	305	365	139	43	94	97
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>22,145</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>35,502</b>	<b>21,405</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>16,799</b>	<b>49,234</b>	<b>4,272</b>
Belleville.....	171	0	239	168	23	145	314	130
Brantford.....	2,383	4	2,809	2,379	50	2,329	2,852	46
Chatham.....	390	0	466	390	26	364	640	34
Fort William.....	346	0	374	346	238	108	210	555
Guelph.....	49	5	219	72	34	21	1,215	34
Hamilton.....	456	9	1,078	486	200	235	2,325	155
Kingston.....	925	5	958	904	72	832	53	53
Kitchener.....	2,032	1	2,371	2,037	74	1,954	1,193	37
London.....	1,455	15	1,801	1,472	424	1,018	2,872	367
Marmora.....	15	0	15	15	15	0	0	.....
Niagara Falls.....	45	5	111	47	21	22	1,759	19
North Bay.....	182	0	300	262	226	36	297	105
Oshawa.....	1,306	0	1,356	1,304	65	1,239	340	40
Ottawa.....	542	31	1,185	538	263	174	1,504	235
Pembroke.....	283	10	499	368	285	83	40	120
Peterborough.....	223	2	275	235	59	165	458	40
Port Arthur.....	1,065	0	560	574	200	374	848	742
St. Catharines.....	141	8	268	129	73	56	2,455	56
St. Thomas.....	113	2	232	114	41	73	605	60
Sarnia.....	274	0	359	274	145	129	629	44
Sault Ste. Marie.....	183	210	475	198	144	30	147	457
Stratford.....	91	0	171	91	52	39	823	58
Sudbury.....	275	0	447	185	152	33	175	2
Timmins.....	684	89	500	367	316	51	473	117
Toronto.....	8,150	155	17,840	8,111	719	7,108	22,889	668
Windsor.....	366	14	594	339	158	181	3,428	98
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,583</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>4,026</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>20,687</b>	<b>2,098</b>
Brandon.....	168	8	279	160	152	8	763	287
Winnipeg.....	3,415	2	6,448	3,866	3,353	510	19,924	1,811
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>4,205</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>2,451</b>
Estevan.....	273	0	280	274	27	47	31	113
Moose Jaw.....	774	78	746	754	423	302	547	235
North Battleford.....	252	2	202	247	244	3	50	162
Prince Albert.....	436	104	441	338	321	17	176	286
Regina.....	999	150	1,013	849	778	71	654	822
Saskatoon.....	709	0	819	722	677	45	470	424
Swift Current.....	283	5	278	278	260	18	84	203
Weyburn.....	147	20	142	130	115	15	31	41
Yorkton.....	332	82	274	269	182	87	11	165
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,429</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6,061</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>11,090</b>	<b>1,140</b>
Calgary.....	717	0	2,445	720	682	37	5,050	298
Drumheller.....	111	2	366	107	89	18	230	151
Edmonton.....	870	3	2,275	876	819	55	4,816	551
Lethbridge.....	432	6	620	423	85	338	643	77
Medicine Hat.....	299	0	355	300	50	250	261	63
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,559</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7,058</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>5,484</b>	<b>1,355</b>
Kamloops.....	281	1	328	278	274	4	144	22
Nanaimo.....	437	0	537	427	420	7	371	188
Nelson.....	307	9	313	309	101	208	4	4
New Westminster.....	54	0	161	54	39	15	145	23
Penticton.....	27	0	167	27	24	20	164	11
Prince Rupert.....	87	0	89	87	24	63	173	96
Vancouver.....	985	10	3,977	1,066	769	233	3,861	910
Victoria.....	1,381	0	1,486	1,370	1,237	1,237	622	101
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>41,475</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>68,600</b>	<b>41,444</b>	<b>16,842</b>	<b>22,867</b>	<b>94,352</b>	<b>14,182*</b>
Men.....	34,271	726	55,741	33,868	13,128	20,557	80,170	10,813
Women.....	7,204	645	12,919	7,576	3,714	2,310	14,182	3,369

\*877 Placements effected by offices since closed.

struction and maintenance. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 23; logging, 122; construction and maintenance, 533; and services, 530, of which 351 were household workers. There were 153 men and 49 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### QUEBEC

During the month of November, 1933, positions offered through Employment Offices in the province of Quebec were nearly 6 per cent less than in the preceding month but over 43 per cent above the corresponding month of 1932. Placements also were over 3 per cent less than in October, but nearly 51 per cent above November a year ago. The substantial gain in placements over November, 1932, was due to large increases in logging and services. Trade also showed improvement. Declines were reported in construction and maintenance, manufacturing and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 51; logging, 574; construction and maintenance, 265; trade, 95; and services, 1,707, of which 1,452 were of household workers. There were 1,056 men and 1,188 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during November, 1933, were over 46 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 109 per cent above the corresponding month of 1932. There was a gain of nearly 49 per cent in placements when compared with October, and of 105 per cent when compared with November a year ago. This substantial increase was due to large numbers of men being provided with relief work on highway construction. Gains were also reported in logging and manufacturing, but these increases were offset by reductions in services, trade and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 466; logging, 1,084; farming, 277; transportation, 180; construction and maintenance, 15,883; trade, 311; and services, 2,644, of which 1,586 were of household workers. During the month 2,959 men and 1,116 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba received orders for nearly 16 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 17 per cent more than during the corresponding

month of 1932. There was a gain of nearly 22 per cent in placements when compared with October, and of over 31 per cent in comparison with November, 1932. Farm placements were considerably higher than during November a year ago and logging also showed a substantial gain. There were, however, fewer placements in manufacturing and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 512; farming, 1,958; construction and maintenance, 924; and services, 582, of which 502 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 3,144 men and 361 women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during November, 1933, was 74 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but less than 1 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. There was an increase of nearly 68 per cent in placements when compared with October, but a decline of less than 1 per cent when compared with November, 1932. All industrial divisions, except farming and trade, showed improvement over November a year ago, the loss in the latter group being small. Of the gains in all other divisions, that in construction and maintenance was the largest. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 24; logging, 68; farming, 2,186; mining, 51; construction and maintenance, 774; trade, 27; and services, 696, of which 569 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,758 of men and 469 of women.

#### ALBERTA

There was a decline of over 23 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during November, 1933, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 38 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1932. Placements also were over 23 per cent less than in October, but over 39 per cent above November, 1932. This increase in placements over November a year ago was due to work provided in relief of unemployment on road construction, although a small gain was also reported in mining. Of the losses in all other groups, that in farming was the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 41; farming, 316; mining, 87; construction and maintenance, 1,494; and services, 431, of which 310 were of household workers. There were 1,487 men and 238 women placed in regular employment during the month.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of November, 1933, orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia called for over 17 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 6 per cent more than during November, 1932. There was a decline of 17 per cent in placements when compared with October, but a gain of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with November of the previous year. Increased placements in highway construction accounted for the gain over November, 1932, although services, manufacturing and farming also showed improvement. These increases were offset in part by a decline in logging and smaller losses in trade and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 27; logging, 60; farming, 42; construction and maintenance, 2,744; and services, 654, of which 420 were of household workers. During the month 1,542 men and 222 women were placed in regular employment.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1933, the offices of the Employment Services of Canada effected 16,842 placements in regular employment, 8,443 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 860 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 454 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 406 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec, 157 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November, 77 of whom went to provincial situations and 80 outside the province. The transfers provincially were of bushmen travelling from Quebec City to employment within the same zone. The Hull office was instrumental in the despatch of all persons going outside the province, 62 of whom were bushmen for the Sudbury zone, 17 bushmen for the Timmins zone and one a logging camp cook conveyed to Sault Ste. Marie. Ontario offices granted 273 certificates for reduced transportation during November, all to points within the province. This labour movement

was entirely of workers in the lumbering and logging industries, 219 going to centres in the Timmins zone. Of these 110 travelled from Pembroke, 80 from North Bay, 19 from Sudbury and 10 from Ottawa. For employment within its own zone the Sudbury office despatched one logging camp cook and one tractor operator for logging activities, while to the same zone also were shipped 15 bushmen from Ottawa and one bushman from North Bay. In addition, the Port William office transferred 25 bushworkers and Port Arthur 11 bushworkers to centres within their own zones. The Winnipeg office effected all transfers in Manitoba during November, which were 330 in number, 4 provincial and 326 interprovincial. The former were destined to the Winnipeg zone and included one surveyor, 2 tractor operators and one hotel waitress. Of the workers going outside the province all were for situations in Ontario, the Port Arthur zone receiving 319 bushmen, 3 housekeepers and one engineer, and Timmins 3 bushmen. Workers in Saskatchewan who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November totalled 52. Of these 51 were bushmen conveyed from Prince Albert to centres within the same zone. In addition, the Saskatoon office despatched one farm hand to Swift Current. The transfers at the reduced rate in Alberta during November were 41 in number, all provincial. For employment at various centres within its own zone Edmonton despatched 22 bushworkers, 8 mine workers, 4 farm hands, one farm household worker and 2 bushmen. From Edmonton in addition one farm hand was transported to Drumheller, which zone was also the destination of 3 mine workers travelling from Calgary. Business transacted by British Columbia offices during November involved the issue of 7 certificates to centres within the province. These were granted at the Vancouver office to one sawmill engineer and one farm housekeeper going to Kamloops, one mine cook and one tourist camp housekeeper to Penticton, and one hotel cook and 2 mine workers bound for employment within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 860 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November 455 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 367 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 33 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during November, 1933

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 61 cities during November was \$1,609,874. This was a seasonal decline of \$152,473 or 8.7 per cent as compared with the October total of \$1,762,347, and a reduction of \$943,499, or 37.0 per cent in comparison with the November, 1932, figure of \$2,553,373.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 150 permits for dwellings estimated to cost more than \$600,000, and about 970 permits for other buildings estimated at almost \$875,000. In addition, authority was granted for an engineering project valued at \$30,282. During October, authority was granted for the erection of about 220 dwellings and 1,550 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$685,000 and \$1,000,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with October; the most marked gain was that of \$247,360 or 34.7 per cent in Ontario. Reductions were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of \$237,875, or 40.1 per cent in Quebec being the largest.

As compared with November, 1932, Manitoba and Alberta reported increases, while the greatest decline in this comparison was that of \$593,507, or 38.2 per cent in Ontario.

Of the four largest centres, Montreal and Vancouver recorded decreases in the value of the building authorized in November as compared with the preceding month, and also with November, 1932; in Toronto, the aggregate value was higher than in October, 1933, but lower than in November of last year, while in Winnipeg there was a reduction in the former but an improvement in the latter comparison. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Fredericton, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, London, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Strat-

ford, Sarnia, Windsor, Kamloops and Nanaimo reported greater building authorizations than in either comparison.

*Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1920-1933.*—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The January-November index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in November	Value of permits issued in first eleven months	Indexes of value of permits issued first eleven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1933.....	1,609,874	19,653,928	13.6	78.1
1932.....	2,553,373	40,750,142	28.1	77.4
1931.....	7,282,117	104,327,739	72.0	82.1
1930.....	11,821,292	150,639,044	104.2	91.4
1929.....	16,171,400	220,255,867	152.0	99.1
1928.....	15,830,836	203,010,555	140.1	96.9
1927.....	12,857,622	172,858,176	119.3	96.2
1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	100.0	100.1
1925.....	7,988,765	117,665,590	81.2	102.9
1924.....	10,212,908	120,119,829	82.9	107.1
1923.....	8,228,206	126,547,365	87.3	111.8
1922.....	11,182,030	138,698,005	95.7	108.6
1921.....	12,192,414	111,257,084	76.8	123.9
1920.....	5,627,949	112,175,268	77.4	144.3

The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was lower than in 1932 and other years since 1920, but in this connection it should be noted that the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were also much lower than in any other of these twelve years except 1932; from the high point of 144.3 in 1920, this index had declined to 78.1 in the same eleven months of the present year, or by 46.9 per cent.

The significance of non-mechanical factors in labour productivity and displacement is discussed in an article appearing in the *Monthly Labor Review* (Washington), November, 1933. It is shown that while the utilization of machinery and mechanical power has been the outstanding factor operating to increase labour productivity since the beginning of the machine age, there are other factors that have often been of equal

and sometimes of even greater importance. Especially significant are such factors as the improvement of working conditions and the adjustment of working time; selection of personnel; synchronization of motion; improved co-operation; better arrangement of tools or machinery; the discovery and installation of improved processes; and the standardization of materials, processes, and finished products.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

**T**HE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December, 1933, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at November 20, 1933, showed a further improvement. It continued to improve in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, vehicle building, and miscellaneous metal goods manufacture; in the cotton, carpet, pottery and glass industries; and in woodworking and furniture manufacture. There was also an improvement in iron and steel, tinplate, silk and artificial silk manufacture, and in the distributive trades.

On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in building, public works contracting, the hotel, boarding house and transport services, and in hat and cap manufacture. There was also some set-back in tailoring and dressmaking.

In the South of England there was little change (apart from some decline in the South-Eastern counties outside London), and employment continued fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midlands there was a further substantial improvement, and employment was moderate. There was a slight improvement also in the North of England, but employment in that area was still bad. In Scotland it showed a decline, and continued bad; in Wales employment showed a substantial improvement, but was still very bad. Employment remained bad in Northern Ireland.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at November 20, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 17·9, as compared with 18·1 at October 23, 1933, and with 22·2 at November 21, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at November 20, 1933, was 15·3, as compared with 15·3 at October 23, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·6, as compared with 2·8. For males alone, the percentage at November 20, 1933, was 21·1, and for females, 9·4; at October 23, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21·4 and 9·5.

At November 20, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,855,808 wholly unemployed, 340,135 temporarily stopped, and 84,074 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,280,017. This was 18,736 less than a month before, and 519,789 less than a year

before. The total included 1,894,762 men, 50,673 boys, 298,589 women and 35,993 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at November 20, 1933, was 2,341,693.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Index numbers showing the trend of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries are computed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor from reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These indexes of employment and pay rolls are figures showing the percentage represented by the number of employees or weekly pay rolls in any month compared with employment and pay rolls in a selected base period. The year 1926 is the Bureau's index base year for manufacturing industries, and the average of the 12 monthly indexes of employment and pay rolls in that year is represented by 100 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 3·5 per cent between October and November, 1933, and pay rolls decreased 6·2 per cent over the month interval. The November index of employment was 71·4 as compared with 74·0 in October and the index of pay rolls in November was 50·3, compared with 53·6 in the preceding month.

A comparison of employment in November, 1933, with November, 1932, shows that employment in November of the current year is 20·2 per cent above the level of the November, 1932, employment index (59·4). A similar comparison of the November, 1933, pay roll index with the November, 1932, index (38·6) shows a gain of 30·3 per cent in pay rolls over the year interval.

These declines in employment and pay rolls in November, 1933, mark the first decreases to occur in either of these items since March. Decreases in both employment and pay rolls between October 15th and November 15th have been reported each year since 1923, with the single exception of the year 1925 in which a slight gain in employment combined with unchanged pay roll totals was reported. The decreases of 3·5 per cent in employment and 6·2 per cent in pay rolls in the current report, however, are greater than the average declines shown in November of preceding years. The changes in employment in November over the preceding 10-year period show an

average decrease of 1.3 per cent and the changes in pay rolls over the same interval show an average decrease of 3.3 per cent.

These changes in employment and pay rolls in November, 1933, are based on reports supplied by 18,047 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 3,128,908 employees on their pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest November 15 whose combined weekly earnings were \$56,393,962. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Thirty of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed reported increased employment in November, 1933, compared with October, and 24 industries reported increased pay roll totals. The most pronounced increases in employment and pay rolls over the month were shown in the dyeing and finishing textiles industry, in which the termination of the strike which had been in progress for a number of weeks resulted in the return to employment of large numbers of workers. The beet sugar industry, reflecting seasonal activity, reported a gain of 16.2 per cent in employment. The iron and steel forgings industry reported a gain of 8.4 per cent and the typewriter industry reported a gain of 8 per cent in number of employees. The agricultural implement industry reported an increase of 7.2 per cent in employment; the machine tool industry, 6.7 per cent; the engine-tractor-turbine industry, 5.5 per cent; and the aircraft industry, 5.4 per cent. The radio industry and the silverware industry reported increases in employment of 4.2 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively. Other industries in which large numbers of wage earners are employed and in which increased employment was reported in November were cigars and cigarettes, newspapers, book and job printing, glass, petroleum refining, and chemicals. The most pronounced decreases in employment between October and November were reported in the following industries: Plumbers' supplies (15.7 per cent), stamped and enamelled ware (14.5 per cent), cottonseed oil-cake-meal (13.2 per cent), millinery (13.1 per cent), boots and shoes (12.9 per cent), women's clothing (12.2 per cent), automobiles (11.8 per cent), and woollen and worsted goods (11.2 per cent). The declines in a number of these industries were of seasonal character. Substantial declines also were reported in such industries of major importance as: Furniture, men's clothing, knit goods, sawmills, leather, cotton goods, shipbuilding, and iron and steel.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Eight of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported increased employment in November as compared with October, and 5 industries reported increased pay roll totals. The most pronounced gains in employment over the month interval were in the coal mining industries. The anthracite mining industry reported 7.3 per cent more employees in November than October, coupled, however, with sharply decreased earnings due to the All-Saints Day and Armistice Day holidays in the pay period reported. The bituminous coal mining industry, reflecting seasonal demands and the settlement of strikes in certain areas, reported a gain of 10 per cent in employment between October and November. Employment in the crude petroleum producing industry increased 2.3 per cent over the month interval. Reports supplied by 18,666 retail trade establishments showed a gain of 2.2 per cent in employment between October and November. Under this retail classification, the group composed of department-variety-general merchandise stores and mail order houses showed a gain of 3.7 per cent between October and November. The group of grocery stores and meat markets reported a decline of 0.1 per cent and the combined total of the remaining reporting retail establishments showed a small loss in employment. The gains in the three industries comprising the public utilities group (telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad and motor bus operation) ranged from 0.3 per cent to 0.5 per cent, and the banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate group showed an increase of 0.2 per cent in employment from October to November. The most pronounced percentage decline over the month interval (45.1 per cent) was a seasonal decrease in employment in the canning and preserving industry, which regularly registers sharp declines at this season of the year. The building construction industry reported a decrease of 7.3 per cent in employment. This decline reflects the change in employment based on reports supplied by 11,076 contractors engaged on public and private projects not aided by Public Works funds. The dyeing and cleaning industry reported 6.8 per cent fewer employees in November than in October. The quarrying and non-metallic mining industry and laundry industry reported decreases in employment of 3.9 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively. The hotel industry reported a loss in employment of 1.6 per cent over the month interval and the decreases in the two remaining industries (wholesale trade and metalliferous mining) were two-tenths of 1 per cent or less.



## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling,

repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of

Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Supply of Clothing, Interior Fittings, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of December, 1933, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods Contracted for	Contractor
Serge, drab.....	Rosamond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.
Oilskin coats and sou-westers	Tower Canadian Co., Toronto, Ont.
Pillows.....	Parkhill Bedding Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Work pants, cloth.....	Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Uniform jackets.....	Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Uniform trousers.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Household soap.....	Guelph Soaps, Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Jackets and trousers, drill...	Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Caps.....	Progress Brand Cap Co., Mont- real, P.Q.
Winter underwear.....	Galt Knitting Co., Galt, Ont.
Winter underwear.....	Joseph Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Winter underwear.....	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Winter underwear.....	Zimmerkmit Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Leather gloves.....	Matthew Bastien, Lorette- ville, P.Q.
Laundry soap.....	Beaver Soap & Chemicals Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Laundry soap.....	Guelph Soaps, Guelph, Ont.
Cylinder heads for aeroplane engines.	Fleet Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont.
Blue cloth.....	Paton Mig. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Boots, ankle.....	Tabbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Three Rivers, P.Q.

These contracts involved a total expenditure of \$45,947.00.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Installation of interior fittings of wood, bronze, marble, etc., in the public building at Windsor, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, November 11, 1933. Amount of contract, \$15,852.00. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.



## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in December, 1933, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Work	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.:</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	\$ 487 70
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.:</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. . . . .	257 38
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms:</i>	
Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	44 00
Jay Wolfe Incorporated, Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	594 00

Nature of Orders	Amount
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q. . . . .	17 54
Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont. . . . .	1,109 41
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	27 95
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. . . . .	497 13
Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	297 85
Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. . . . .	1,197 72
<i>Mail Bag Fittings:</i>	
C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont. . . . .	478 90
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	1,696 00
<i>Scales:</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa. . . . .	48 75
<i>Letter Boxes:</i>	
Engine Works & Trading Inc., Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	439 04
<i>Ink:</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont. . . . .	376 10
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	91 70

## Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and include either a fair wages schedule or the General Fair Wages Clause.

The Department of Labour has been notified that the following contracts have been awarded under the above-mentioned conditions:—

Halifax Harbour Commissioners,  
Halifax, N.S.

Structural steel work in connection with the reconstruction of Pier No. 2, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Robb Engineering Works, Ltd., Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, October, 1933. Amount of contract, \$70,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages	Hours of Labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
	\$ cts	
Bricklayers and masons. . . . .	0 97½	8
Plasterers. . . . .	0 70	8
Electrical workers. . . . .	0 80	8
Riggers. . . . .	0 50	8
Labourers. . . . .	0 35	8
Structural steel workers. . . . .	0 65	8
Carpenters. . . . .	0 55	8
Blacksmiths. . . . .	0 60	8
Blacksmiths' helpers. . . . .	0 40	8
Cement finishers—floor. . . . .	0 60	8
Cement finishers—wall. . . . .	0 70	8
Concrete mixer operator. . . . .	0 50	8
Hoisting engineers. . . . .	0 80	8
Hoisting engineers, certificated. . . . .	0 75	8
Dinkey drivers—gas. . . . .	0 45	8
Dinkey drivers—steam. . . . .	0 50	8
Fireman. . . . .	0 40	8
Machinists. . . . .	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters. . . . .	0 70	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers. . . . .	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers. . . . .	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers. . . . .	0 70	8
Driver, horse and cart. . . . .	4 50	8
Driver, team and wagon. . . . .	6 50	8
	per hour	
Motor truck driver. . . . .	0 40	8
Air compressor operator. . . . .	0 50	8
Paving breaker runner. . . . .	0 45	8
Drill runner. . . . .	0 45	8
	per month and found	
Tow boat captain. . . . .	125 00	
Tow boat engineer, 1st class. . . . .	125 00	
Tow boat engineer, 2nd class. . . . .	100 00	
Deckhand. . . . .	45 00	
	per hour	
Dump scow men. . . . .	0 45	8
Acetylene burners. . . . .	0 45	8
Roofers. . . . .	0 55	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Building work in connection with the re-construction of Pier No. 2, Halifax, N.S. (including brick and tile work, plastering, timber roof, roofing, metal siding and steel sash). Name of contractors, McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$96,000. The foregoing fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Installation of heating and pipe systems in Pier No. 2, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. G. L. Allen, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 15, 1933. Amount of contract, \$9,885. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Electrical work at Pier No. 2, Halifax, N.S. Messrs. Carter & Smith, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November, 1933. Amount of contract, \$5,900. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Repairs to concrete walls of Pier No. 2, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Gunite & Waterproofing Co., Montreal, P.Q. Amount of contract, \$3,600 (cost plus). Date of contract, November, 1933. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Installation of a complete sprinkler system in upper floor of shed, Pier No. 2, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, "Automatic" Sprinkler Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Amount of contract, \$25,888. Date of contract, October, 1933. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Installation of a freight elevator in Pier No. 2, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, October, 1933. Amount of contract, \$4,525. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Supply of cargo doors for Pier No. 2, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Richards-Wilcox Co., Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, October, 1933. Amount of contract, \$28,055. The above mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Rebuilding six damaged escalators and re-erecting same, Pier No. 2, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co., Belleville, Ont. Date of contract, October, 1933. Amount of contract, \$6,586. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Laying asphalt paving on upper floor of Pier No. 2, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Paving (Nova Scotia) Ltd.,

Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 21, 1933. Amount of contract, \$13,560. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages	Hours of Labour
	— Not less than	— Not more than
	per hour	per day
	\$ cts.	
Gasoline roller operator.....	0 50	8
Asphalt rakers.....	0 40	8
Plant engineer.....	0 60	8
Crane operator.....	0 60	8
Asphalt mixer man.....	0 45	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Truck driver.....	0 40	8
Smoother.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 a week, such lesser hours, shall not be exceeded on this contract.

#### Saint John Harbour Commissioners, Saint John, N.B.

Construction of 3 steel and concrete sheds and grain conveyer galleries, West Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, The St. John Drydock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John N.B. Date of contract, July 10, 1933. Amount of contract, approximately \$1,013,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages	Hours of Labour	
	— Not less than	— Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
	\$ cts.		
Carpenters.....	0 60	8	44
Electrical workers.....	0 60	8	44
Hoisting engineers.....	0 60	8	44
Labourers.....	0 35	8	48
Painters.....	0 35	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 60	8	44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8	44
Riggers.....	0 50	8	44
Roofers, metal.....	0 50	8	44
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8	44
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8	44
Structural iron workers.....	0 65	8	48
Bricklayers.....		8	44
Cement finishers.....		8	44
Plasterers.....		8	44
Masons.....		8	44

NOTE.—Bricklayers, masons, plasterers and cement finishers who may be employed on this work and for whom no wages rates have been specified shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.

The 44-hour week is for the months of June, July, August and September only. Forty-eight hours thereafter.



Installation of equipment in the grain conveyer galleries at West Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, J. S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 31, 1933. Amount of contract, \$390,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages	Hours of Labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
	\$ cts.	
Millwrights.....	0 60	8
Millwright helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Excavation in earth and rock at West Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Broderick contractors, Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, November 14, 1933. Amount of contract, \$48,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages	Hours of Labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
	\$ cts.	
Common labour.....	0 35	8
Drillers.....	0 45	8
Dinkey engineer (gas).....	0 60	8
Fireman.....	0 45	8
Steam shovel runners.....	0 85	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Painting sheds and galleries, West Saint John, N.B. Names of contractors, James H. Pullen, H. L. MacGowan & Son, and Courtney & Demings, all of Saint John, N.B. Dates of respective contracts, July 3, July 6, July 6, 1933. Amount of contracts, \$10,285.75, \$7,413.75 and \$8,116.25, respectively. A fair wages schedule was inserted in each contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages	Hours of Labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
	\$ cts.	
Foremen painters.....	0 65	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Logging

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN TIMBER OPERATORS, MEMBERS OF THE LAKEHEAD TIMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION, AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement made following the strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, page

1164, and this issue, page 17. Agreement to be in effect from December 18, 1933, until the end of the 1933-1934 season.

Provision is made for workers to hold meetings in the camp and to elect a camp committee from men engaged by the Companies in the woods. No discrimination against strikers or union members by employers, or against non-union members by the committee. The companies reserve the right not to recognize any union. An organizer may visit camps provided he has proper credentials. Workers to have the right to donate money to various unions and societies and this money to be deducted from the pay cheques. Workers to have right to have a grievance committee in the city for the purpose of adjusting and investigating any grievance.

Hours for employees other than the camp staff: 10 per day as a general rule, and any man asked to work an abnormal number of hours a day may refer his case to the camp committee. A month to consist of 26 working days, and any work over 26 days to be paid *pro rata*.

Wages—Monthly rate: minimum of \$35 per month with board furnished; Piece rates: \$2 per cord for four foot pulpwood and \$3.50 for a double cord, eight foot pulpwood. Charge for board for men on piece rates: 75 cents per day. Companies to charge prevalent retail prices for merchandise, tools, etc., at camps.

### Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products (Motor Fire Apparatus)

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—LAFRANCE FIRE ENGINE AND FOAMITE LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LOCAL No. 235.

Agreement to be in effect from January 25, 1930, to January 25, 1931, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity. A joint committee to be formed to consider questions of efficiency and co-operation.

Hours: 8½ per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 47½ hour week.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: machinists 80 cents, assemblers 65 to 75 cents, helpers 54 and 59 cents; these rates to remain in effect until changed by conference and agreement with committee of machinists.

One apprentice allowed to every five machinists, and must be between the ages of 18 and 21 years.

All employees to be provided with steady work as far as is practicable; seniority to be considered in laying off and taking on help.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the two parties will be referred to the Minister of Labour of the Dominion Government for arbitration.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 273.

Agreement reached through mediation of an official of the Department of Labour, following an application under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Agreement to be in effect from November 25, 1933, to October 31, 1934, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 332, December 1931, page 1358, and December 1930, page 1456, with certain changes in working conditions, including the following:

At least five men in the hold of steamer when discharging any class of cargo. Two men to each truck when trucking cargo between sheds or from berth to berth at the Long Wharf. When steamer is finishing in the afternoon, each gang to be employed until its hatch is completed if balance of cargo is available at 1 p.m. The wage rates to apply to all schooners for which the Companies control the stevedoring, as well as to all steamships.

Wage rates and hours are unchanged: 63 cents per hour for handling general cargo and 72 cents for handling bulk cargoes with a 9 hour day or night.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 1039 (STEAMSHIP HORSE AND CATTLE FITTERS, SEALERS, LINERS AND CLEANERS).

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1933, to October 31, 1934, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 333.

Wages are 59 cents per hour for day work, 88 cents for night work with a 9 hour day or night.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 810 (COAL HANDLERS AND TRIMMERS).

The agreement which came into effect December 24, 1932, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 332, was automatically renewed without change to October 31, 1934, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Wages and hours are: 72 cents per hour for day work and 90 cents for night work, with a 9 hour day or night.

A report on "National Recovery Measures in the United States" has been published at Geneva by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series B, Economic Conditions, No. 19). It consists mainly of a compilation of the principal legislation on which the recovery program is based, together with a number of the industrial codes adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act. For two of the most important Acts (the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act, with the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act) charts have been prepared with the object of indicating the main provisions of these measures in a

convenient and summary form. The so-called "Blanket Code" (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 785) is considered to be of special interest as it may be taken as representing what the N.R.A. administration presumably considers as the "norm" of labour conditions. Special note is made of the fact that various recovery measures are subject to time limits. The National Industrial Recovery Act is in force for two years, and one of its most important provisions (Section 4) for one year. The President's Reemployment Agreement is effective only until 31st December, 1933. The Codes, in a number of cases, are open to revision after a period of ninety days.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1933

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slightly upward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being higher. The advance in the former was due mainly to the higher cost of foods and in the latter to increased prices of live stock, meats, butter, raw cotton, raw wool and bituminous coal.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.37 at the beginning of December as compared with \$7.27 for November; \$7.04 for December, 1932; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$11 for December, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The increase in December was due mainly to a seasonal advance in the prices of eggs and butter. The prices of beef, pork and potatoes were lower than the previous month. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.83 at the beginning of December as compared with \$15.72 for November; \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point); \$16.01 for December, 1932; \$22.11 for December, 1929; \$21.40 for December, 1926; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again slightly higher, the index for December being 69.0 as compared with 68.7 for November and 63.7 for February (the low point). Comparative figures for earlier dates are 64.0 for December, 1932; 96.0 for December, 1929; 97.9 for December, 1926; 96.4 for December, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.4 for December, 1914. One hundred and five prices quotations advanced, sixty-three declined and three hundred and thirty-four were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were higher and two were lower. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for live stock, butter, fresh and cured meats which more than offset reductions in the prices of eggs, leather and hides; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to higher quotations for raw cotton, raw wool, worsted cloth yarns and woollen cloth; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of higher prices for timber and wood

pulp which more than offset lower prices for cedar shingles; the Iron and its Products group, because of higher prices for scrap iron and steel; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of higher prices for silver, copper, lead and zinc; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products, owing mainly to increased prices for imported bituminous coal and sulphur. The Vegetable and Vegetable Products group was slightly lower, because of declines in the prices of grains and coffee which more than offset higher prices for apples, flax, corn, gluten meal, bran, shorts and tea. The Chemical and Allied Products group was also slightly lower.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were somewhat higher owing chiefly to higher prices for tea and fresh meats, woollen hosiery, knit goods and woollen yarns. Producers' goods were unchanged, manufacturers' materials being slightly lower while producers' equipment advanced. In the former the decline was due mainly to lower prices for grains, while in the latter the increase was largely the result of higher prices for imported coal.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemploy-

ment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the

western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

The decline in beef prices continued, sirloin steak averaging 19 cents per pound in December as compared with 19.7 cents in November and shoulder roast averaging 10.2 cents per pound as compared with 10.5 cents in November. These prices were slightly lower than those prevailing in the same month last year. Both fresh and salt pork were slightly lower in the average, the former at 15.6 cents per pound in December as compared with 15.8 cents in November and the latter at 15.4 cents per pound as compared with 15.6 cents. Lard was up in the average from 13.2 cents per pound in November to 13.4 cents in December.

Eggs were substantially higher in practically all localities except in British Columbia where some decrease occurred. In the

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1933\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

(Continued on page 84)



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Dec 1914	Dec 1918	Dec 1920	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1931	Dec. 1932	Nov. 1933	Dec. 1933
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c. 27.2	c. 30.4	c. 37.6	c. 44.4	c. 47.4	c. 73.4	c. 71.2	c. 53.4	c. 52.8	c. 53.8	c. 56.8	c. 69.2	c. 70.2	c. 63.2	c. 50.0	c. 41.2	c. 39.4	c. 38.0
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	c. 19.6	c. 24.6	c. 26.0	c. 29.6	c. 33.4	c. 50.8	c. 46.0	c. 29.4	c. 28.6	c. 28.8	c. 31.2	c. 42.6	c. 44.4	c. 37.2	c. 26.6	c. 21.8	c. 21.0	c. 20.4
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	c. 10.0	c. 11.3	c. 12.8	c. 15.7	c. 17.6	c. 27.5	c. 28.0	c. 19.0	c. 18.0	c. 17.9	c. 19.8	c. 23.4	c. 24.9	c. 21.8	c. 16.0	c. 12.2	c. 11.5	c. 11.3
Mutton, roast.	1 "	c. 11.8	c. 12.2	c. 16.8	c. 19.1	c. 20.7	c. 34.2	c. 33.4	c. 24.3	c. 26.5	c. 27.0	c. 28.6	c. 30.0	c. 30.2	c. 26.7	c. 21.9	c. 16.9	c. 17.2	c. 17.4
Pork, leg.....	1 "	c. 12.2	c. 13.1	c. 18.0	c. 19.5	c. 19.3	c. 36.7	c. 38.8	c. 26.5	c. 26.4	c. 24.6	c. 28.7	c. 27.1	c. 28.9	c. 26.8	c. 16.6	c. 12.9	c. 15.8	c. 15.6
Pork salt.....	2 "	c. 21.8	c. 25.0	c. 34.4	c. 35.2	c. 36.8	c. 69.0	c. 70.6	c. 51.8	c. 52.2	c. 48.6	c. 54.2	c. 53.2	c. 55.0	c. 53.2	c. 36.0	c. 28.4	c. 31.2	c. 30.8
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	c. 15.4	c. 17.8	c. 24.5	c. 24.7	c. 25.5	c. 51.3	c. 57.0	c. 40.3	c. 41.0	c. 37.5	c. 42.6	c. 39.0	c. 39.7	c. 39.0	c. 22.3	c. 18.6	c. 21.1	c. 21.1
Lard, pure....	2 "	c. 26.2	c. 28.2	c. 40.6	c. 38.4	c. 36.2	c. 73.8	c. 70.4	c. 43.8	c. 46.0	c. 46.0	c. 47.2	c. 45.2	c. 42.8	c. 41.6	c. 26.0	c. 26.0	c. 26.4	c. 26.8
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	c. 25.7	c. 30.0	c. 33.3	c. 33.7	c. 45.1	c. 71.3	c. 88.8	c. 67.7	c. 60.3	c. 60.1	c. 64.9	c. 64.1	c. 65.2	c. 58.5	c. 49.5	c. 45.4	c. 37.7	c. 44.8
Eggs, storage..	1 "	c. 20.2	c. 23.4	c. 28.4	c. 28.1	c. 34.5	c. 59.7	c. 73.9	c. 56.2	c. 46.1	c. 47.0	c. 50.8	c. 50.8	c. 50.5	c. 45.0	c. 36.7	c. 32.1	c. 27.7	c. 30.9
Milk.....	6 qts.	c. 36.6	c. 39.6	c. 48.0	c. 51.6	c. 52.8	c. 82.7	c. 93.6	c. 80.4	c. 71.4	c. 73.2	c. 72.6	c. 74.4	c. 75.8	c. 72.6	c. 63.6	c. 57.0	c. 58.2	c. 58.2
Butter, dairy..	2 lbs.	c. 44.2	c. 49.4	c. 52.0	c. 58.0	c. 60.0	c. 104.4	c. 118.6	c. 84.8	c. 76.4	c. 83.4	c. 79.0	c. 87.4	c. 87.6	c. 69.8	c. 47.4	c. 45.2	c. 42.0	c. 44.4
Butter cream-ery	1 "	c. 25.5	c. 27.7	c. 31.9	c. 33.9	c. 34.9	c. 58.1	c. 65.3	c. 48.0	c. 44.4	c. 46.1	c. 43.2	c. 47.8	c. 47.5	c. 38.2	c. 27.2	c. 25.9	c. 24.3	c. 25.6
Cheese, old....	1 "	c. 16.1	c. 17.6	c. 18.5	c. 20.5	c. 22.1	c. 34.8	c. 40.0	c. 32.7	c. 30.6	c. 33.4	c. 30.4	c. 33.6	c. 33.1	c. 29.9	c. 22.5	c. 19.8	c. 19.7	c. 19.6
Cheese, new....	1 "	c. 14.6	c. 15.7	c. 17.5	c. 19.1	c. 20.3	c. 32.8	c. 37.9	c. 29.1	c. 30.6	c. 33.4	c. 30.4	c. 33.6	c. 33.1	c. 29.9	c. 22.5	c. 19.8	c. 19.7	c. 19.6
Bread.....	15 "	c. 55.5	c. 58.5	c. 66.0	c. 61.5	c. 67.5	c. 118.5	c. 133.5	c. 108.5	c. 100.5	c. 100.5	c. 114.0	c. 115.5	c. 118.5	c. 99.0	c. 90.0	c. 84.0	c. 88.5	c. 88.5
Flour, family..	10 "	c. 25.0	c. 28.0	c. 30.0	c. 32.0	c. 37.0	c. 60.0	c. 70.0	c. 49.0	c. 44.0	c. 43.0	c. 52.0	c. 50.0	c. 53.0	c. 38.0	c. 31.0	c. 27.0	c. 31.0	c. 31.0
Rolled Oats...	5 "	c. 18.0	c. 19.5	c. 21.0	c. 22.0	c. 24.5	c. 40.5	c. 38.5	c. 28.5	c. 27.5	c. 27.5	c. 30.0	c. 31.0	c. 32.5	c. 27.0	c. 23.5	c. 23.0	c. 25.5	c. 25.5
Rice.....	2 "	c. 10.4	c. 10.6	c. 10.4	c. 11.4	c. 13.2	c. 25.2	c. 30.8	c. 19.0	c. 20.8	c. 20.8	c. 21.6	c. 20.6	c. 20.6	c. 19.6	c. 17.6	c. 16.4	c. 16.2	c. 16.0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	c. 8.6	c. 9.4	c. 10.8	c. 12.4	c. 13.4	c. 32.0	c. 21.8	c. 17.2	c. 16.8	c. 17.4	c. 16.2	c. 20.6	c. 21.6	c. 16.2	c. 9.8	c. 8.0	c. 8.8	c. 8.6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	c. 9.9	c. 7.7	c. 11.5	c. 12.0	c. 12.2	c. 22.8	c. 28.2	c. 22.3	c. 22.5	c. 18.7	c. 20.0	c. 21.0	c. 21.5	c. 19.7	c. 17.4	c. 15.2	c. 14.8	c. 15.1
Prunes, med-ium.....	1 "	c. 11.5	c. 9.6	c. 9.9	c. 11.9	c. 12.8	c. 19.4	c. 26.1	c. 18.2	c. 19.1	c. 16.9	c. 15.6	c. 13.5	c. 15.8	c. 12.9	c. 11.8	c. 10.6	c. 12.2	c. 12.4
Sugar, granu-lated.....	4 "	c. 21.6	c. 22.0	c. 24.0	c. 23.6	c. 31.2	c. 49.6	c. 53.6	c. 38.0	c. 37.2	c. 48.0	c. 32.4	c. 30.4	c. 29.2	c. 25.6	c. 24.8	c. 23.2	c. 32.0	c. 32.0
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	c. 10.0	c. 9.8	c. 10.8	c. 11.0	c. 14.4	c. 22.6	c. 25.2	c. 18.0	c. 17.6	c. 23.0	c. 15.4	c. 14.4	c. 13.8	c. 12.4	c. 11.8	c. 11.2	c. 15.6	c. 15.4
Tea, black....	1 "	c. 8.2	c. 8.3	c. 8.7	c. 8.9	c. 9.7	c. 15.6	c. 15.1	c. 13.6	c. 14.8	c. 17.2	c. 18.0	c. 17.6	c. 18.4	c. 14.4	c. 13.2	c. 11.0	c. 10.8	c. 11.0
Tea, green....	1 "	c. 8.7	c. 8.7	c. 9.1	c. 9.3	c. 9.7	c. 15.1	c. 16.1	c. 15.0	c. 14.8	c. 17.2	c. 18.0	c. 17.6	c. 18.4	c. 14.4	c. 13.2	c. 11.0	c. 10.8	c. 11.0
Coffee.....	1 "	c. 8.6	c. 8.8	c. 8.9	c. 9.4	c. 9.9	c. 11.6	c. 15.2	c. 13.5	c. 13.5	c. 13.4	c. 15.3	c. 15.1	c. 15.1	c. 13.5	c. 11.3	c. 10.3	c. 9.9	c. 9.9
Potatoes.....	1 bag	c. 24.1	c. 28.0	c. 30.3	c. 36.0	c. 32.7	c. 62.0	c. 75.3	c. 52.8	c. 37.9	c. 47.1	c. 68.0	c. 41.4	c. 75.5	c. 42.2	c. 23.3	c. 29.2	c. 36.6	c. 35.4
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	c. 7	c. 7	c. 7	c. 8	c. 8	c. 9	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.96	\$ 13.65	\$ 14.84	\$ 11.00	\$ 10.39	\$ 10.73	\$ 11.18	\$ 11.31	\$ 11.83	\$ 10.10	\$ 7.85	\$ 7.04	\$ 7.27	\$ 7.37
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 4.8	c. 4.8	c. 4.2	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.0	c. 4.0	c. 3.9	c. 3.9	c. 3.8
Coal, anthra-cite.....	1/2 ton	c. 39.5	c. 45.2	c. 48.1	c. 55.0	c. 54.1	c. 81.8	c. 125.9	c. 110.1	c. 114.3	c. 112.6	c. 105.2	c. 101.9	c. 101.4	c. 101.0	c. 101.2	c. 95.9	c. 94.2	c. 95.0
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	c. 31.1	c. 32.3	c. 35.0	c. 38.7	c. 37.2	c. 63.6	c. 92.3	c. 72.6	c. 75.3	c. 71.5	c. 64.9	c. 62.9	c. 63.1	c. 62.8	c. 60.8	c. 58.8	c. 58.0	c. 57.9
Wood, hard....	" cd.	c. 32.5	c. 35.3	c. 38.8	c. 42.5	c. 42.2	c. 79.8	c. 87.8	c. 81.1	c. 78.8	c. 79.3	c. 76.0	c. 74.9	c. 76.2	c. 75.6	c. 69.8	c. 64.1	c. 59.6	c. 59.2
Wood, soft....	" "	c. 22.6	c. 25.5	c. 29.4	c. 30.6	c. 31.1	c. 57.7	c. 69.1	c. 60.0	c. 58.9	c. 59.1	c. 55.8	c. 55.3	c. 54.3	c. 54.1	c. 51.3	c. 48.0	c. 45.5	c. 45.4
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	c. 24.0	c. 24.5	c. 24.4	c. 23.7	c. 23.4	c. 27.8	c. 40.5	c. 31.6	c. 31.1	c. 30.2	c. 31.5	c. 31.0	c. 31.1	c. 30.7	c. 27.2	c. 27.3	c. 27.7	c. 27.6
Fuel and light*		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.88	\$ 3.11	\$ 4.16	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.58	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.33	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.10	\$ 2.94	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.85
Rent.....	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.83	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.98	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.77	\$ 5.99	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.57
†† Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.26	\$ 21.64	\$ 25.67	\$ 21.49	\$ 20.97	\$ 21.21	\$ 21.40	\$ 21.56	\$ 22.11	\$ 20.46	\$ 17.76	\$ 16.01	\$ 15.72	\$ 15.83

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.76	13.92	14.63	11.27	10.51	10.96	11.18	11.29	11.76	10.42	8.44	7.37	7.43	7.64	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.90	12.00	12.79	10.08	9.48	9.58	10.21	10.26	10.85	9.85	7.88	7.22	7.23	7.21	
New Brunswick....	5.28	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.76	13.58	14.76	11.05	10.51	11.09	11.26	11.28	11.60	10.37	8.29	7.44	7.50	7.67	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.37	13.07	14.05	10.58	10.00	10.10	10.37	10.54	11.02	9.45	7.29	6.51	6.61	6.72	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.74	13.62	14.91	10.83	10.31	10.66	11.31	11.33	11.75	10.05	7.74	7.00	7.27	7.37	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.25	13.29	14.38	10.63	9.87	10.19	10.51	10.95	11.64	9.59	7.40	6.83	6.83	6.85	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.80	13.86	14.52	11.04	10.25	10.57	11.12	11.36	12.03	9.83	7.54	6.69	6.87	7.02	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.47	13.80	14.56	10.63	10.09	10.50	11.07	11.37	12.13	9.60	7.59	6.87	7.11	7.14	
British Columbia...	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	8.94	14.54	15.93	12.02	11.45	11.77	11.99	12.34	12.99	11.14	8.61	7.76	8.21	8.22	

†December only. \$Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.  
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	cents 19-0	cents 15-3	cents 14-8	cents 10-2	cents 8-3	cents 11-3	cents 17-4	cents 15-6	cents 15-4	cents 21-1	cents 24-3	cents 38-2
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	22-2	17-5	15-8	11-8	9-4	9-3	17-5	16-4	16-4	20-0	22-8	38-3
1—Sydney.....	21-5	18-	16-3	12-8	10-1	8	15-5	16-6	16-8	20-6	22-5	37-1
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	18	13	9			15	16-4	19-7	21-5	38-7
3—Amherst.....	18	15	12	10	8-7			16-5	15		23-2	40
4—Halifax.....	22-9	16-4	17-5	11-6	10-2	10-2	14-5	15-7	15	19-1	22-5	36-8
5—Windsor.....	25	18	15	12	10	10	20	15	15-2	19-5	23	36-2
6—Truro.....	20-7	17-5	15-7	11-5	8-5	9	20	10-3	10-0	21-2	24-1	40-9
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown.....	23-1	19-1	18-6	12-6	9-9	11-3	18-3	17-2	17-6	20-0	23-2	40-2
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	21-7	17	15-7	11-2	9-2	13	20	18	16-2	21-3	23	38-6
8—Moncton.....	22-5	17-2	17-8	12-8	9-8	10	18-3	16-6	17-3	18-6	23-4	40-7
9—Saint John.....	22	22-5	15	11		11	20	19	22	21	24-1	43-6
10—Fredericton.....	25	20	18-5	11-5	9-5		15	15	15	19	22-2	37-7
11—Bathurst.....	16-6	13-7	14-7	9-0	6-2	9-1	17-7	13-3	15-0	20-3	22-8	38-3
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	19-5	15-3	13-5	10-9	7-2	10	17-6	13-7	15-2	22	23-9	37
12—Quebec.....	15-7	12-8	14-2	9-3	6-8	10-3	15-7	13-2	15-6	23-4	27-7	38-8
13—Three Rivers.....	21-7	16-8	21-4	10-3	6-8	9-4	20	13-8	16-9	20-6	23-3	42-
14—Sherbrooke.....	12-5	12-5	11-3	8	5-3	8	17-5	12-3	15-6	20	24	35
15—St. Hyacinthe.....	13-7	11-8	11-4	8-2	5-5	12-3	16	11-9	12-9	19-7	21-7	38-1
16—St. John's.....	16-5	13-6	16-7	8-7	6-2	10-5	20	14-1	14-2	20	20-8	35
17—Theford Mines.....	11	11	10-3	7	5	5-7	15	11	15-6	17-7	21	40
18—Montreal.....	21-2	15-5	19	9-1	6-9	7-8	19-2	15-1	14-2	19-8	21-5	39
19—Hull.....	17-4	14-4	14-4	9-3	6-5	7-8	18	14-6	15	19-1	21-3	39-6
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	19-4	15-4	15-1	10-8	8-6	13-1	17-8	15-8	15-4	20-6	23-6	37-6
20—Ottawa.....	19	14-6	16-9	10-4	7-4	10-8	15-8	14-7	13-9	19-6	22-6	37-6
21—Brockville.....	21-2	16-2	15-7	11	8-4	10-8		15	13-7	22-8	25-4	36-6
22—Kingston.....	20-4	15-8	15-5	11-8	8-2	12-6	15-5	15-4	13-1	18-7	22-2	35-1
23—Belleville.....	15-1	12-7	13-8	10	7-4	12-9	18	15-2	13-5	20-5	23-7	37-5
24—Peterborough.....	17-2	13-4	13-8	9-3	7-7	12-6	17-7	15-5	15-7	20	22-5	34-3
25—Oshawa.....	18-3	14	14	10	8-7	12-5	19	15-3	13-7	19-7	21-6	36-2
26—Orillia.....	15-8	13-2	13-3	9-6		15-9	18-3	15-5	16-4	20-4	23-4	36-2
27—Toronto.....	21-8	17-3	16-9	11-1	7-9	10-5	13-9	15-5	15-2	22	24-9	39-2
28—Niagara Falls.....	20	16-8	15-6	11-6	8	17	15-5	16-2	13	20-3	22-8	37-4
29—St. Catharines.....	19-2	15-2	15-6	9-4	8	13-4	18-8	15-7	17	20-1	22-8	36-2
30—Hamilton.....	19-9	16	16-2	11-1	9-8	14-6	18-1	15-1	16	21	24-1	37-5
31—Brantford.....	19-2	15-4	15-9	10-9	8-2	13-3	19	15-7		19-9	22-4	35-7
32—Galt.....	24	20-3	17	13-3	11-7	16	20	19		21	23-7	35-9
33—Guelph.....	19-5	15-7	15-6	11-2	10-8	14-2	18	14-8	16	19-9	23	35-5
34—Kitchener.....	17-4	15-4	13-4	10-9	8-8	13-7	19	14-9	12-5	18-3	23-3	35-3
35—Woodstock.....	19-6	15-8	15-4	10-6	8-2	11-2		15	14-5	19-7	21-4	36-6
36—Stratford.....	18-7	15	15	10-7	10-8	13-7	20	15		21-1	23-9	37
37—London.....	21-2	16	15-2	11-1	8-7	13	18-5	15-6	13-5	20-6	23-7	36-7
38—St. Thomas.....	20-3	16-7	16-1	11-3	8-2	12-9	20	16	14-5	20-7	23-1	41-2
39—Chatham.....	18-2	15	14-2	10-5	8-1	13-8	16-7	15-7	14-7	19-8	23-1	36-5
40—Windsor.....	18-4	15	14	10-4	8-9	12-7	16-5	15	15-5	18-8	21-2	36-5
41—Sarnia.....	18-2	15-6	14-5	10-5	8-4	12-7	16-7	15	15-7	19-3	22-7	37-2
42—Owen Sound.....	17-5	12-5	11-5	9-5	6-5	12	15	13-5		18-7	22	37-4
43—North Bay.....	16-7	14	14-2	9-3	8	11		17	17	20-2	23-8	37-2
44—Sudbury.....	20	16-3	18-2	10-3	8-5	16-2	19-3	18-6	16-5	19-4	21-5	37-4
45—Cobalt.....	22	15	12	13	8	10				21-6	25	38-2
46—Timmins.....	23	15-5	16-3	10-7	7-2	14		19	17-2	20-8	23-7	41
47—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19-2	15-3	15-7	10-8	7-3	12	16	15-8	17-9	22-7	26-1	37-6
48—Port Arthur.....	19	16-7	15-4	10-7	8-1	10-3	18	16-7	18-7	25-4	28-7	43-3
49—Fort William.....	21-6	16-7	15-3	12-2	11-6	14-5	19-3	18	19	24-8	28-8	46-5
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	16-1	12-2	12-4	7-9	6-8	10-2	14-7	15-0	13-6	22-5	25-9	36-9
50—Winnipeg.....	16-1	12-2	12-2	7-7	8-4	9-4	14-7	15-4	15-2	22	26-5	38-9
51—Brandon.....	16	12-2	12-5	8	5-2	11		14-5	12	22	25-3	36-9
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	16-2	12-5	11-8	7-5	6-2	7-7	13-9	14-4	11-4	22-7	27-0	38-3
52—Regina.....	16-3	12-2	11-7	7-5	6-3	7-3	13-4	14-3	11-3	20-5	24-3	35-9
53—Prince Albert.....	16-7	13-2	13	7-3	6-7	8	16	15		26-2	32	40
54—Saskatoon.....	14-2	11-5	10-2	7-2	6	7-2	12-8	13-7	11-4	22-8	26-8	37-8
55—Moose Jaw.....	17-4	12-9	12-2	8-1	5-8	8-3	13-5	14-5		21-2	24-9	39-5
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	15-7	12-4	11-3	7-7	6-4	8-4	13-5	13-5	12-4	21-1	25-2	36-2
56—Medicine Hat.....	15-8	12-5	12-3	7-3	6-3	8-5	15-7	14	13-3	23-3	25-7	35
57—Drumheller.....	15	12	10	8		8	12	12	12	19	25	
58—Edmonton.....	18	13-5	12-2	7-8	6-9	9-3	16-2	14-5	13-4	19-5	23-2	35-5
59—Calgary.....	15-1	12-2	10-9	7-6	6-3	8-5	11-4	13-8	11-3	21-4	26	36-8
60—Lethbridge.....	14-6	11-9	10-9	7-7	6-2	7-7	12-2	13-2	12	22-2	25-9	37-6
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	20-5	16-8	15-0	10-5	9-8	12-4	19-7	18-3	17-6	24-3	28-5	40-8
61—Fernie.....	19	16-5	14-5	8-5	10-2	10-6	17-5	18	17	25-8	31-2	39-5
62—Nelson.....	19-7	16-3	13-3	10-3	7-3	11-7	20-3	18-7	16-7	23-8	28-2	40
63—Trail.....	17-7	14-5	14-5	9	8-9	13-2	16-7	18-7	18	24-5	30-2	39-7
64—New Westminster.....	22	17-2	14-6	10-7	11-1	11-9	18-7	18-5	19	23-8	27-4	40-5
65—Vancouver.....	22-8	18-6	16-7	12-3	12	13-2	22-4	17-9	19-5	23-6	27-1	41-9
66—Victoria.....	22-3	18-5	16	11-2	10-2	12-5	20-8	18-5	19-5	23-8	27-5	40-6
67—Nanaimo.....	22	18-2	16-5	11-9	11-2	14-9	22	18	16	24-4	28-1	40-8
68—Prince Rupert.....	18-7	14-5	13-8	10	7-7	11-2	19	17-7	19-4	25	28-2	43-7

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1933

[illegible]

## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b>	19.6	5.9a	15.1	3.1	5.1	8.0	10.8	11.7	12.3	11.7
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b>	18.9	6.6	14.6	3.5	5.0	7.9	13.0	12.3	11.9	11.6
1—Sydney	18.8	7.3	15	3.1	5	6.7	13	11.7	11.6	11.5
2—New Glasgow	17.5	6.6-7	14.5	3.3	5	7.7	11.7	12.2	11.3	11.7
3—Amherst	19	6.7	15	3.8	5	7.7	15	12.2	11.6	10.8
4—Halifax	19.1	6.7	15	3.6	5	8.3		12.1	12.2	11.1
5—Windsor	18.5		14.5	3.6	5	8	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4
6—Truro	20.2	6	13.5	3.5	5	8.7	12.9	12.9	12	12.3
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	19.2	6.7	15	3.3	4.7	9	15	12	12	12
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	18.9	6.8	14.9	3.4	4.8	7.9	13.3	11.7	11.7	11.3
8—Moncton	19.2	6.7	15	3.6	5	9.8	13.5	12.1	11.9	12
9—Saint John	19.6	6.6-7	15.6	3.3	4.8	7.4	12.6	11.1	11.2	10.4
10—Fredericton	19.8	7.3	15.7	3.4	5	7.4	13.8	11.8	11.8	11.7
11—Bathurst	17	6.7	13.2	3.1	4.5	7.4	13.5	11.7	11.7	11
<b>Quebec (average)</b>	17.7	4.7	13.8	3.1	5.0	6.7	10.8	10.0	11.6	10.6
12—Quebec	20.9	6.5-7	14.1	3.2	5.1	7.5	10.6	10.1	12.1	10.5
13—Three Rivers	19.1	4.4-7	13.4	3.2	4.7	6.8	11.7	9.9	11.6	10.5
14—Sherbrooke	16.4	4.6	13.5	2.9	5.1	6.2	11.7	9.9	11.7	10.9
15—Sorel	15.5		14.7	2.8	5	6.2	10	10.2	10.6	10.5
16—St. Hyacinthe	17.2	4	14.2	3.1	5.3	8.1	11.3	10	11.7	11.2
17—St. John's	16	4	15	2.7	5	5.7	10	10	12.2	10.8
18—Thetford Mines	18.1	4	12.2	3.1	5.2	5.1	11.2	10	11.4	10.8
19—Montreal	18.7	4.7-6	14.1	3.4	4.9	7.5	10.4	10	11.2	10.4
20—Hull	17	4.7	12.9	3.3	5.1	6.8	10.1	9.8	12.2	10.1
<b>Ontario (average)</b>	18.8	5.5	15.1	2.9	4.8	8.9	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.2
21—Ottawa	16.5	5.3-7.3	13.9	3.5	4.8	8.2	10	10.1	11.8	10.4
22—Brockville	16	5.3	15	3.3	5	10	10	11	11.7	10
23—Kingston	15.5	5.3	14.4	3.1	4.6	9.5	11.2	10.1	11.4	10.1
24—Belleville	19.4	4.7	15.2	2.6	4.8	8.1	10.2	10.1	10.9	10.3
25—Peterborough	17	5.3-6.7	14.4	2.8	4.8	9	11.3	10.2	11.7	10.2
26—Oshawa	18.9	5.3-6.7	11	2.5	4.7	8.4	10.7	11	11.6	12
27—Orillia	19.8	4.7	14.5	2.5	4.5	9	10.7	11.1	11.9	11.6
28—Toronto	21.9	5.3-6.7	15.3	2.8	4.8	8.7	10.3	11	11.8	11.1
29—Niagara Falls	19.2	4.7-6.7	16.5	2.7	4.8	8.8	11	10.9	11.3	10.7
30—St. Catharines	18.7	5.3-6.7	15.7	2.8	4.5	9.2	11.7	10.8	12.7	11.3
31—Hamilton	20	5.3-6.7	14.7	2.6	4.7	8.9	10.6	11.5	12.1	11.2
32—Brantford	20	5.3-6.7	15.5	2.4	4.7	9.3	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.2
33—Galt	5.20.3	5.3-6.7	16.5	2.7	5	9.4	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.2
34—Guelph	19.4	4.7-5.3	16.4	2.6	5	10	10.3	11.6	12.7	11.2
35—Kitchener	19.4	4.7-6	15.9	2.6	4.9	9.2	10.2	10.8	12	10.5
36—Woodstock	20	4.7	14.7	2.2	4.2	7.8	9.7	11.1	11.8	10.7
37—Stratford	17	4.7-6.7	15.3	2.5	4.9	9.4	11.4	11.9	12.2	11.4
38—London	18.9	5.3	16.5	2.7	5	8.7	11.8	11.6	12.2	11.2
39—St. Thomas	18.5	4.7-5.3	16	2.6	4.9	9.5	12.2	13.1	13.4	12.5
40—Chatham	17.4	4.5-3	15.5	2.7	4.8	8.9	11.7	11.3	12.4	11.8
41—Windsor	17.5	5.3-6.7	17.3	2.7	4.8	8.8	11.1	11.5	12.1	11.2
42—Sarnia	21	4.7	15	2.3	5	8.4	11.5	10.9	12.9	11.5
43—Owen Sound	18.6	5.3	15.8	2.3	4.3	8.8	11.6	10.9	12.1	11.6
44—North Bay	22.3	4.7-5.3		3.7	5	9	12.2	11.7	12.2	11.5
45—Sudbury	18.3	5.3	14	3.4	5	7.5	13.7	11.2	13.3	11.4
46—Cobalt	19	6.7		3.6	5.5	8.2	11	13.1	12.3	13.1
47—Timmins	18	5.6	13.5	3.5	5.2	9.3	13.2	12.3	11.2	11.9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	17.1	5.3-6.7		3.4	5.5	9.2	12	11.7	12.1	11.3
49—Port Arthur	19.4	4.7-6	15	3.2	4.7	9	11.3	11.6	12.2	11.2
50—Fort William	19.9	4.7-6	14.7	3.2	5	8.3	10.4	12	12.2	11.5
<b>Manitoba (average)</b>	20.9	5.0	15.2	3.2	5.1	9.4	10.8	13.1	13.4	13.1
51—Winnipeg	21.3	5.6-6	15.2	3.1	4.9	9	10.4	12.7	13.2	13
52—Brandon	20.5	4.4-4		3.2	5.2	9.8	11.2	13.5	13.5	13.2
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b>	21.5	5.5	14.3	3.0	5.3	8.8	10.2	13.7	13.4	13.6
53—Regina	22.1	4.8-5.6	14	3.1	6	8.7	10	13.9	13.4	13.8
54—Prince Albert	21.7	4.8		3.2	5	7.8	10.8	13.5	12.7	13.5
55—Saskatoon	19.6	5.7	14.5	3	5	9.2	9.9	13.9	13.8	14.2
56—Moose Jaw	22.7	6.4		2.9	5	9.5	10.2	13.9	13.8	13.6
<b>Alberta (average)</b>	21.9	6.3	16.6	3.1	5.4	7.6	10.1	12.9	12.6	14.0
57—Medicine Hat	22.3	5.3	16.7	3.2	5.5	8.2	9.9	12.9	13.8	14.2
58—Drumheller	20	6.7		3.3	6.3	6.4	10.7	12.9	13.7	14.4
59—Edmonton	21.2	6.7b	16.8	3.1	5	7.5	9.9	12.6	13.1	13.5
60—Calgary	22.8	6.7	16.2	2.9	5	8.5	10	13.1	13.8	14
61—Lethbridge	23	5.7		3	5	7.6	10.1	13	13.5	13.7
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	23.2	7.7	17.2	3.5	5.8	6.0	7.2	12.9	12.7	12.3
62—Fernie	22.6		15	3.1	5.2	6.7	7.3	13.3	13.2	12.8
63—Nelson	23.6	8.3	17.5	3.5	6.3	6.5	8.2	12.9	13.4	13.2
64—Trail	20.5	8.3	15	3.5	5.5	5.7	6.8	12.7	13	13
65—New Westminster	23.3	7.7-5	19.5	3.4	5.2	5.8	6.6	12.6	12.7	11.9
66—Vancouver	22.6	7.7-5	18.6	3.3	5.7	6.7	7.2	11.9	12	11.7
67—Victoria	22.6	7.5	19.8	3.6	5.7	5.8	6.8	12.3	12	12.2
68—Nanaimo	25	7.5-8	15	3.8	5.8	6	8.2	12.6	11.2	11.2
69—Prince Rupert	25	6.3-8.3		3.8	7	5	6.5	15	14.3	12.7

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1933

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
4.3	3.4	1.063	21.6	18.2	15.1	12.4	16.7	15.7	61.0	20.1	54.9	41.9	
4.2	3.9	1.005	20.3	19.8	13.3	12.4	16.5	15.5	65.0	19.8	52.7	39.9	
3.9	3.6	1.003	20.5	25	13.5	11.7	16.5	14.7		18.9		43.3	1
3.7	3.4	.925	18.2			11.8	15.7	14.7	65	18.7	55	37	2
4.4	4.2	.925	17				15.7	15		18.7			3
4.4	3.8	1.055	21.8	15			17.7	16		22			4
4.4	4	1.21	25	16.7		10.8	17.5	17		21	50	37	5
4.1	4.1	.909	19.4	22.6	13	12.9	15.7	15.5		19.2	53	42.4	6
4.4	3.9	.70	17.2		15	12.5	16.7	15	50	21.7		40	7
4.1	3.7	.732	17.3	21.0	12.7	12.9	15.5	15.1	57.5	18.0	52.7	41.5	
4.4	3.9	.794	16.4	21.7		14.3	16.1	15	50	21.2	55		8
4	3.9	.905	19.7	22.5	13.7	11.2	15	14.8	65	16.4	45		9
4.4	3.7	.713	19.1	14.6	13.2	13.1	16	15.5		17.3	58	38.5	10
3.6	3.4	.517	14	25	11.3	13	15	15		17.2		44.5	11
4.0	4.0	.861	17.5	20.2	13.1	11.8	16.5	14.6	61.2	19.4	58.8	39.7	
4.1	4	.793	17.6	22.5	12.5	12.2	16.9	15.4	77	22	58.7	39.7	12
4	4.4	.846	17.8	18.3	12.7	12	17.2	15.2	50	19.2		39.2	13
3.7	4	.819	15.8	21.4	15.3	12.5	17.2	14.7	50	19.6	59.5	39.5	14
4.2	4.5	.84	17.8		12.2	10.7	16.5	12.5		19.2		40.5	15
	4.6	.925	17.8	25	14.3	12	15.7	14		18.7	55.7	38.3	16
4.2	3.7	.804	17.2		13	11	15.3	14.7	50	18		43.3	17
3.8	3.6	.755	15	20	13.5		17.6	14.3	60	21.1		37.7	18
4.3	3.7	.977	18.7	19.8	12.1	11.8	18.5	14.4	80	20.1	58.3	37.7	19
3.9	3.8	.987	19.5	14.2	12.6	12.3	15.5	15.9		16.8	62	40.1	20
4.0	3.2	1.130	22.7	17.0	15.6	12.7	16.7	16.1	61.6	19.4	56.4	38.8	
4.1	3.9	1.05	20.8	16.3	11.7	11.9	16.2	16.2		18.6	59.3	37.9	21
4.1	3.8	1.12	21	15		14	18	16.5		20	57.5	45	22
4.1	3.8	1.15	23.7	21.3		12.8	17.2	15.9	75	17.8	61.3	38.3	23
3.9	4	1.04	20.7	24		12.6	16.5	16		18.2		37.8	24
3.7	2.6	.982	19.9	12.3		11.8	16.2	15.5	67	19.1	56.5	37.1	25
3.7	2.6	1.02	21.2	14.5		13	17.2	15.4		18.7	64	40.7	26
4	2.6	1.02	22.1	15.3		12.3	18.2	15.7		20.5	58	39	27
4.5	3.2	1.06	20.4	16.1	17.5	11.4	16.6	16.6	62	18.2	58.6	38.2	28
3.5	3.7	1.16	23	14		12.4	16.4	15.2	65	17.4	55	38.2	29
4.5	3.4	1.22	23.4	20		13.7	16.8	16.3	65	17.8	55	38	30
4.1	3.3	1.08	21.6	16		11.7	17	15	69	16.9	58	37.8	31
4.1	2.4	1.12	21.3	14.6		13.5	16.6	14.8	50	19.1		37.3	32
3.8	3.2	1.07	23.6		15	13.3	15.9	15.6		18.7	55	34.8	33
4.4	3.5	1.17	24.4	14.5		13.1	17.6	16.4		19.3	51	37	34
3.8	3	1.14	24.7	15.6		11.6	16.4	15.4		18.9	65	37.1	35
2.8	2	1.18	24	11.2		12.6	16	14.7	49	19		38.7	36
3.8	2.6	1.14	21.3	13		13	16.3	15.3		22.9	59	38.7	37
4	2.6	1.11	22	13.8		12.5	15.8	15.3		18.6	59	37.9	38
3.2	2.9	1.30	24.5	13.4		13	16.8	15.4		20.2		36.1	39
3.2	2.7	1.27	24.1	14.2		11.7	15.5	16.6		18.4		38	40
3.5	2.4	1.11	19.7	16.2		11.5	17.2	15.8		21.2		36.5	41
4.6	3.4	1.21	23.8	12.7		13	17	16.7		20.5	59	38.2	42
3.8	3.1	1.00	19.2	15		11.6	16	15	48	20		38.4	43
3.9	2.5	1.12	27.3		20	13.1	16.3	17.5	69	18.2	59	39.5	44
4.2	4.5	1.22	24.3	25		13.7	16.4	18.8	65	20.2	50.5	39.8	45
5.6	4	1.26	25	25	15	12	18	15	65	20		43.3	46
4.9	4	1.39	30.4	20	16	12.4	16.8	18.3	60.6	21	47	41.7	47
4	3.7	1.24	23.5	21.8		13.2	17.7	16.5	59	19.3	49	39.7	48
4	3.1	.964	20.9	24	15.6	13.1	16.2	17.2	58.7	22.2	48.6	40	49
3.8	3.1	.972	19.7	21.6		12.7	17.2	17.4	58.9	16.7	54.6	41.5	50
4.5	3.5	.780	15.7		15.0	12.9	17.5	15.9	58.6	21.2	49.9	43.2	
4.7	3.4	.707	14.7		15	12.4	17.6	15.9	56.2	20.1	47.9	41.6	51
4.3	3.6	.852	16.7			13.3	17.4	15.9	61	22.3	51.8	44.8	52
5.1	3.4	1.009	20.4		19.7	12.7	18.5	17.6	63.3	22.6	55.8	47.8	
5.5	3.2	.964	21.8		20	13.7	18.8	18.5	64.5	23	55.8	45.2	53
5.5	3.9	.90	15			13	19.7	17	59.5	24.7	55	49.7	54
4.4	3.1	1.14	22.7		19.3	11.8	17.7	17.6	65.7	22.1	56.1	47.2	55
5	3.3	1.03	22.2			12.1	17.8	17.3	63.3	20.7	56.2	49	56
4.9	2.7	.980	20.8		15.0	12.0	17.3	16.4	64.0	22.4	55.0	51.5	
5.3	2.4	1.01	25			11.1	17.1	17.7	65.6	23.7	59.8	51.4	57
4.5	3.3	1.24	23.7		13.3	12.7	17	17.8	63.3	21.5	55	51	58
5.3	2.7	.84	18.2		14.7	11.5	17.9	16.2	62.8	22.9	52.9	50.7	59
4.8	2.6	.944	23			11.2	16.4	16	65.4	21.6	53.2	50.4	60
4.4	2.3	.766	14		15	13.4	18.3	14.4	62.7	22.3	54	53.8	61
5.4	3.1	1.458	28.1		17.5	11.3	16.5	14.9	58.9	21.5	51.1	47.9	
5.7	3.3	1.30	26.7		15	11.5	17.5	16.5	60	23.3	58.3	53.3	62
6	3.1	1.58	30		20	11.6	17	15	60	23.7	51.2	51.7	63
5.5	2.6	1.65	30		20	12.2	18	16	60	23.3	50	47.3	64
4.9	2.9	1.18	23.8		17	11.4	16	14.8	57.2	21.2	50.6	44.6	65
5.2	2.7	1.27	20.8		14	11.3	14.7	13.7	57	20.1	49.6	45	66
4.8	3	1.39	27.6		17.7	11.4	15.4	13.5	59.7	19.6	48.9	46.1	67
6	3.5	1.37	23.7			10.7	15.5	15	60	21	50	45	68
5	3.5	1.92	42.5		19	10	17.7	15	57.5	20	50	50	69

## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal United States' stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	8.0	7.7	39.4	43.9	22.2	14.5	2.9	43.3	50.4	11.5	5.1	15-199
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	8.0	7.8	45.2	37.9	20.3	11.1	2.9	42.9	37.4	12.3	5.1	16-000
1—Sydney.....	7.9	7.6	43	38.8	22.3	12.9	2.7	45.7	48	12	4.8	
2—New Glasgow.....	8.2	7.7	42.4	37.8	21	10.8	2.8	48	35.7	12	5	
3—Amherst.....	7.7	7.7	50	36.7	15	11	2.5		35	12	5	
4—Halifax.....	8	7.8	48	37.7	28	11	3.8			13	5	16-00
5—Windsor.....	8	8	43.7	37.5	16.5	9.5	2.8	37.5	35	13	6	
6—Truro.....	8.3	7.7	44.2	39	18.8	11.1	3	40.4	33.5	11.9	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7.7	7	42.5	36.7	25	15	4	42.7	40	14	5	14-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	8.1	7.7	44.4	38.8	17.5	11.4	3.0	43.6	37.8	12.3	4.8	14-750
8—Moncton.....	8	7.5	48	41.6	18.7	11.8	2.9	54.4	39.6	13.4	5.2	b & g
9—Saint John.....	8	7.5	42	38.4	18.7	11.2	2.9	40	37.6	11.2	4.8	14-75
10—Fredericton.....	8.3	8.1	47.7	39.3	15.4	11.6	2.9	40	36.2	12	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	7.9	7.7	40	35.7	17	11	3.2	40	37.7	12.7	4.2	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7.4	7.1	39.5	45.5	21.5	13.1	2.9	42.1	53.5	10.3	4.7	14-359
12—Quebec.....	7.5	7	43.7	48.8	22.5	15	2.9	39.6	60	10.4	4.7	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	7.8	7.5	43.6	49.8	20.5	13.8	3.4	48.7	55	10	4.8	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7.2	7	34.1	43.7	21	12.3	2.9	40.4	51.2	10.9	4.8	15-00-15.25
15—Sorel.....	7.6	7.2	36.2	41.2	18.3	12.5	2.3	36.7	60	10.3	4.7	14.25
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.4	7.1	46.7	45.2	23.8	13.1	2.9	42.8	55	10.2	4.8	13.75-14.00
17—St. John's.....	7	7	36.7	50	23.3	11.7	2.8	43.3	51	10	4.7	14-00
18—Theford Mines.....	7.6	7.1	37.1	38.6	20.6	13.1	2.8	40	46.7	10	4.7	
19—Montreal.....	7.2	7	39.6	46.3	22.3	14	2.7	45.6	52.2	10.2	4.6	14.50-14.75
20—Hull.....	7.4	7.2	38.6	43	21.9	12.2	3	41.4	50	10.4	4.7	15.25-15.75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7.9	7.7	40.4	47.7	21.5	13.2	2.7	42.7	50.8	10.7	4.9	15-112
21—Ottawa.....	7.4	7.1	40.2	49.6	23	12.2	2.3	50	51.9	10.3	4.7	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	7.5	7.5	41.5	50	20	11	2.6	40	50	11	5	14.00
23—Kingston.....	7.5	7.3	38.3	43.7	18.4	12.7	2.7	43	49.4	10.3	5	14.50
24—Belleville.....	7.9	7.6	44.7	46	20.3	12.5	2.7	45	60	10	5.2	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	7.7	7.4	40.8	43	20.2	14	2.7	40	47.8	10.6	5	15.00-15.25
26—Oshawa.....	7.8	7.7	40.8	51.8	24.8	12.8	2.9	47.5	56.7	11.3	5	14.00
27—Orillia.....	7.8	7.7	42.5	50.5	22.2	13.2	2.9	47.5	40	10.4	5	15.00
28—Toronto.....	7.6	7.3	42.7	50.6	19.5	12.3	2.7	43.8	54.1	9.8	4.8	14.00-14.25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.8	7.8	35.2	47.2	21.3	13.1	2.4	45	60	10	4.8	
30—St. Catharines.....	7.9	7.7	40	48	22.8	13.5	2.6	42.5		10.8	4.8	14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	7.7	7.7	42	47.7	21.7	11.4	2.6	37.1	49	9.9	4.9	14.00
32—Brantford.....	8	7.9	40.2	47.5	21.1	11.9	2.9	41	50	10.3	5.2	14.00-14.25
33—Galt.....	7.8	7.3	34.4	44	17.7	13.6	2.6	41.2	43.7	10	5.7	14.50-14.75
34—Guelph.....	7.8	7.6	38.3	44.4	19.6	10.6	2.8	42.1	46.7	10	4.7	14.25-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	7.9	7.8	31.6	46.4	20.0	12.1	2.8	39.5	43.3	10	4.4	14.50-15.00
36—Woodstock.....	8	7.9	37.2	47.2	23.5	11	2.8	42.7	44.2	10.7	4.5	
37—Stratford.....	8.1	7.9	44.5	47.4	22.2	12.6	2.8	43.9	50	10.7	5.1	14.00
38—London.....	8.1	7.7	45.2	46.4	18.5	13.3	2.6	41	51.2	10	4.9	15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	7.9	7.9	45.4	49.3	21.4	13.2	2.6	44	51.7	10	5.3	14.00-14.50
40—Chatham.....	7.8	7.8	43.7	47.9	22	12.4	2.3	42.5	50	10.5	5	15.00
41—Windsor.....	7.7	7.4	40.2	46.4	21.2	12.3	2.3	40.8	60	10	4.5	14.50
42—Sarnia.....	8	8	37.2	43	22.5	14.3	2.9	36.2	40	10	5.2	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	8.1	7.7	51	47.2	23	11.3	2.3	42.5	60	10.6	4.7	14.75-15.00
44—North Bay.....	7.9	7.6	53.7	55.7	22	15.1	2.7	40	60	14	4.7	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.1	7.9	38	48	20.7	15.2	2.7	40	50	12	4.6	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.8	8.3	35	50	26	15	2.6		49	10	5	17.75
47—Timmins.....	8.2	8.1	36.4	47.6	25.7	17	2.6	44	45.5	14	4.5	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7.9	7.7	35	48.6	19	14.5	2.7	42.2	49		4	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	7.9	7.9	38.7	49.4	23.1	16.2	2.8	45.8	55	11.1	4.7	16.25-16.50
50—Fort William.....	8.4	8.2	39	47	23	14.4	2.6	48.1	55.3	11.4	4.6	16.25-16.50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	8.7	8.5	35.9	43.3	23.0	14.2	3.0	40.4	52.8	13.0	6.3	20.000
51—Winnipeg.....	8.6	8.6	36.1	43.9	23.1	13.4	2.9	40.8	55.5	12.5	6.4	18.50
52—Brandon.....	8.8	8.4	35.6	42.6	22.8	15	3	40	50	13.5	6.2	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	8.6	8.5	35.6	42.4	26.6	19.5	3.5	46.3	58.8	14.8	5.7	
53—Regina.....	8.4	8.5	36.5	40.5	26	18.7a	3.1	55	60	15	6	
54—Prince Albert.....	8.7	8.4	34.3	43.3	28.3	20a	3.7	43.3			5	
55—Saskatoon.....	8.5	8.3	32.7	42	25	19.4a	2.8	40	57.5	14.3	6.3	
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.8	8.7	38.8	43.7	27	20a	4.2	46.7		15	5.6	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8.6	8.5	33.7	40.7	24.7	17.0	3.5	41.2	57.4	14.1	5.4	
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.5	8.5	34	41.4	25.8	20a	3.3	41.7	60	13.2	5.5	g
58—Drumheller.....	8.8	8.3	30	40	22	16.7a	3.8	35			5.6	
59—Edmonton.....	8.4	8.3	37.4	42.9	24.6	17.2a	3.2	48.3	54.4	13.5	5.8	
60—Calgary.....	8.7	9	34.6	37.1	23.2	15a	3.5	41.2	60	15	5.6	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8.5	8.3	32.5	42.2	27.7	16.2a	3.5	40	55	14.7	4.3	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	8.1	7.7	34.3	38.3	24.9	21.1	3.3	48.8	55.1	11.7	5.5	
62—Fernie.....	8.6	7.9	33.3	38.3	23.7	17.5a	3.5	50	50	13.7	4.5	
63—Nelson.....	8.4	8.2	33.7	41.2	23.2	25a	4.1	46.2	56.7	14.3	5	
64—Trail.....	8.7	8	30	35	25	28.7a	3.9	43.3	50	11	6.4	
65—New Westminster.....	7.6	7.3	32.5	37.6	23.7	16.7a	2.9	56.7	56.7	11	5.8	
66—Vancouver.....	7.5	7.3	36.2	37.6	24.2	21.4a	2.6		60	10.7	5.2	
67—Victoria.....	8.4	8	35.9	38.9	25.1	21.3a	2.9	46.5	52.5	10.5	5.7	
68—Nanaimo.....	7.9	7	37.5	37.9	26.7	20a	3.4	50	55	10	6.7	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	7.5	35	40	27.5	20a	2.9		60	12.5	5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated price per n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$30. p. Mining company houses \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1933

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9-271	\$ 11-631	\$ 9-468	\$ 11-358	\$ 7-264	\$ 8-683	\$ 7-555	c. 27-6	c. 10-1	\$ 22-262	\$ 15-877
8-075	10-000	7-000	8-167	5-500	6-500	5-500	30-6	10-1	21-333	14-333
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00	.....	.....	.....	30-6	10	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30	10-3	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00
7-00-9-00	10-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	15-00-18-00	10-00
9-00-10-25	11-00	10-00	10-50	7-00	8-00	7-00	31-7	10	23-00-35-00	15-00-24-00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30-5	10	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00
9-25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30-6	10-2	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
8-00-9-40	10-80	8-75	10-00	6-25	7-25	7-50c	28-7	10	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00
9-938	11-250	7-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	29-2	9-9	23-000	17-375
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	6-00g	31-4	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
8-50-11-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	28-2	10	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
9-00-11-00	11-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28-5	9-8	25-00	18-00
9-25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28-7	9-7	13-00	15-00
8-750	11-714	9-938	11-031	7-965	8-920	8-450	23-8	9-8	20-278	13-563
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	23-6	9-9	20-00-30-00	.....
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00	6-00	7-00	8-00	25-6	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	25	9-7	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00
.....	11-50	8-67-10-00	9-33-12-00	6-00-6-77	6-67-8-00	.....	21-7	10	14-00-15-00	11-00-15-00
8-00	12-00	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	21-1	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
.....	.....	10-67	12-00	9-33	10-67	.....	21-3	10	18-00-25-00	5-00-7-00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24-8	10	10-00-12-00	.....
8-00	10-75	14-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	26-1	9-8	18-00-30-00	14-00-18-00
9-25	12-75	6-50	7-25	6-00	6-75	.....	24-8	9-8	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
10-000	11-204	10-015	12-196	8-168	10-021	9-096	25-7	9-8	22-778	16-625
9-25	11-75-12-75	7-00	9-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	25-2	9-7	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
7-75-8-75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25-2	10	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
7-50	12-50-13-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25-3	9-8	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00
11-00	11-50	8-50	9-50	6-50	7-00	.....	24-5	9-7	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
9-00	11-00-12-25	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-9	9-3	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	26	9-6	15-00-25-00	10-00-15-00
9-50	12-00	6-50-7-50	9-00-9-50	7-00	8-50	.....	25	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00
11-00	10-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	24-4	9-7	22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00
g 7-50g	g 10-50g	g g	g g	g g	g g	g g	24-5g	9-6	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
9-00	10-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	26-7	9-6	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	11-25	.....	13-00	12-00	12-00	8-25c	24-8	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	24	9-7	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
9-50-11-00	10-75	12-00	13-00-14-00	10-50	11-00	.....	24-5	9-7	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00
11-50	11-50	13-00-14-00	15-00-16-00	11-00	13-00	.....	24-7	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
11-00	10-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	9-1	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00
8-50-11-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	.....	23-8	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
11-00	10-00-11-00	.....	12-00c	10-50c	10-50c	9-00c	23-9	9-8	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	10-25-12-00	.....	16-00c	12-00c	12-00c	12-00c	24-7	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
9-00	9-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23-4	9-5	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
8-00	10-50	.....	18-00c	14-00c	14-00c	8-00c	.....	9-8	17-00-27-00	12-00-20-00
7-00-10-00	12-00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	9-7	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
.....	10-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00
12-75	13-50	7-50-9-50	9-00-10-50	4-50-5-50	6-50-7-50	.....	30	9-9	.....	20-00
9-00-13-00	12-00	.....	13-50c	10-50c	10-50c	12-00c	29	10	20-00	14-00
.....	.....	.....	10-50c	8-25-10-50c	.....	.....	31-7	10	.....	.....
14-00	15-50	7-50	8-50	7-00	7-00	.....	35	9-7	.....	.....
7-50-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	25-7	9	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00
9-50-12-00	9-50-11-00	5-75	6-50c	5-35	6-10c	.....	27-5	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
8-00-13-00	10-50	5-50	6-50	6-00	6-00	.....	27	9-9	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-188	13-750	.....	.....	6-250	6-938	6-000	26-8	10-2	23-750	16-250
9-50-12-50	12-50-13-50	.....	.....	4-25-6-75	5-00-7-75	6-00c	25	10	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-50	.....	.....	6-00-8-00	6-50-8-50	6-00	28-6	10-3	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
8-313	16-375	.....	.....	4-625	7-531	9-375	28-8	10-1	25-000	16-875
8-50-12-25h	14-501	.....	.....	.....	6-00-8-00	.....	25	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
8-00-9-00h	16-375	.....	.....	.....	4-50-5-50	.....	30	.....	20-01-25-00	15-00-20-00
6-50-8-00h	17-50	.....	.....	.....	6-25-10-00i	6-75	30-2	10-3	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
5-25-9-00h	14-50	.....	.....	.....	8-00-12-00c	12-00c	30	10	20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00
5-531	10-000	.....	.....	5-500	6-500	4-000	30-7	10-7	22-500	16-125
g 6-00h	g	.....	g	g	g	g	35g	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
2-75-4-25h	.....	.....	.....	5-00	7-00	.....	30	11-7	.....	.....
7-50-8-00h	i & g 10-00	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	31-1	10-9	20-00-28-00	15-00-23-00
4-00-5-75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4-00	27-5g	.....	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
9-886	11-200	.....	.....	6-500	6-944	4-814	30	10-1	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34-4	11-2	21-125	15-625
9-00-10-50	12-00	.....	.....	6-00-7-50	7-50-9-00	6-50c	38-3	10	17-00	15-00
8-50-9-50	13-50	.....	.....	5-75	7-00	.....	41-5	12-5	20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00
9-50-10-50	10-75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5-00	.....	12	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00
9-50-10-50	10-75	.....	.....	.....	.....	6-50	30	10-3	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00
8-75-10-75	9-00	.....	.....	5-50-6-50	7-30-8-42c	4-77c	31-5	11-8	17-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
7-70-8-20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	4-50	.....	33-3	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00
12-00-13-50	.....	.....	.....	5-00-10-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80	35	12	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00

cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch.  
less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and up. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms,

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Dec 1926	Dec. 1927	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1931	Dec. 1932	Nov. 1933	Dec. 1933
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	97.9	97.2	94.6	96.0	77.7	70.4	64.0	68.7	69.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	95.0	95.1	86.3	93.9	59.3	56.4	50.1	60.9	60.5
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.0	106.4	109.4	109.8	90.5	66.4	57.4	62.2	63.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	96.2	95.2	93.2	89.6	76.9	71.8	68.5	70.9	71.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	99.0	98.6	98.3	93.2	85.2	76.7	63.8	64.4	64.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.3	94.1	93.0	93.4	89.0	87.3	68.2	86.1	86.7
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.7	91.9	95.1	96.5	71.6	66.3	57.5	66.2	66.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	103.1	94.7	93.4	93.4	89.4	87.5	86.1	85.2	85.9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.3	97.4	94.2	95.1	90.3	86.6	83.5	81.0	80.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.3	95.8	94.5	95.3	83.2	73.6	70.0	72.8	73.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	99.0	100.1	97.4	103.3	81.0	65.4	59.5	66.3	67.2
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	96.1	93.0	92.5	90.0	84.6	79.0	77.0	77.1	77.4
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	98.0	93.4	95.9	71.3	67.4	58.6	65.1	65.1
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	110.4	99.3	94.5	96.2	91.5	91.1	87.7	85.4	87.2
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	139.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	96.4	97.7	93.3	95.9	69.0	64.8	55.3	62.8	62.6
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	97.8	95.7	98.1	97.9	85.0	79.3	75.7	80.7	80.7
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	96.1	98.2	92.3	95.5	65.5	61.6	50.8	58.8	58.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	95.2	96.0	86.0	91.5	60.5	57.1	51.0	60.8	60.4
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	99.8	105.5	106.5	106.7	88.0	67.0	58.9	67.7	64.8
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	97.7	103.3	95.5	104.5	61.8	53.8	42.6	53.8	53.3
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	103.7	98.1	107.7	107.0	87.0	71.6	60.0	69.4	70.2
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	99.0	98.5	98.3	93.1	85.1	76.7	63.9	64.7	64.9
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	100.2	93.0	92.3	92.3	85.3	83.4	81.2	81.7	82.2
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	98.2	100.8	94.0	98.9	67.3	60.2	51.0	58.9	58.8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	97.5	96.0	93.8	93.2	81.5	72.6	67.8	71.6	71.9

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 76)

average fresh eggs were up from 37.7 cents per dozen in November to 44.8 cents in December and cooking from 27.7 cents per dozen to 30.9 cents. The price a year ago was 45.4 cents per dozen for fresh eggs and 32.1 cents for cooking. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 9.7 cents per quart. Butter prices showed a slight seasonal advance, dairy being up from an average of 21 cents per pound in November to 22.2 cents in December and creamery from an average of 24.3 cents per pound to 25.6 cents.

The price of bread has been unchanged since September at 5.9 cents per pound. Potatoes showed little change at \$1.06 per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.10 in November and 88 cents in December, 1932. The price of tea has tended to rise since midsummer, averaging 43.9 cents per pound in December as compared with 40.7 cents in June. Anthracite coal was again higher at \$15.20 per ton as compared with \$15.07 in November. Increases were reported from Halifax, Hull, Ottawa, Belleville, and London. No changes were reported in rent.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16.50; Truro, \$15; Windsor, \$16.50; Charlottetown, \$14.40; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$14.75; Montreal, \$14.75; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$15.50; Belleville, \$16.50; Peterborough, \$16.25; Oshawa, \$14.50; Toronto, \$14.75; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$14.75; Galt, \$15.50; \$16; St. Thomas, \$15; Sudbury, \$17; Cobalt, \$17.75; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale price changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices for the most part were lower. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 60.3 cents per bushel in December as compared with 63.7 cents in November. Prices fluctuated between 58½ cents per bushel early in the month and 63¼ cents toward the end. In coarse grains western barley was down from



34.4 cents per bushel to 34.2 cents, oats from 30 cents per bushel to 29.8 cents and rye from 42.2 cents per bushel to 41.1 cents. Flax was slightly higher at \$1.42 per bushel as compared with \$1.39 the previous month. Rolled oats at Toronto advanced 5 cents per ninety pound sack to \$2.80. Bran and shorts at Montreal were 69 cents per ton higher, the former at \$19.21 and the latter at \$20.21. Raw sugar at New York advanced from \$1.17 per cwt. to \$1.19, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$6.37 per one hundred pounds. Raw rubber at New York was up from 9.4 cents per pound in November to 9.9 cents in December. A factor in this increase was the much greater consumption than during the same period last year. In live stock choice steers at Toronto advanced from \$4.47 per hundred pounds to \$5.09 and at Winnipeg from \$3.37 per hundred pounds to \$3.69. Bacon hogs at Montreal advanced from \$6.37 per hundred pounds to \$6.60 and at Toronto from \$6.26 per hundred pounds to \$6.48. Lambs at Montreal were up from \$6.02 per hundred pounds to \$6.74.

Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 22.9 cents per pound to 25.2 cents and at Toronto the price was up from 23 cents per pound to 25 cents. Lowered production was said to be a factor in the increase in price and cold storage holdings at the first of December were 22 per cent lower than the previous month. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 49.4 cents per dozen to 40.3 cents and at Toronto from 46.4 cents per dozen to 37.1 cents, while the same grade at Vancouver was down from 38 cents per dozen to 28.5 cents. Raw cotton at New York was up from 9.9 cents per pound to 10.1 cents, while the price of raw silk was little changed at \$1.64 per pound. The price of raw wool was up 1-1½ cents per pound to 19½-20 cents. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper advanced from \$8.96 per hundred pounds to \$9.07, while copper wire bars were slightly lower at \$7.97 per hundred pounds. Tin at Toronto was down from 56.5 cents per pound to 55 cents. A grade of United States bituminous coal was 25 cents per ton higher at \$5.50.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries is included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1933" which is a Supplement to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 61.9 for November, an increase of 0.2 per cent for the month. Food was 0.2 per cent higher, due to increases in the meat and fish group, although other food groups were lower. Among industrial materials, iron and steel, coal, cotton and wool showed increases while "other metals and minerals," "other textiles" and miscellaneous commodities were lower than in October.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 79.3 at the end of November, a decrease of 1.5 per cent for the month, although still 1.8 per cent over the November

1932 level. The decrease in November included all of the six main groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 143 at December 1, showing no change from the previous month. There was no change in any of the five groups for the month.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index), was 78 for October, showing no change for the last two months. Among foods, decreases in both vegetable and animal foods were nearly offset by a considerable increase in the sugar, coffee and cocoa group.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 96.0 for November, an increase of 0.3 per cent for the month, which was due to an increase in agricultural prices.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 120.4 for November, an increase of 0.5 per cent over the October level. Increases were noted in foods, heat and light and clothing. There was a very slight decrease in the sundries group, and rent was unchanged.

### India

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number for prices at Bombay of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, was 98 for October, showing no change from the September level. Very little change was recorded in any of the groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official cost of living index number at Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 100 for October, a decrease of 2 per cent from September, due entirely to lower food prices.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 71.1 for November, as compared with 71.2 for October. This is the first decline recorded in this monthly index number since February. Compared with October, increases were noted in farm products, foods, building materials, chemicals and drugs and sundries and decreases in hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods.

**Bradstreet's index number** (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.) which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption was \$8.8126 at December 1, a decrease of 0.4 per cent for the month, but an increase of 28 per cent over the same date in 1932, and 37.7 per cent over the low point at March 1, 1933. The declines recorded at December 1, from the previous month occurred chiefly in the foods and farm products groups.

**Dun's index number** (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$159.491 at December 1, a decline of 0.6 per cent from November 1. Declines in breadstuffs, meat, dairy and garden produce, clothing and miscellaneous commodities were partly offset by advances in "other food" and metals.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number which is calculated semi-annually, on the base 1913=100, was 135.0 for December, an increase of 5.2 per cent over the June level and of 2.2 per cent over December, 1932.

## Changes in Industrial Structure of Great Britain

An industrial analysis of the population insured under the British Unemployment Insurance scheme is given in the November issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. This analysis, it is claimed, furnishes "a sufficiently accurate indication of the long-term trend of changes in the industrial structure." It is shown that while the insured population as a whole has increased by 15.4 per cent in the ten-year period 1923 to 1933, the numbers in building, contracting, transport and distribution have increased by over 40 per cent and those in the miscellaneous services by over 50 per cent. These groups together now include over 37 per cent of all insured workers. The numbers in manufacturing industries, however, have increased by only 5.3 per cent while the numbers in mining and quarrying have declined by 13.8 per cent.

The decline in the coal mining industry first appeared in the year 1924-25, and since July, 1924, the numbers in the industry in Great Britain have declined by over 16 per cent. Since July, 1927, there has been a net

decrease of 140,350 in the numbers of insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 in the industry. The decrease, which in 1931-32 only amounted to 1,920, as compared with 22,620 in 1930-31, rose to nearly 21,000 in 1932-33. The accelerated decline in the past year is due in part to a fall in the number of new entrants and of transfers from other industries, doubtless the result to some extent of the general improvement in employment in other industries, and in part to an increase in the numbers who have passed out of insurance.

The industries in which the numbers of insured persons have declined have been mainly coal mining, the heavy iron and steel industries, and, latterly, the textile trades, which are mainly carried on in the Northern Section of the country and in Wales; while the industries in which the greatest expansion has occurred are carried on to the greatest extent in the Southern Section. This change in the industrial distribution of the insured population has necessarily involved a corresponding geographical change from the North to the South.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Employer Liable for Neglect to Provide Protective Appliances

The plaintiff in this case was operating a tractor binder for the defendant during harvesting operations on the defendant's farm in Saskatchewan. The tractor was being used, not only to draw the binder, but to supply it with power to do its work. To transmit such power, a shaft ran aft from the power take-off on the tractor to the binder. On this shaft were three universal joints, to make it flexible. One of these joints was located at the rear end of the operating platform on the tractor. When transmitting power to the binder the shaft revolved rapidly. As the plaintiff was in the act of ascending the platform on the day in question, the shaft was revolving and his clothing caught in the universal joint so located. In consequence, he was drawn round the shaft and his left arm torn off.

The plaintiff, in an action to recover damages for personal injuries, alleged that it was extremely dangerous to operate the above machine without having a guard over the shaft, and further that there had been a guard over it, but that, prior to the accident, the defendant, though aware of such danger, had caused it to be removed. Consequently, the plaintiff claimed that his injury was caused by the negligence of the defendant in the following, among other, particulars: (a) In removing the guard from the machine, and so rendering it unsafe for operation; (b) In requiring, or permitting, the plaintiff to operate it in such an unsafe condition.

In his defence the defendant denied all allegations of negligence, and pleads that, when he engaged the plaintiff, he was to be a man competent to make the machine ready for the field, and that he undertook to make it ready, and that the defendant relied upon him to do everything to make it safe; so that, if the guard was left off it was without the knowledge of the defendant and due to the action of the plaintiff himself, who voluntarily accepted the risk of its operation without the guard. Alternatively, the defendant pleaded that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence, *inter alia*: (a) In not placing the guard on the machine; (b) In operating it 14 days without the guard; (c) In not preventing his clothing from coming in contact with the revolving shaft.

At the first trial, before a jury, a verdict was found for the plaintiff, the trial judge allowing him \$4,022.50, and costs of the action. The defendant having appealed, the Sas-

katchewan Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Justice Mackenzie, in his judgment in the Court of Appeal, stated the following principles as governing the case:—

An employer must take something more than a passive concern for his servant's safety so far as machinery is concerned in order to protect himself from liability on the ground of negligence for injuries sustained by the servant in the course of his employment.

With respect to the defence of *volenti non fit injuria* to an action for personal injuries brought by a servant against his employer the distinction must be observed between the case where a servant undertakes to do work which is inherently dangerous and the case where the work is rendered dangerous by the employer's neglect to provide the servant with an appliance which would protect him against a preventable danger.

Once the employer's neglect of said duty has been established in a case where the defence of *volenti non fit injuria* has been raised, then the burden falls upon him of proving to the satisfaction of the tribunal trying the case that the servant had voluntarily undertaken and contracted to accept the risk for himself. This is a question of fact, to be decided upon the circumstances in each case, and in considering this question the circumstance that the workman has entered into and continued in the master's employment with knowledge of the risk and of the absence of precautions is important, but not necessarily conclusive against him. In order to find him *volens* the tribunal must be satisfied that, with full knowledge and appreciation of the risk he incurred in working without such a protection, he freely and without any compulsion, either of an immediate order arising from fear of dismissal or serious reproof, assumed that risk as his own.

In his Lordship's view the evidence showed that the plaintiff did not voluntarily accept the risk of operating the machine without a guard; and it must be concluded that, the defendant, upon whom the burden lay, had not established his defence that the plaintiff had voluntarily undertaken the risk.

*Hill versus Baade* (Saskatchewan), 1933, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 592.

### Employer Liable for Negligence of "Servant" When Under Orders of Another

A doctor practising at Montreal received a telephone call asking him to pay a professional visit, the prospective patient offering

the use of his automobile to bring the doctor to his place of residence. It was arranged that the car would be at the doctor's service to enable him to fill other professional visits before reaching the patient's house. The car was driven by a chauffeur employed by the patient, and in the course of the trip, it hit one of the steel uprights in a subway. The doctor received serious injuries as the result of this accident, which was alleged to be due to the chauffeur's negligence in driving without lights after dark.

The doctor brought an action against the owner for damages for personal injuries caused by the negligence of his employee. The claim was allowed by the Superior Court, this judgment being affirmed by the Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side, and on further appeal by the Supreme Court of Canada.

Mr. Justice Rinfret pointed out that the appellant (defendant) asked that the judgment of the lower courts be reversed on two grounds: that there was no evidence of neglect on the part of the chauffeur; and that, when the accident occurred the chauffeur was the "servant" of the respondent (the doctor). In regard to the latter contention His Lordship held that the appellant, at the time of the accident "still possessed his authority and the right of giving instructions. The respondent had not acquired that right and there existed no relation of subordination between himself and the chauffeur. He certainly had not accepted the chauffeur as a casual servant or as an employee. The respondent was simply a guest in the appellant's automobile. He had no control over the chauffeur's actions. . . . There was no substitution of control or supervision, and the appellant remained responsible for the acts of his chauffeur, who in fact was carrying out his orders at the time of the accident. There was no transfer of responsibility."

As regards the appellant's first claim, that no negligence had been shown by the chauffeur, Mr. Justice Rinfret held that sufficient facts had been disclosed to justify the judgments rendered by the lower courts. "It is reasonable to presume that, without the headlights, the chauffeur could not see the obstacles confronting him in the dark subway, after 6 o'clock in the evening, in December. It cannot be gainsaid that this was, on the chauffeur's part, an omission entirely of his own and which was an imprudence having a direct relation to the accident that followed. It is only fair to mention that, in his declaration, the respondent had claimed this fact as constituting an act of negligence."

*Grimaldi versus Restaldi* (Supreme Court of Canada), 1933, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 4, page 647.

### Action for Recovery not Permitted Between the Fellow Servants of the Crown

A workman was employed temporarily in the work of releasing a snowbound freight train on the Prince Edward Island Railway, which forms a part of the Canadian National Railway system. While he was so engaged a passenger train ran into the freight train, with the result that he was thrown down and received serious injuries. He brought an action for damages against the Canadian National Railways for negligence in the management and operation of the railway.

In the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court Mr. Justice Saunders gave judgment against the plaintiff on the ground that the parties were fellow servants of the Crown. He held that common law duty did not apply to the Crown, and that common law right of action had been extinguished by the existence of a statutory right to compensation. In the course of his judgment His Lordship said: "The defendant says that the plaintiff was an employee of the Crown in the service of the Canadian Government Railways and at the time of the accident was within the provisions of the Government Employees Compensation Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chap. 30, section 4); and in respect of the injury suffered by him as alleged he is entitled to compensation thereunder, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick being Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, 1927, chap. 157 (now 1932, chap. 36). By the terms of section 12 of the said chapter 157 the existence of a right to such compensation effects an extinguishment of any cause of action which otherwise would have arisen out of the accident resulting in the injury complained of. The plaintiff's claim, if any, has therefore by virtue of the said provisions, been extinguished."

"No right of action existed in this Province in favour of any person who suffered on a Government owned railway previous to 1887 through negligence of its officers and employees. Prior to the Exchequer Court Act, 1887 (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chap. 34), the master was not liable to the servant for injuries caused to his servant by a fellow servant. The Exchequer Court Act passed in 1887 for the first time conferred a right of action on a person on the principle of *Respondent superior*; but qualified and restricted any such action to the rules of common law."

"The case of *C.N.R. v. St. John Motor Line Ltd.*, (1930) holds the C.N.R. to be an officer or servant of the Crown. I most respectfully follow this decision, although I am free to say I am not greatly impressed with the reasons advanced in arriving at this conclusion."



"Is the plaintiff in this case the servant of the Crown? Was the relationship between the plaintiff and the defendant that of fellow employees at the time of the alleged accident? It seems to me to be established that all persons engaged in a common work or undertaking which is distributed over various local activities but co-ordinated for a common end are regarded as fellow employees..."

"It appears to me therefore that the defendant and the plaintiff in this case were fellow employees of the Crown, and the Exchequer Court Act in its application being restricted by the Rules of common law, the defendant is not and could not be held responsible for the injuries caused to the plaintiff."

*Shea versus Canadian National Railways* (Prince Edward Island 1933, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 4, page 605.

#### **Liability for Accident due to Negligence of Fellow Employee**

An appeal was taken by the defendant in the case of *Morel versus Faith* from the judgment of Mr. Justice Armour (noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1933, page 868). That judgment awarded the plaintiff the sum of \$1,250 against the defendant. The plaintiff, who was employed by the defendant in the defendant's butcher shop, was cut by a butcher knife which flew into the air when a quarter of beef was dropped upon a block where the knife was lying. Mr. Justice Armour held, on the facts, that one Lambkin, another servant of the defendant, had been negligent in the performance of his duties and that the negligence of Lambkin contributed to the accident; he also found that the plaintiff was negligent in an equal degree and for the reasons set out in the previous report on this case, he awarded the plaintiff one-half of the amount of the damages which he had suffered against the defendant.

The appeal was heard in the Court of Appeal by Chief Justice Mulock and Justices Middleton, Masten, Davis and Macdonnell.

Chief Justice Mulock concluded, on the evidence, that the plaintiff alone was negligent and was the sole author of his own injury and that therefore the appeal should be allowed and the action dismissed, both with costs.

Justices Middleton, Davis and Macdonnell agreed with the Chief Justice that the appeal should be allowed.

Mr. Justice Masten dissented, holding that both Lambkin and the plaintiff were negligent as found by the trial judge and that the appeal should be dismissed. The learned

Justice of Appeal did not think that where the trial judge had passed upon two conflicting stories of what had happened the Court of Appeal should interfere.

The appeal was allowed with costs.

*Morel versus Faith* (Ontario), 1933, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 739.

#### **Employer held liable for Servant's selling Goods under Weight**

An employee in a "serve yourself" store sold to a customer a certain quantity of sugar which was short in weight by one pound of the marked weight. Action was laid against the firm on a charge of selling by short weight contrary to the Weights and Measures Act, section 63. In the magistrate's court, the action was dismissed on the ground that the clerk, in the course of filling a large number of bags marked 10 pounds, had accidentally or mistakenly given one short weight without guilty intent.

On appeal to the Manitoba Court of Appeal, this decision was reversed, the court finding that an employer is liable to conviction for the unauthorized and inadvertent act of a servant in selling to a customer goods short of the quantity purchased contrary to the Weights and Measures Act, s. 63, for *mens rea*, or guilty intent, is not an essential ingredient of the offence thereby created and he is responsible if the servant was acting within the course of his employment in performing the act in question.

In giving judgment, Chief Justice Prendergast stated that "the facts seem to be in this case that the weighing clerk in the course of his ordinary duty, having to fill on that day a great number of bags all stencilled in advance for 10 pounds, mistakenly put and weighed in one of them a quantity of sugar that was short by about 1 pound. The learned magistrate so found and stated a case containing the two questions:

'First. Is knowledge, guilty knowledge, an essential element of the offence created by s. 63 of the Weights and Measures Act?

'Secondly. Is an employer liable under that section for the acts or omissions of his servants?'"

His Lordship pointed out that the statute is for the protection of the public and that "with respect to such enactments, as well as those relating to the revenue, the sale of intoxicating liquors and most, if not all of those containing prohibitions not falling within the proper domain of criminal law, the general rule is contrary to the common law, that *mens rea* is not a necessary ingredient of the offence."

In regard to the second question, after citing certain precedents, the Chief Justice proceeded as follows:

"Errors will happen in stores of all kinds, sometimes by absent-mindedness at the close of a hard day's work, or may be especially with scales of the old type, by inadvertently using one weight for another. But it appears that to protect such cases would leave the door too wide open to design, and so, unless there be some distinct differentiating principle, the liability has been made to cover the whole ground. The law so understood does not involve any indignity for those who have accidentally or mistakenly infringed it. Its justification is simply that the public could not be protected otherwise.

"I would answer the first question 'No' and the second question 'Yes'.

"I would set aside the order of dismissal and remit the matter to the learned Magistrate for conviction and to be further dealt with."

Justice Trueman, in a dissenting judgment, considered that "there is nothing in the terms of the section, or in any object it can be said it was passed to advance, to suggest that the section excludes the defence of mistake or unintentional wrong-doing. Full effect is given to the section if the onus is held to be put by it on the defendant, as I venture to think it does, of establishing absence of guilty intent or knowledge, and the prosecution is not required in the first instance to prove *mens rea*. . . . .

"I would answer the first question in the affirmative. It is not required that the second question be answered."

*Rex vs. Piggly Wiggly Canadian Ltd*, June 30, 1933, Dominion Law Reports, Vol. 4, page 491.

#### Definition of "Workman" involves Relationship of Servant and Master

The owners of a telephone system in Saskatchewan employed a man to take charge of their switch board, keep their lines in repair, and attend to "trouble" work, the employee supplying his own tools and transportation, and paying any help he might require. The employee received a salary at an annual rate, but payable in monthly instalments, and was allowed to reside in the house where the switch board was installed.

He was permitted to engage in other work besides his work for the company. The contract of employment was terminable on 30 days' notice by either side. On or about July 8, 1932, the employee climbed up a telephone pole in order to attend to some trouble which had developed. While he was engaged in this work the pole broke and he was thrown to the ground and injured. He claimed compensation from the defendants under The Workmen's Compensation Act, R.S.C., 1930, ch. 252.\*

The first point of controversy between the parties to the action arose out of the question whether the plaintiff was a "workman" within the meaning of the Act and was entitled to compensation. The District Court Judge found that the plaintiff was a workman and the defendants appealed from that finding.

Section 19 of the Act provides that an appeal may be taken from the decision of a Judge in an action for compensation upon "any question of law or mixed question of law or fact."

In the hearing of the appeal by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal Mr. Justice Turgeon held that the question whether a person performing labour is a "workman" within the meaning of the Act is a mixed question of law and fact, and the whole of such question, that part of it which is made up of fact as well as that part which consists of a proposition of law, is appealable.

His Lordship reviewed the authorities on the question as to when the relationship of master and servant exists. He stated that a person is not a "workman" within the definition given in the Act unless there is the relationship of servant and master between him and the person by whom he is employed. That relationship was held, under the circumstances of the present case, not to exist between the plaintiff and defendant, although the plaintiff was compensated for his services by *Inter alia* an annual salary payable monthly.

*Cassidy versus Blaine Lake Rural Telephone Co. Ltd.* (Saskatchewan) 1933 *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 641.

\* This Act is to be distinguished from the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund), chapter 253. It applies to industries in which the employers are individually liable for the payment of compensation.



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment showed its customary seasonal contraction at the beginning of January, 1934, but the losses were decidedly smaller than at the same date in earlier years of the record. The firms furnishing data laid off some 59,900 workers, on the average, between December 1 and January 1 in the years 1921-33, while the decrease on the date under review amounted to 30,387, or slightly more than half of the average for the last twelve years. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,460 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 821,131, as compared with 851,518 in the preceding month. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 88.6, compared with 91.8 on December 1 and 78.5 on January 1, 1933. The index for the beginning of January in the twelve preceding years was as follows:—1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8. The figures are indicative of conditions in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of January, 1934, returns were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,726 local trade unions, with a membership numbering 146,770 persons. Of these, 30,799, or 21.0 per cent, were without employment, contrasted with a percentage of 20.4 at the beginning of December, 1933, and with 25.5 per cent at the beginning of January, 1933.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decrease from November in the volume of business transacted during December, 1933, as shown by the average daily placements effected, but when a comparison was made with December a year ago a substantial gain was recorded. This expansion was largely due to increased placements in construction and maintenance, in which group relief work had been provided by the Federal and provincial governments. Logging also showed improvement, but services recorded a fairly large decline. Vacancies in December, 1933 num-

bered 39,683; applications, 62,193; and placements in regular and casual employment, 37,807.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was higher in January, 1934, at \$15.95 as compared with \$15.83 the previous month. The increase was due to the higher cost of foods, chiefly meats and butter which more than offset a seasonal fall in the cost of eggs. Some comparative figures for earlier dates are \$15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point); \$15.89 for January, 1933; \$22.17 for January, 1930; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.49 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again higher at 70.6 for January, 1934, as compared with 69.0 the previous month and 63.6 in February, 1933 (the low point). The advance was due in large part to higher prices for certain farm products. Comparative figures for earlier dates are 63.9 for January, 1933; 95.3 for January, 1930; 97.1 for January, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.9 for January, 1914.

The time loss due to strikes and lockouts during January was somewhat less than during the previous month but in both cases the figures were comparatively large owing to several disputes involving large numbers of workers. In January the most important of these involved women's clothing factory workers in Toronto whereas in December the most important disputes involved loggers and pulpwood cutters in the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec. On the other hand, the number of disputes in January and the number of workers involved considerably exceeded the figures for December but most of these disputes involved relatively small numbers of workers for short periods only. In fifteen of the twenty-two disputes in progress during January, increases in wages were among the objects and of these ten terminated during the month, six in favour of workers, three in favour of employers, and one in a compromise. In January last year the numbers of disputes and of workers involved were very small so

that the figures for January, 1934, in comparison show very great increases. There were in existence during the month twenty-two disputes, involving 6,030 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 47,944 working days, as compared with sixteen disputes, involving 3,902 workers and resulting in a time loss of 55,477 working days in December. In January, 1933, there were on record eight disputes, involving 598 workers and resulting in a time loss of 6,250 working days. At the end of the month there were on record eight disputes involving upward of 900 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lock-outs in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off by the union.

The latest available statistics reflecting industrial conditions are given in the table on page 93. The index of the physical volume of business, based upon forty-five factors, was slightly higher in December, 1933, following the moderate decline of the two preceding months from the high point of the year reached in September. The level of this index in December, 1933, was 19 per cent above that of December, 1932. Of the chief components of the index mineral production and manufacturing were higher in December as compared with November, while construction, electric power output and distribution were lower. As compared with a year ago, however, all these factors were higher, the increase being most pronounced in manufacturing and electric power output. The figures available for January, 1934, show a continuation of the advance in wholesale prices, while employment was seasonally lower. Car loadings showed substantial improvement over the preceding month and over January of last year. Contracts awarded were lower than in December but higher than in January, 1933.

**W. M. Dickson  
succeeds  
H. H. Ward as  
Deputy  
Minister  
of Labour**

Early in January the retirement was announced of Mr. H. H. Ward as Deputy Minister of Labour, on account of ill-health, after serving in that capacity since 1923.

Mr. William M. Dickson, B.A., was appointed to this position in succession to Mr. Ward, effective from January 1. Mr. Dickson had served since 1930 as private secretary to the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson during his term of office as Minister of Labour, and to the Hon. W. A. Gordon, the present Minister of Labour. Mr. Dickson entered the public service on February 1, 1914, as Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, then Soli-

citor General. He served in a like capacity with Hon. Hugh Guthrie and later with Hon. D. D. MacKenzie and Hon. E. J. McMurray during their tenure of office as Solicitor General; also with Right Hon. R. B. Bennett and Hon. E. L. Patenaude, while they held the office of Minister of Justice. Following Hon. E. J. McMurray's resignation Mr. Dickson, from 1925 to 1930, was attached to the Clemency Branch of the Department of Justice as Assistant to the Chief of the Remission Branch.

**Investigation  
of marketing,  
chain stores,  
etc., in Canada**

The House of Commons, on February 2, agreed to the following motion, proposed by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett:

"That a select special committee of eleven members of the House be appointed to inquire into and investigate the causes of the large spread between the prices received for commodities by the producer thereof, and the price paid by the consumers therefor; the system of distribution in Canada of farm and other natural products, as well as manufactured products, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, more particularly to inquire into and investigate,—

"(a) The effect of mass buying by department and chain store organizations upon the regular retail trade of the country, as well as upon the business of manufacturers and producers;

"(b) The labour conditions prevailing in industries supplying the requirements of such department and chain store organizations, and the extent, if any, to which existing conditions have been brought about by the purchasing practices of such organizations, and the effect thereof upon the standard of living amongst those employed in such industries and organizations;

"(c) The relation between the flour milling industry and the bakeries of the country, and the effect of such relations upon the baking industry of Canada;

"(d) The methods and system prevailing in the marketing of live stock and animal products for domestic consumption and export, and the extent to which the present system affords or restricts opportunity for fair returns to producers.

"That the committee shall have power to send for persons, papers, and records, and the further power to request the appointment of a commission or commissioners under the Inquiries Act, to secure evidence to be presented to the committee by such commission or commissioners.

"That the committee shall report to the House from time to time its findings, together



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934	1933		1933	1932	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	79,509,522	86,991,972	104,637,964	56,441,595	72,069,839	84,390,471
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	32,391,424	35,367,553	43,711,559	24,441,133	28,961,212	37,769,047
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$	46,652,017	50,928,856	60,384,590	31,561,813	42,615,796	45,944,520
Customs duty collected..... \$		5,985,802	6,688,215	4,723,482	5,918,903	7,040,648
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,491,921,510	2,837,469,562	1,968,875,631	2,084,605,132	2,466,314,238
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		132,058,957	128,189,306	116,868,992	127,074,824	125,047,564
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,356,916,826	1,358,189,799	1,382,874,932	1,377,520,115	1,378,663,124
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		898,159,673	884,378,313	945,740,889	964,023,809	998,934,028
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	81.6	175.3	176.8	52.9	152.2	53.4
Preferred stocks.....	64.1	60.2	59.1	49.6	50.2	52.2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	97.2	98.5	97.3	99.2	102.7	102.3
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	70.6	69.0	68.7	63.9	64.0	64.8
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.95	15.83	15.72	15.89	16.01	16.10
Business failures, number.....			155	216	196	229
Business failures, liabilities.....			1,939,833	4,049,929	7,836,377	4,342,717
(4) Employment, index number.....						
Employers' pay-roll figures.....	88.6	91.8	91.3	78.5	83.2	84.7
(5) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	21.0	20.4	19.8	25.5	22.8	22.0
Immigration.....		781	1,066	700	938	1,258
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue (freight)..... cars	156,697	143,472	181,682	123,795	131,332	175,767
Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$	11,562,577		13,287,651	9,723,589		13,039,473
Operating expenses..... \$			10,112,023	10,008,297	10,588,958	10,686,323
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		9,912,738	10,389,925	7,675,650	9,701,199	10,730,832
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		6,666,340	6,804,113	7,352,288	7,390,450	7,406,540
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,010,896,664	1,387,532,381	1,740,345,486	2,181,191,509
Building permits..... \$		1,975,855	1,609,874	1,163,878	1,569,255	2,505,309
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	6,702,906	8,207,600	10,637,200	3,362,400	4,190,100	10,170,400
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	30,677	38,612	29,592	29,205	27,031	14,149
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	60,787	49,557	43,096	40,766	30,755	37,088
Ferro-alloys..... tons	1,814	2,228	7,583	1,217	1,090	1,544
Coal..... tons		1,290,261	1,339,678	1,023,243	1,160,355	1,253,947
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		64,970,000	91,760,000	35,090,000	32,810,000	51,710,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,972,000	4,892,000	2,663,000	2,109,000	3,568,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		19,803,000	19,058,000	8,765,000	13,819,000	15,376,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,877,000	1,896,000	919,000	1,283,000	1,070,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		123,034,438	183,571,505	49,125,057	80,490,623	99,827,808
Flour production..... brls.		967,284	1,827,340	859,107	1,009,799	1,942,844
(8) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		56,968,394	139,000,893	27,303,000	61,345,000	122,457,000
Footwear production..... pairs		944,816	1,371,253	921,898	978,064	1,361,334
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		55,093,000	56,751,000	45,053,000	46,231,000	48,274,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		37,028,000	33,896,000	29,171,000	33,249,000	33,739,000
Newsprint..... tons		175,300	193,720	140,540	138,680	161,330
Automobiles, passenger.....		2,171	1,503	2,921	1,561	1,669
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		86.1	85.5	68.1	72.6	75.8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		85.1	83.9	62.2	67.7	71.8
Mineral production.....		102.2	99.2	80.5	90.5	86.4
Manufacturing.....		88.6	86.2	62.2	70.2	72.3
Construction.....		32.8	37.3	25.2	39.4	39.4
Electric power.....		156.5	158.1	131.6	131.3	134.4
DISTRIBUTION.....		89.3	89.6	84.3	86.1	86.9
Trade employment.....		115.9	112.8	111.5	113.4	111.6
Carloadings.....		60.4	62.9	56.1	58.4	60.1
Imports.....		67.8	77.4	52.4	59.8	70.6
Exports.....		53.5	58.3	56.6	47.5	47.3

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending January 27, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 31, December 2 and January 28, 1933; December 31 and December 3, 1932.

† Revised.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

with recommendations of such measures as in the opinion of the committee may be considered necessary to secure as far as possible, fair and just practices in the distribution and marketing systems of Canada, with fair and just returns to producers, employees, and employers, not inconsistent with the rights of consumers."

**House of  
Commons  
resolution on  
shorter hours,  
etc.**

The following motion, proposed by Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North), on February 5, was accepted by the government and agreed to by the House of Commons:

"Whereas, there still exists in Canada an acute unemployment problem, and

"Whereas, it is desirable that as many as possible of these unemployed should be absorbed into the industrial life of the nation;

"Therefore be it resolved, that, in the opinion of this House, the government should take into immediate consideration the necessity of reducing the hours of labour of those engaged in industry, and also increase the purchasing power of the masses of our people in order that they may absorb the goods produced, thereby creating a more equitable distribution of our wealth production."

Mr. Heaps, in introducing the motion, laid stress on the necessity for increasing the purchasing power of the Canadian people as a means of increasing the consumption of goods produced, suggesting that shorter hours would tend to readjust the economic situation and to bring about a solution of the problem of unemployment. Speeches on the motion were made by Mr. Angus MacInnis (Vancouver South), Mr. Humphrey Mitchell (East Hamilton), Mr. Wilfred Hanbury (Vancouver-Burrard), Mr. Fernand Fafard (L'Islet), Mr. J. H. Stitt (Selkirk), Mr. J. A. Barrette (Berthier-Maskinonge), the Hon. Peter Heenan (Kenora-Rainy River).

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, in accepting the motion on behalf of the government, referred to the investigation to be undertaken by a committee of the House, as described in the preceding note. "By the terms of that reference," he said, "the committee is empowered to inquire particularly in regard to the 'labour conditions prevailing in industries supplying the requirements of such department and chain store organizations and the extent, if any, to which existing conditions have been brought about by the purchasing practices of such organizations, and the effect thereof upon the standard of living amongst those employed in such industries and organizations.' I fancy that under that this clause of the reference there will be a very full opportunity afforded the committee to cover all the ground which would be covered by an investigation under the motion now before

the House. Meantime I can assure the hon. member for North Winnipeg that the government will give serious and immediate consideration to his proposal as set out in the present motion. At the same time I can assure him again that for many months the government have been giving consideration to this problem, and if we have not found a complete solution to it it is not because we have not endeavoured to do so. The government will accept this motion."

**Postponement  
of 18th  
International  
Labour  
Conference**

The 18th International Labour Conference will open at Geneva on June 4 instead of May 11 as previously announced. The Agenda of the Conference, as already stated in the

LABOUR GAZETTE (November, 1933, page 1058) comprises the following items: (1) Reduction of hours of work—second discussion; (2) Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed—second discussion; (3) Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works—second discussion; (4) Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds—first discussion; (5) Partial revision of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases—first or second discussion; (6) Revision of the 1919 Convention concerning the employment of women during the night.

**Load Line  
Convention  
between  
Canada and  
United States**

A Load Line Convention between Canada and the United States was signed at Washington on December 9, 1933, declaring certain waters on the Pacific Coast of North America to be "sheltered waters" of the nature contemplated in Article 2, Section 2 of the International Load Line Convention, 1930 and exempting from its provisions vessels of the United States and Canada, when engaged on international voyages originating on, wholly confined to, and terminating on these waters. (The provisions of the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1931, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1931, page 981; and an order in Council making certain exemptions from the provision of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which requires that ships are to be fitted with radio telegraph installation, were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, page 1080.) The waters which are now declared to be "sheltered waters" include Puget Sound, the waters lying between Vancouver Island



and the Mainland and east of a line from a point one nautical mile west of Port Angeles, Washington, to Race Rocks on Vancouver Island, and continuing north to Alaska as described in the Convention.

**Seamen  
seriously  
affected by  
world  
depression**

In his report to the Joint Maritime Commission, which met at Paris, in December, the Director of the International Labour Office dealt with the world depression in the shipping trade. The depression in the shipping trade, he stated, had begun before the general economic depression had brought about a collapse in international trade. It originated in the extraordinary and over-rapid increase in the world merchant fleet and more particularly in its carrying capacity, which, in 1929, was estimated to be one and three-quarter times the pre-war figures. Then came the reduction in the volume of world trade, which fell by about 26-27 per cent in three years, increasing the disproportion between available tonnage and cargoes for transport. The tremendous falling off in the volume of trade and in freight rates had endangered the existence of many shipping firms, Mr. Butler continued. There was no need to add that the fact of ships being so often run at a loss is at the root of the stagnation in the shipbuilding industry and in other branches of industry and trade closely dependent on the mercantile marine. In view of these difficulties various measures have been suggested or tried by the shipping industry. Efforts have been made to reduce working expenses, to bring about amalgamations or arrive at agreements, to reduce excess tonnage, to lay up ships and to scrap a portion of the existing fleet of merchant vessels. These proposals have been partially applied in the national field, but the absence of international agreement in regard to any of them has severely limited the results achieved.

In the meantime, the depression in the merchant marine in every country has produced very serious consequences for seafarers. The most serious is widespread and prolonged unemployment. (In Canada between June, 1930 and June, 1931, 32.9 per cent of seamen had lost time, and the average duration of the time lost by these persons was about 25 weeks each.)

The report of the Director emphasized that the fact that so many ships are laid up was not the only difficulty with which the maritime labour market has to contend. Among other factors which aggravate the situation are the intermittent nature of employment at sea and the technical changes and advances of recent years.

**Unemployment  
insurance bill  
before United  
States Congress.**

An Unemployment Insurance bill has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Robert F. Wagner (New York) and in the House of Representatives by Congressman David J. Lewis (Maryland). It proposes to levy a federal tax of 2 per cent on employers of five workers or over, agriculture being excepted. In any State in which an unemployment insurance plan already exists the contribution paid by an employer to such a plan will be deducted from the amount levied under the terms of the bill. Latitude is given the States in the kind of systems that may be set up, but they must meet certain minimum requirements. Payments to workers must be at least \$7 a week and must continue for at least 10 weeks in any year. States may establish state-wide funds, industry pools or individual company reserves, and funds may be raised by assessments against employers, or workers, or both, and the States themselves may contribute if they choose. Regardless of the system adopted, however, it must be supervised or administered by the States, private insurance companies being banned.

Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins, referring to the bill, said recently: "The States themselves can decide whether to have joint contributions from employees and employers or only those from employers, what employments are to be covered, who is eligible for benefits, and what, above an absolute minimum, the benefit rates shall be. We must realize the necessity of setting up unemployment reserves in the several States, so that in future they may take the place of the bread-line or other charities as a systematic, honourable method of tiding over a slump period for those who want work, and lack it."

**World  
employment  
situation  
continues  
to improve**

Quarterly tables showing the extent of unemployment in various countries are published from time to time in *Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Organization. The last available figures show that the improvement noted in the last report (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1933, page 756) was continued during the latter part of 1933. For the third consecutive quarter, it is possible to observe an improvement in the situation, and this is on the whole rather more marked than in the preceding quarter. A comparison of the present situation with that of a year ago, which eliminates seasonal movements, indicates that there has been a diminution of recorded un-

employment in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Danzig, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, Saar Territory, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. In most cases the diminution has been considerable, but in some cases, such as the Netherlands and Yugoslavia, it is small. In a number of countries for which an index of employment is available, it confirms the improvement shown by the figures of unemployment. In the United States, for instance, the increased employment is very marked. The index of employment has also risen in Great Britain, Canada, Japan and Italy. On the other hand, unemployment has increased in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Norway, New Zealand, Palestine and Poland.

If the figures are compared, not with those of a year previously, but with those of the previous three months, any changes noted may be attributed partly to seasonal causes; some increased unemployment might have been anticipated at any rate in the Northern Hemisphere. In fact, however, there has been a decrease in most countries, including some of those in which unemployment has increased as compared with the previous year. This is the case in Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Palestine and Poland.

The report points out that the statistics are compiled on such a variety of bases in the different countries that any international comparison of the figures or percentages is hazardous, if not altogether impossible. The real value of the tables is to show the changes in unemployment and employment which have taken place during a stated period of time in each country, and the trend of the fluctuations is the only thing that can give rise to any international comparison.

### Transportation problems in Canada

In the outline of the report by the Ontario Department of Labour on wages and hours in the automotive transport industry, which appears on another page of this issue, reference is made to the Dominion-Provincial conference on transportation problems, held at Ottawa in December, the Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals presiding. At that conference the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"This conference is of opinion that schedules of rates and charges of common carriers should be published, subject to such legislation as may be enacted in each province.

"The conference agrees that, within the schedules of rates as published common carriers of freight shall accept and carry what

is offered to them, without undue discrimination between customers.

"This conference endorses the principle that common carriers of persons and property shall be suitably insured.

"The conference agrees that common carrier operators shall keep accounts and shall render returns to appropriate public authority as and when required.

"The conference recommends that legislation be enacted limiting the mileage of hours of labour of operators of passenger vehicles.

"The conference agrees that, in the interests of public safety, a standard of fitness should be required of all public vehicles used in the transportation of passengers.

"This conference agrees that operators of public passenger vehicles should require a medical certificate.

"This conference is of opinion that a licence should only be granted to common carriers of passengers and freight where it can be proved to the satisfaction of the licensing authority that the service proposed to be rendered is in the public interest."

### Success of co-operative bus service at Rossland, B.C.

The organization of a co-operative bus service at Rossland, B.C. in 1932 was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1932, page 743. The smelter at Trail, seven miles distant from

Rossland, employs over 3,000 men, about 400 residing at Rossland. The co-operative service was started to provide these men with their own transportation system. The subsequent history of this enterprise is told in the *Canadian Co-operator*, December, 1933.

"It became necessary in a very short time, to increase the equipment to carry the constantly increasing number of members. With no capital, at the commencement in May, 1932, other than the \$5 membership fee, and with one passenger car purchased on instalment terms, the society grew so fast that a second car was needed the following month. One fact discovered very early was that due to the guaranteed income it was possible to set the passenger rates twenty-five per cent less than those prevailing, and still have ample revenue to pay all operating costs and completely to retire out of the net revenue the capital cost of each transportation unit in one year. The next step of the co-operative transportation society, which, it should be said, is incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act, (B.C.), was to build its own garage and to instal a service pump. When that was done, the Society grew faster than ever. Today, eighteen months after inauguration, it



has ten cars in the service, the garage has been reconstructed, and enlarged, and a workshop equipped. The society now employs its own mechanic to service its own cars. It handles seventy-five per cent of the workmen needing transportation. The capital outlay invested was less than \$1,000, but at the end of the first ten months' of operation, according to the financial statement for that period, notwithstanding the fact that the service rates were one-quarter less than those previously prevailing, the Society had surplus assets of nearly \$6,000 created from revenue made during that time."

**Self-help  
organization  
at New  
Westminster,  
B.C.**

The same issue of the *Canadian Co-operator*, gives particulars of the "Common Good Co-operative Association," the formation of which at Burnaby last year was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1933, page 366. The society was later incorporated under the provincial Co-operative Associations Act, with headquarters in Vancouver, and application has been made for its admission to membership of the Co-operative Union of Canada. Writing to the general secretary of the Co-operative Union on August 15, 1932, the President, D. G. Macdonald, explained that the society is a combination of the usual trading and manufacturing co-operative, but based upon the pooling system of districts and locals. Returns are made to members entirely in "labour hours" and on an equal basis. Mr. Macdonald gave the following explanation of developments up to that date:

"Our activities started with the cutting of fuel in a very small way which has developed into quite an extensive operation. We have secured a donkey engine and a steam saw, which is being used on our largest operation. We have also several smaller hand operations. Gardening was next undertaken with a view to supplying vegetables for our members. We have been able to put in 25 acres this year. The ladies next entered the field with quilting bees, and now they are making socks, both by hand and machinery. We have also made a small beginning in mushroom culture; soap manufacture; we are starting off on cheese-making soon; a chicken farm is being prepared. For chicken houses we secured the right to demolish some condemned houses; the timber from this is being used. We also have land for a hog

ranch, but so far have made little progress on it. We are now corresponding with the Fruit Growers Association, with a view to securing surplus fruits.

"As a result of our productive efforts there has developed a need for distribution. We are following the plan that each local must assume the responsibility for the starting of a store. This must be done in consultation with the District Advisory Board and later receive the approval of the Directors. The general supervision is under a supervisor of distribution who is responsible to the Board. So far we have opened in a very small way four such distributing centres. We have now twenty locals and it is expected that it will be necessary to have not less than ten centres to fill requirements."

The *Co-operator* notes that "the structure of the organization contemplates operation over an extensive area. Provision for effective democratic control is made in the rules. Locals elect one representative or delegate to annual and other general meetings of the organization for each twenty-five members in good standing. They constitute the general meetings. The Board consists of at least five directors, one representing each district. The local meeting nominates its director, and the general meeting ratifies the election. The principle of one member one vote prevails, both at local meetings of members and the general meetings of the organization."

**Price fixing  
bylaw passed  
by Brantford  
City Council**

The City Council of Brantford, Ontario, passed a bylaw on January 15, providing a tariff of maximum and minimum prices which all persons are to

be required to observe as a condition of obtaining a licence to carry on business in the city as dry cleaners and pressers. The bylaw states that it had been brought to the attention of the Council that "persons engaged in this business outside of Brantford have recently been soliciting business at prices far below the cost at which work can be done, to the detriment and loss of citizens of the City of Brantford."

The Brantford Board of Health recently adopted a resolution petitioning the Dominion and Provincial Ministers of Agriculture "to make provision for the zoning of the Province of Ontario, and to establish within these zones a minimum price which shall be paid to the producers of milk used for domestic purposes."

### Consumers' councils to be formed in United States

Consumers' Councils are to be organized in the United States under the supervision of the Bureau of Economic Education, which in turn is an agency of the National Emergency Council. Professor Paul H. Douglas, of Chicago, is to be the head of the Bureau. Each Council will consist of from five to seven or more members, who will serve without pay and will represent both urban and rural consumers. The five principal functions of the councils will be as follows: (1) To act as agencies for the consideration of consumers' complaints against undue price rises; (2) to serve as channels for the dissemination of accurate information concerning the N.R.A. and its effects on consumers; (3) to act as an agency through which consumers may become articulate on questions of national economic recovery; (4) to aid in the development of a more economical and efficient distribution of goods to consumers; (5) to co-operate with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Civil Works Administration to speed re-employment by the development of sound civic works projects.

Each Consumers' Council will be composed as follows:—(1) A county agent in a rural county, or some one designated by him; (2) a member of a women's club or organization, who is actively interested in the needs of the consumer; (3) a woman trained, if possible, in home economics, or the economics of consumption. Where available, agents of the Federal Bureau of Home Economics will be chosen; (4) a representative of labour, preferably an active manual worker, rather than a labour organization official; (5) a woman consumer, either rural or otherwise, who is a practising housewife in a family of moderate means or less; (6) a "dirt" farmer; (7) a person active in some existing association of consumers, such as a consumer co-operative, or a consumer credit union.

### Australian Arbitration Court deals with problem of shorter hours

The Full Arbitration Court of Australia recently dismissed an application regarding the working hours of railwaymen. (Notes on the Conciliation and Arbitration Act appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1929, page 265; June, 1929, page 582, etc.). In addition to the main issue, which involved the question of federal and state jurisdiction, the railwaymen's representatives also advanced

a plea for a reduction of hours of work in general. The Court pointed out the great difficulty and danger of action in the direction of shorter hours of work by one country alone, and also the enormous obstacles to international co-operation. Hitherto the shortening of working hours had been urged in the Court and treated as a means of lessening the hardship of wage earners and not for economic reasons. The judges thought that it would in future be possible and desirable to reduce working hours for this humane purpose, and that Australia should further this amelioration so far as it could be done with reasonable economic safety. But the limits of that safety were narrowly fixed by (1) Australia's dependence upon exports of primary products, and (2) the aim to preserve a reasonably high standard of living. They felt it was their duty, in any case which came before them in which shortening of hours was an issue, to weigh against the proposed lessening of the wage earners' toil any probable consequential economic detriment that might be caused, not only to them but also to the whole community.

The government of Western Australia recently decided to introduce the 44-hour week in Government employment at the end of October, 1933, wages remaining the same as they had been for the 48-hour week.

The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Further Amendment Act of 1930, according to which short time is allowed in the case of Government employees only for the purpose of facilitating the retention in employment of all the employees of the Government, or a larger number of them than could or would otherwise have been retained in employment, has been extended by Proclamation for a further period of a year as from June 16, 1933.

### Settlement of unemployed on farms in New Zealand

Under the Small Farms (Relief of Unemployment) Act, passed by the New Zealand Parliament at the session of 1932-33, a Board was established to place approved applicants on small holdings. At the session which commenced last September it was reported that steady progress had been maintained under the Act in placing new settlers on Crown lands and in making new areas available for settlement, although the Board had found some difficulty in acquiring sufficient land suitable for immediate settlement. The method adopted by the Board for its development work consists in the establishment of camps for the men whom it has previously recruited through the nearest



employment bureau. When the land has been made suitable for settlement, the future holders are selected from those who have proved their ability during the development operations. An important branch of the Board's work consists in cleaning up properties where the holdings are too large and have deteriorated, and in arranging with the settlers concerned for the surrender of portions of their holdings in return for the development work carried out.

Difficulty was experienced in acquiring by voluntary agreement sufficient land suitable for settlement, and if it is found that the present system of voluntary acquisition has failed to secure an adequate area, the question of invoking the compulsory clauses of the Act is to be given serious consideration.

#### Comparison of life tables for Canada and United States

A life table for Canada prepared by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company shows the following facts when compared with the corresponding table for the

United States (*Statistical Bulletin*, November, 1933):—

"The Canadian lives longer, on an average, than the white resident of the United States, if we omit the Province of Quebec from the reckoning. His expectation of life at birth is 60·74 years, as compared with 59·31 for the white male in the United States. For females the figures are 63·23 and 62·83 respectively. Even if we include the Province of Quebec, which is somewhat less favourably situated as to mortality than the rest of Canada, it is still true from age one on, for males, and from age two on, for females, that the Canadian has a better expectation of life than the individual in our white population. The Province of Quebec has a less favourable record than the rest of Canada. Yet even so, among males in Quebec, the expectation of life exceeds that of white males in the United States over almost the whole range of life, namely, from age two to age eighty-two. Among females, the advantage of Quebec is restricted to ages forty-two to seventy-nine.

"A very striking feature brought out by the recently computed life table is that in Quebec, contrary to the usual situation in most civilized countries, males have a better expectation of life than females from ages one to twenty-eight.

"Infant mortality in the United States is distinctly more favourable than in Canada. The probability of dying within the first year of life is only two-thirds as great among white infants in the United States as in Canada as a whole, and less than one-half as high as in Quebec."

Reference was made in a note on page 46 of the last issue to a ballot held by the employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on the question of the continuance of the "Rockefeller employee representation plan," which had been in existence for the past eighteen years. This ballot, which was taken by the employees in the coal mining department of the Company resulted in the decision to handle wages and hours through the United Mine Workers of America rather than through the representation plan, the vote being 877 for the Union and 273 for the plan. It should be noted that this vote does not abolish the representation plan for other purposes, and that it does not affect the plan in the steel mills of the company.

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan held public meetings commencing on January 29 at Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, for the purpose of hearing the suggestions of employers and workers in regard to the working of the Act. The members of the Board are as follows:—Mr. A. J. Wickens, K.C., Moose Jaw, chairman; Mrs. Ethel M. Henderson, Moose Jaw, and W. Ralph Haseltine, Regina, representing employees; Miss Bertha M. Walker, Regina and Mr. Stanley Edwards, Saskatoon, representing employers of labour.

#### Legislative Program in Ontario

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Ontario Legislature on January 31 contained the following paragraphs: "It has been arranged to continue for the present year the payments by the Dominion and the Province for the relief of unemployment. Those funds will be employed largely in providing work in order that the distribution of direct relief may be gradually curtailed.

"Living conditions of men engaged in lumbering operations and boarding in camps in the North Country are such as to call for official investigation and supervision from time to time. It is hoped that proper guidance will serve to prevent the recurrence of disputes and strikes, and avoid the loss and inconvenience entailed upon all concerned.

"The measures to be submitted during the Session are bills to extend the Mortgagors and Purchasers Relief Act for another year; respecting lumbering operations and living conditions in camps; respecting Bus and Truck Transportation; to provide for provincial control of the distribution of milk; concerning the inspection and grading of agricultural products, and for various other purposes."

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE Department of Labour has been advised that agreements have been reached between the two Canadian commercial telegraph companies and their employees, approximately twenty-three hundred in all, which dispose of three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, two received from the Canadian National Telegraphs relating to (1) a dispute with its telegraphers, clerks and installers, and (2) a dispute with its climbers, groundmen and cooks, employed on telegraph construction and maintenance gangs; and one application received from the Canadian Pacific Railway with reference to a dispute with its commercial telegraphers and clerks (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1934, page 8). The employees in each instance are members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America. The agreements provide for a 15 per cent wages deduction (that is 5 per cent in addition to the 10 per cent deduction already in effect) from March 16, 1934, to October 31, 1934, inclusive, with certain important modifications in the deduction for the lower paid classes. Effective November 1, 1934, 10 per cent only shall be deducted from the pay cheques unless either party after September 1, 1934, serves thirty days' notice of a desire to change such percentage. The above agreements are the result of a conference between officials of the telegraph companies and representatives of the employees, held in the offices of the Department of Labour on Friday, February 2, 1934, at which the Deputy Minister of Labour and Chief Conciliation Officer assisted.

The Department of Labour was notified during January that the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a wages dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers and station employees, and subsidiary groups, (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, page 1066) had been accepted by both the company and employees and that an agreement had been concluded effective November 16, 1933.

An amicable settlement was also reached during January in the case of the wages dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks, freight handlers, etc. As stated in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 8), the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with this matter recommended in its majority report that, effective for one year from December 1, 1933, a deduction of 15 per cent should be made from the basic schedule rates of pay of the employees concerned (i.e., 5 per cent deduction in addition to the 10 per cent deduction

already in operation), with the proviso that such deduction should not apply to the compensation of any employee now receiving \$85 or less per month, or operate to reduce below that amount the compensation of any employee now receiving \$85 or more per month. On December 7 the Department was advised by the railway management that it was unable to accept the exemptions contained in the board's recommendations and that, tentatively, pending negotiations with the employees, the railway would apply from December 1 a further 5 per cent deduction from each employee's pay cheque. Direct negotiations between the parties followed and on January 24 an agreement was reached providing for a 5 per cent deduction in addition to the 10 per cent deduction from basic wage rates already in effect, with exemption from this additional deduction in the case of monthly rated clerical employees who, through deduction and demotion, have suffered a loss of 25 per cent or more and whose present pay is less than \$85 per month; also exemption in the case of those staffs in the mechanical and stores departments whose bulletined working time is less than forty hours per week. The 15 per cent deduction from basic wage rates, with the exceptions above noted, is made effective from December 1, 1933, to November 30, 1934. Beginning December 1, 1934, 10 per cent shall continue to be deducted provided that either party may, after September 30, 1934, serve thirty days' notice of a desire to change such percentage.

The dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Divisions Nos. 101 (Vancouver), 134 (New Westminster) and 109 (Victoria), which had been the subject of reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (the report of this Board was given in January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 9), was terminated on January 15 as a result of direct negotiations between the parties concerned. The agreement provides for the renewal of the old agreement covering wages and working conditions for a period of one year, terminable on sixty days' notice by either party which may be given sixty days prior to January 16, 1935, or any time thereafter. The new agreement continues the practice of motormen and conductors laying-off one day in six until such time as it may be necessary to engage additional men. Also a clause is added providing a wage schedule for motor bus operators on the Granville Street South, Macdonald Street and Spanish Bank Lines.



## ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT

### Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with the Dispute between the Projectionists and Managers of certain Theatres at Edmonton

**F**OLLOWING is the Report of the Board to inquire into a dispute between the Edmonton Motion Picture Projectionists, Local No. 360 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees of the United States and Canada, and the managers of certain Theatres in the City of Edmonton, appointed by the Minister under authority given to him by Section 61 of the Labour Disputes Act. The members of the Board were: Dr. J. M. MacEachran, Messrs. John Blue and Robert McCreath.

The Board held ten public and three private sessions. The proceedings and evidence submitted at the various meetings was reviewed in lengthy majority and minority reports, the salient features of which reports are as follows:

#### Majority Report

Your Board found when it began to inquire into the dispute that a condition had arisen which created an entirely new aspect, namely, an agreement had been entered into between the Theatre owners and Union of All-Canadian Congress known as Local No. 11. Evidence submitted by Local Union No. 360 suggested that a lockout had been created by managers of theatres; that three members previously employed were still out of employment and that in respect of a number of members of Local No. 360 duress had been exercised by the managers to compel them to become members of Union No. 11.

Your Board, from the evidence submitted, is of opinion that the managers were not guilty of duress, but that the officials of Union No. 11 having secured a closed shop agreement with theatre owners, had used the general procedure as followed by labour organizations to require men, working in places covered by the agreement, to become members of that organization.

An endeavour was made to heal the breach which existed between the men belonging to the two organizations and the management, and in connection with this the Board suggested that a secret ballot be taken to determine which of the two organizations the majority of the men desired to belong to. The representatives of Local No. 360 agreed to this but the representatives of Local No. 11 disagreed.

It should be borne in mind that Local No. 360 had everything to gain and nothing to

lose by such a procedure, while Local No. 11 had nothing to gain and everything to lose. It was suggested that the Board should compel the taking of such a ballot. It was felt that we had not this authority and that we should not interfere with the amicable arrangements that appeared to presently exist between members of Local No. 11 and managers of the theatres.

The Board regrets that it failed in its efforts of conciliation to bring about a condition where complete harmony exists in the industry, but hopes that as a result of the conference and the exchange of ideas held at the session the way will be paved to a better understanding among the projectionists of the city, whose best interests can be served only by standing together for what is fair and reasonable. Such an understanding is the first essential to a closer and more sympathetic co-operation of the theatre managers and a recognition of mutual welfare on both sides.

(Signed) JOHN BLUE,

(Signed) J. M. MACEachran.

#### Minority Report

My summing up of the evidence brings me to the conclusion that the agreement of Local No. 360 that a lockout had been declared by the managements was definitely established. It is true that contracts between Local No. 360 and theatre owners did expire August 31, 1933, but custom and precedent should have been followed, when, no doubt a renewal of the agreement, probably changed would have been brought about.

Evidence definitely reveals that officials of Local No. 360, at the request of the management, did meet with certain managers during July to discuss matters relative to the agreement and it further reveals that the management has shown great interest in the welfare of Local No. 11.

Evidence further shows that at the time the agreement was made with Local No. 11 that organization did not have a sufficient number of members to man the jobs, and that with a view to bringing about a situation where sufficient men to man the jobs would be members of Union No. 11, the managers did exercise duress to compel members of Local No. 360 to join Local No. 11. This is substantiated by the letters of the management and Local No. 11, quoted as follows:

"August 14, 1933.

"Dear SIR,—Please be advised that the Empress Theatre had entered into an agreement with the National Union of the Theatrical Employees of Canada, Local No. 11, to furnish projectionists for two years commencing Sept. 1, 1933.

"Please accept this letter as two weeks notice as from August 17th, ending August 31st, 1933.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) A. Entwisle.

"August 14, 1933.

"Dear SIR,—The National Union of Theatrical Employees of All-Canadian Congress of Labour have secured contract for your theatre for a period of two years. We are fully prepared to man your theatre September 1st, 1933, and as we are not desirous of importing labour

unless forced to do so, we are offering you the first opportunity of joining this organization.

"Enclosed you will find application blank. Should you be desirous of joining this organization, please fill in same and return to the secretary-treasurer at the above address.

"Initiation fee is \$25.

"Yours truly,

"(Signed) James C. MacDonald,

"Per: National Union of Theatrical Employees Local No. 11,  
"10355 82nd. Ave., Edmonton, Alta."

I am of opinion that the Board should have exercised its authority and compelled a secret ballot of the projectionists, with a view to finding out conclusively which organization they preferred to belong to.

(Signed) ROBERT MCCREATH.

## BOARD OF ENGINEERS DECIDE CLAIMS IN CALGARY WATERWORKS CONSTRUCTION

THE contracts for the construction of a new waterworks system for the city of Calgary, completed early in 1933, contained the provision that any wage disputes arising were to be settled by a Board of Engineers consisting of the City Engineer, the waterworks engineer and the consulting engineers, the decision of this Board to be binding on all parties. After the work was completed a series of claims were made on behalf of workmen engaged on the different contracts against the contractors. The claims in general resolved themselves into three classes: (1) Overtime for skilled and unskilled labour. (2) Classification of workmen. (3) Truck owners.

Under the first type of claims, for overtime for skilled and unskilled labour, no dispute arose where union agreements existed which definitely set out the basis on which overtime work was to be paid for. The specifications called upon the contractors to pay the union or prevailing rate of wages in the district, and from the evidence it was shown that the contractors had paid the prevailing rate of wages at the time the contracts were carried out. The Board of Engineers gave it as their opinion that the claims made for overtime payment were in every case unjustified and further that the contractors substantially carried out the conditions laid down in their contracts with the city of Calgary.

Under the second type of claims, covering classification of workmen, it was found that many of the claims were made by workmen who held, say, an engineer's or machinist's papers but accepted work of a different class, mostly labouring work, where no such papers were required; they asked that they be paid in accordance with the papers which they held rather than for the class of work which they were actually doing. All claims of this type were rejected by the Board.

Under the third heading, covering claims made by truck owners: When contracts were let rates per hour were stated in the contract for different sized trucks, to be paid when hired on a rate per hour basis. Contracts were entered into with many truck owners to haul the gravel from the pits to the site of the new work on a rate per cubic yard basis, and over a period of almost three years this basis was followed. When the whole scheme was completed the truck owners demanded that they should be paid on a rate per hour basis. There was nothing in the contracts to prevent an arrangement being entered into to haul gravel on a yardage basis, and it was shown that this practice was standard throughout the district. The Board held that the very basis of all contract work on a unit basis would be defeated were such claims to be allowed and all of them were rejected.

Another type of claim made by the truck owners was that they be paid a higher rate per hour for their trucks when they were engaged by the hour for hauling excavated material. The Board held that these truck owners knew the basis of payment, and the amount they were being paid per hour, and they must further have known that the rate they were being paid was at least equal to what was being paid elsewhere, and in certain instances was at a higher rate than was being paid by the city direct. The Board again rejected all such claims.

The Board pointed out that in their judgment it was possible that some legitimate claims may have been overlooked, but the time that has elapsed and the divergence of opinion between the contractors and their foremen on the one hand, and the workmen on the other, left the Board no option than to reject all such claims.



## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of seven cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1933, page 1071, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928 to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925, the date of the inception of the Board, to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to re-appointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

#### Case No. 121—Traffic Department

Additional station ticket clerks' positions were created at Montreal, and the employees requested the officers of the Traffic Department to bulletin these positions in accordance with Article 3, Rule (d) of the Schedule for Clerks and other Classes of Employees, for a period of five days, in the seniority group concerned. The Company refused to comply with the request, holding that the work of the new positions was of an exceptional kind and that the employees filling them did not come within the provisions of their agreement with the Brotherhood. The office in question, they contended, was not a ticket office in the sense of the schedule, but was a Canadian

Pacific office in which that company had conceded to the Canadian National certain specific and limited privileges. The Company also denied that the part-time work which was performed by the clerks in question constituted "new positions" in the sense of the schedule.

The case was heard last May but was referred back by the Board to the parties. The Board was advised later that a satisfactory settlement had been reached and acceded to a request for the withdrawal of the application.

#### Case No. 124—Operating Department (Central Region).

The position of clerk stenographer in the office of the Superintendent of Terminals, Quebec, having fallen vacant, the company appointed to the position a clerk attached to the Freight Office. The employees contended that the position had not been bulletined in accordance with Article 3 Rule (d), and further that the man appointed had been credited by the company with seniority standing in the superintendent's office seniority group, whereas he had been transferred from the freight office seniority group. The Company contended that it was the railway's privilege under Article 3 (n) to select a competent man, and that the man in question had protected his seniority by writing to the superintendent that he accepted the appointment provided he was allowed to keep his former seniority standing. The company stated moreover that the vacancy had been advertised, no applications being received.

The Board denied the claims of the employees.

#### Case No. 132—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department.

This case had been heard in August, when it was referred back to the parties concerned. The Board having learned that a settlement had been reached, acceded later to the request for its withdrawal. The question at issue arose out of a change that had been made in the schedule of a buffet car on trains between Toronto and Stratford. This car was formerly operated daily, its crew being allowed six days monthly relief at the home terminal, but from February 6, 1933, it operated six days weekly, Sundays being excluded. As a result of the change the buffet crew were allowed only

their Sundays at the home terminal for rest purposes, which meant, they claimed, that instead of their having six days in the month at the home terminal, they had only an allowance of four days. The employees contended that this arrangement was in conflict with the terms of the agreement, which called for six days of monthly relief or home terminal lay-over, pointing out that no mutual agreement had been made to reduce this scale of relief. They therefore claimed, in accordance with Article 6, Rule (d), payment for the two extra days they were on duty, and that in future they should be allowed six days of monthly relief or layover.

The Company, in refusing the claim contended that the schedule made no specific provision as to working hours or rest hour for buffet car employees on this run, and contended that the change last February enabled the crew to have every Sunday at home and that there was no justification for their claims for payment for two days' overtime in accordance with Article 6, Clause (d), which related to overtime work of a special kind, whereas the work complained of was under regular conditions.

#### **Case No. 134—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department.**

This case also was withdrawn after reference back to the parties last August. It related to the claim of two stewards and their crews for overtime pay under Article 6, Rule (d), on the ground that they had been required to "double out" on a Saturday night train from Montreal to Quebec, this being in addition to the three trains included in the run on which they had bid. They claimed that under Article 4, Rule (a), two dining car crews should be assigned to the run and that these crews should be paid overtime in accordance with Article 6, Rule (c), for "doubling" out of Montreal on Saturday nights.

The Company refused the claim, pointing out that the regular operation of the run in question did not justify the assignment of two crews, as the "doubling" each Saturday night out of Montreal was part of the regular operation of this service. "The employees assigned to this run," they stated, "have every night at home except Saturdays and are also given additional monthly relief of six days each month. This additional monthly relief was granted as this crew made a round trip daily between Montreal and Quebec, being on duty approximately 12 hours each day." In view of these facts the Company held that the employees had no claim for overtime based on the application of Article 6, Rule (d).

#### **Case No. 136—Operating Department (Central Region)**

A number of men who during navigation seasons had been regularly employed on Montreal wharf as foremen, freight checkers and truckers, were given employment in the freight sheds during the winter months of 1932-33. It was objected that these men had no seniority rights to such work, which was covered by the schedule for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees," effective August 1, 1929, and that their seniority was under a separate wage agreement negotiated with another labour organization. In consequence of their being employed in the freight sheds, regular employees who were entitled to such work in accordance with the schedule were left without employment. The latter claimed that they should be paid at their regular schedule rates for the time so lost.

The company pointed out that the wharf foremen were not under the separate agreement referred to. Only a sufficient number of wharf foremen and freight checkers for handling the tonnage were permitted to follow up the work in the sheds, and the company maintained it was essential to have men familiar with the handling, marking and checking of steamship import freight.

The Board considered that the practice of using wharf freighthouse men in Montreal freight sheds during period of closed navigation on the St. Lawrence conflicted with the terms of the schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees" with respect to seniority rights, but in view of the evidence furnished to the Board as to the practice having been countenanced for many years past, the controversy was referred back to the parties interested to endeavour to reach a just and amicable settlement and to report the outcome back to the Board. Pending a satisfactory settlement of the dispute the Board recommended that the wharf employees recently taken on at Bonaventure Freight Sheds (understood to be three in number) for the present winter season be not increased.

#### **Case No. 137—Operating Department (Central Region)**

A clerk at Coteau, Quebec, applied to the agent for two weeks' vacation with pay in accordance with Article 14, Rule (a) of the schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees." Next day, on a reduction of staff, he was laid off, and was unable to exercise his seniority to obtain another position as he was junior to the man who had displaced him. The employees pointed out that a notice of two weeks on either side was re-



quired when an employee left or was dispensed with; whereas in the present case no notice of dismissal had been given. They claimed therefore that he was entitled to two weeks' pay in lieu of notice.

The Company declined the request, contending that the notation on the form of application for employment, to the effect that "fifteen days' notice be given of intention to dispense (except for cause) with the services of anyone permanently employed and paid at a monthly salary," did not apply to monthly rated employees who were laid off on account of a reduction in staff.

The Board sustained the employees' claim to the extent that the employee be granted two weeks' holidays with pay during 1933.

#### Case No. 138—Operating Department (Central Region)

Certain scale repairmen at Toronto claimed that the wages they received when on short time were below the amount due them under the schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees," Article 16, Rule (g) of which reads as follows:—

"In view of the intermittent character of the work of scale repairmen, and in lieu of any overtime pay which they may earn, they shall be paid an amount which shall be the equivalent of 240 hours at their rate of pay per hour."

They contended that that rule was incorporated in the schedule specifically for the purpose of providing a definite and fixed monthly compensation for scale repairmen,

regardless of the hours they were required or assigned to work in any calendar month; it being recognized at that time that in certain months those men worked more than the usual month of 204 hours, while at other times they worked less than a full month.

The scale repairmen's positions at Toronto are enumerated in the schedule as follows: one man at \$185 a month and five men at \$175. In February, 1932, the latter five positions were transferred from the Traffic Department payroll to that of the Mechanical Department, their hours of work being reduced, with corresponding reductions in pay. The employees claimed that as no contrary agreement had been made between the two parties to the schedule, the men should receive the monthly compensation established under the above article.

The Railway claimed that the contention of the employees that scale repairers were entitled to the full monthly compensation regardless of the number of days they are required by the Railway to be available for duty was not justified, and requested that the claim be denied.

The Board found that two of the five men concerned were receiving payment for full time, and recommended that this be continued, the senior men to be given preference to this work, and that the parties to the dispute confer with a view to reaching an amicable agreement with respect to compensation to those assigned to shop service, and report back to the next meeting of the Board.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1934

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for January, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Jan., 1934..	22	6,030	47,944
Dec., 1933..	16	3,902	55,477
Jan., 1933...	8	598	6,250

\* Preliminary figures

employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for January was substantially higher than that shown for December, 1933, and the number of workers involved showed a similar increase. The time loss incurred showed a decline from that recorded for the previous month, when disputes involving pulpwood cutters in northern Ontario and Quebec and woollen factory workers at Hespeler, Ont., caused a time loss of over 25,000 and 10,000 working days re-

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six

spectively. As compared with January, 1933, the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was almost three times as large, the number of workers involved ten times as great, and the time loss incurred almost eight times that recorded for the same month last year.

Two disputes, involving 188 workers, were carried over from December, but one of these, involving millinery workers, commencing December 7, 1933, was not reported in time for inclusion in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Twenty disputes commenced during January. Of these twenty-two disputes, fourteen terminated during the month, nine in favour of the workers involved, three in favour of the employers concerned, compromise settlements being reached in two cases. At the end of January, therefore, there were eight disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: boys' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; loggers, etc., Campbell River, B.C.; coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.; shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; knitting factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.; shirt factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; shingle weavers, Port Moody, B.C.; and furniture factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; and composers, Winnipeg, Man., March 13, 1933, one employer.

A strike of employees of an establishment in Toronto, manufacturing soap, etc., from December 4 to December 18, 1933, was reported too late for inclusion in the tables in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* but was noted in the text. The strikers demanded an increase in wages and union recognition. The employer reported that the strikers returned to work without changes in conditions, but the union reported that wage increases were agreed upon.

A minor dispute involving nine loggers at Duncan, B.C., for less than one day, December 28, 1933, has been recently reported. The workers demanded increases in wages, abolition of overtime work and improved camp conditions, but the employer replaced them.

A dispute during December, 1933, involving pulpwood cutters at Stave Falls, B.C., was noted in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. It appears that the cutters demanded a higher price per cord from the agent of the buyer who, therefore, secured wood elsewhere. A similar dispute occurred elsewhere in the same district in January.

A strike of 150 pulpwood cutters in one camp at Pullen, Ont., early in January has been reported in the press. Complete reports on the dispute have not been secured, but it appears that the employer called upon the police to deal with a number of employees who ceased work or were discharged and refused to leave the camp.

A dispute involving millinery workers and one employer in Toronto, Ont., has been reported in the press at the end of January. It appears that the establishment had been taken over by a new company which refused to operate under the conditions previously in force. The union picketed the establishment and the proprietor applied to the courts for an injunction against this but was refused. Particulars as to the dispute have not yet been received.

A dispute as to a wage increase demanded by approximately fifty employees in a furniture factory at Kitchener, Ont., was settled when a wage increase was given, the factory being closed from January 18 to January 22 to facilitate negotiations between the parties.

A minor strike, involving about one hundred ice cutters at Hudson Heights, P.Q., has been reported as occurring on January 22, when the men ceased work for one hour to secure increases in wages above the rates of \$2 to \$2.50 per day being paid. A compromise was reached.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**MILLINERY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute, which began on December 7, 1933 (not reported in the January issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, as information had not been received), was due to the discharge of a number of employees instead of the division of the work equally, as provided in the agreement. On January 24 work was resumed, an amendment to the agreement having been made, providing for a partial division of work until the expiration of the agreement.



## STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Dates, causes and results
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to January, 1933.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Boys' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	128	3,000	Commenced Nov. 3, 1933; for recognition of union and increased wages: untermi- nated.
Millinery workers, Toronto, Ont.....	60	1,000	Commenced Dec. 7, 1933; against alleged violation of union agreement <i>re</i> equal division of work; terminated Jan. 22, 1934; compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during January, 1934			
LOGGING—			
Loggers and pulpwood cutters, Chapleau District, Ont.....	50	50	Commenced Jan. 3, 1934; for increase in wage rates and improved working conditions; terminated Jan. 3, 1934; in favour of employer.
Loggers and pulpwood cutters, Chapleau District, Ont.....	500	3,000	Commenced Jan. 15, 1934; for increase in wage rates and improved conditions; terminated Jan. 31, 1934; in favour of employer.
Pulpwood cutters, Sault Ste. Marie District, Ont.....	70	140	Commenced Jan. 26, 1934; for increase in wage rates; terminated Jan. 27, 1934; in favour of employer.
Loggers, etc., Campbell River, B.C.....	75	300	Commenced Jan. 27, 1934; alleged discrimination for union activity; untermi- nated.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Minto, N.B.....	250	2,000	Commenced Jan. 2, 1934; for reduction to 8 hours "bank to bank"; terminated Jan. 10, 1934; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Minto, N.B.....	250	1,000	Commenced Jan. 24, 1934; for increased piece rates; terminated Jan. 27, 1934; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	650	650	Commenced Jan. 31, 1934; for increase in piece rates for longwall miners; untermi- nated.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	52	468	Commenced Jan. 22, 1934; for union recognition, increase in wages and reinstatement of worker; untermi- nated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Toronto, Ont.....	2,000	26,000	Commenced Jan. 15, 1934; for agreement with 40-hour week, union wage scale and unemployment fund; terminated Jan. 29, 1934; compromise.
Cap factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	15	90	Commenced Jan. 15, 1934; against alleged decrease in wages; terminated Jan. 20, 1934; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Toronto, Ont.....	1,500	6,750	Commenced Jan. 17, 1934; for increase in wages, reduction in hours and recognition of union; terminated Jan. 22, 1934; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloaks and suits), Montreal, P.Q.....	40	240	Commenced Jan. 19, 1934; alleged reduction in piece rates; terminated Jan. 24, 1934; in favour of workers.
Knitting factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	27	216	Commenced Jan. 23, 1934; against discharge of worker; untermi- nated.
Shirt factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	10	80	Commenced Jan. 23, 1934; for increase in wages; untermi- nated.

\* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1934\*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Dates, causes and results
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during January, 1934—<i>Con.</i></b>			
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Shingle weavers, Port Moody, B.C.....	20	400	Commenced Jan. 2, 1934; against lower wages; un-terminated.
Shingle weavers, Vancouver, B.C.....	125	1,500	Commenced Jan. 2, 1934; against reduction in wages; terminated Jan. 15, 1934; in favour of workers.
Furniture factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.....	130	780	Commenced Jan. 22, 1934; for union recognition and increase in wage rates; terminated Jan. 27, 1934; in favour of workers.
Furniture factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	12	90	Commenced Jan. 23, 1934; for union recognition and wage increase; un-terminated.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Button factory workers, To- ronto, Ont.....	16	40	Commenced Jan. 22, 1934; for increase in wages and reduction in hours; terminated Jan. 24, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>SERVICE—</i>			
<i>Business and Personal—</i>			
Restaurant workers, Toronto, Ont.....	50	150	Commenced Jan. 18, 1934; for increase in wages, shorter hours and recognition of union; terminated Jan. 20, 1934; in favour of workers.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, CHAPLEAU DISTRICT, ONT.**—A number of employees in one camp ceased work on January 3 for one day, nearly all resuming work on the same conditions as before. Later, January 15, a larger number in several camps of the same employer ceased work, demanding higher wages and improved working conditions. The camps continued to be operated by the remaining employees and by the end of the month those strikers who had not resumed work had been replaced. Early in February the approaches to the camps were reported to be still picketed.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT, ONT.**—Demanding an increase in the piece rate, namely, \$2 per single cord instead of \$1.75, seventy pulpwood cutters in one camp operating 150 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie ceased work on January 26. On January 29 the strikers returned to work, their demands not being conceded.

**LOGGERS, CAMPBELL RIVER, B.C.**—A number of employees ceased work on January 27 following the laying off of a number of fallers and buckers. The employer stated that more trees than required were being cut and the union stated that men were dismissed as a result of union activity to secure recognition of the union, increases in wages and lower

rates for board, 400 men being involved. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

**COAL MINERS, MINTO, N.B.**—Employees in the mines of one company ceased work on January 2 and again on January 24. In the first case the demand was for eight hours in the mine "bank to bank" instead of eight hours actual working time "at the face," the dispute being as to the interpretation of a change in the provincial mining laws (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1933, page 1169). In the second case contract miners demanded higher piece rates. Through the intervention of the provincial authorities work was resumed in a few days in each case, the contentions of the employees being upheld.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS AND SUITS), TORONTO, ONT.**—Approximately 2,000 employees in from sixty to seventy establishments ceased work on January 15, demanding a union agreement providing for the forty-hour week, with a scale of wages higher than those being paid, and a contribution by employers of 2½ per cent of the pay roll to an unemployment fund. Agreements in a number of the establishments expired in January and these had provided for the forty-four hour week. The union alleged



that some employees were working as much as sixty hours per week and receiving low wages per hour. The employers organized as the Industrial Council of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers and on January 29 reached a settlement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union providing for the closed union shop, equal division of work, the forty-four-hour week, overtime only with the consent of the union, minimum wage rates with increases for certain classes, piece rates to be settled by shop chairmen and price committees. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees, members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, ceased work on January 17 in approximately seventy establishments, demanding union recognition, a reduction in hours from fifty per week to forty-four, increases in wages, and other changes in working conditions. The five day week of forty hours was originally demanded. About forty-five of the employers signed agreements individually with the union providing for the forty-four week, establishment of minimum rates for various classes of workers, shop committees, no work to be done in contract shops, etc., and work was resumed by most of the strikers on January 22. At the end of the month the union stated that work had been resumed in all but two establishments. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKS AND SUITS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Approximately forty workers employed in one establishment ceased work on January 19, in protest against a reduction in the piece rates provided for in the agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in 1933. As a result of negotiations between representatives of the union and the employer, work was resumed on January 25, the reduction being withdrawn.

**KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—To secure the reinstatement of two workers discharged for cause, a number of employees in one establishment ceased work on January 23, 1934. Some of the employees had not joined in the dispute and with these and certain new workers the employer is stated to have continued operations, but no termination had been reported at the end of the month.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Employees in one plant struck for union wages on January 15, alleging that the piece rates for operators on certain lines had been

reduced. Work was resumed January 22, an agreement providing for increases having been reached.

**SHIRT FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Eleven members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, employed by one firm, ceased work on January 23 to enforce a demand for a fifteen per cent increase in piece rates and certain changes in working conditions. Negotiations between the parties involved failed to result in a settlement by the end of the month.

**SHINGLE WEAVERS, PORT MOODY, B.C.**—Employees in one establishment, reported by the employer as numbering 12 and by the union as numbering 20, ceased work on January 2, in protest against a reduction in wages. It appears that for work on shingles for export to the United States wages and hours of labour were in accordance with conditions in that country (seven hours per day) and that for work on shingles sold in Canada piece rates and hourly wages were lower (10 cents per hour for labourers) with eight hours per day. The shingle weavers' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, demanded the same conditions for all work. The employer offered the same pay for eight hours on work for the Canadian market as paid for seven hours for the United States market. This was refused but some of the workers returned and others were partially replaced. The union had not called off the strike at the end of the month.

**SHINGLE WEAVERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on January 2 against a reduction in the wage scale, resuming work on January 16, their demands being conceded.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.**—Employees ceased work about January 22 to secure increases in wages and recognition of the Furniture and Woodworkers' Industrial Union. It is reported that work was resumed after an agreement was negotiated on January 29 between union representatives and the employer providing for the forty-four hour week, four hours overtime to be worked at regular rates of pay, with time and one-quarter rates thereafter; a minimum rate of 20 cents per hour for boys (under 21 years of age), for other employees; unskilled 28 cents per hour, semi-skilled 35 cents, skilled 40 cents.

**BUTTON FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on January 22 demanding increases in wages, namely \$8.50 to \$10 per week of forty-four hour instead of \$5.50-\$7.50 per week of fifty-two hours. It is reported that work was re-

sumed on January 24, an agreement having been reached with the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, providing for these terms, the employer putting up a bond as a guarantee that the agreement would be carried out.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in four restaurants in the Spadina Avenue district ceased work January 18, demanding increases in wages, namely \$8 to \$15 per week with board, instead of \$3 to \$10, and

reduction in hours to nine and ten per day instead of nine to fifteen. Before the strike a number of establishments had conceded these terms and signed agreements with the union, the Restaurant and Hotel Employees' Local of the Food Workers' Industrial Union of Canada. Work was resumed on January 20 when the proprietors of the establishments involved individually signed similar agreements. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

## RECENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in other countries is on page 131 of this issue. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

Preliminary figures for the year 1933 show the number of disputes beginning in the year as 358, involving 138,500 workers with a time loss of 1,053,000 working days for the year.

Of the 358 disputes beginning in 1933, 38 were over demands for increases in wages, 59 over proposed reductions in wages, 90 over other wage questions, 4 over questions as to working hours, 90 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 46 over other questions of working arrangements, 24 over questions of trade union principle and 7 were over other causes including sympathetic disputes.

The table given below as shown by the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* is a classification of the disputes for the year by the industries in which they occurred.

The number of disputes beginning in December was 21 and 8 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 29 disputes in progress during the month, involving 7,200 workers with a time loss of 46,000 working days. Of the 21 disputes beginning in December, 12 were over wages questions, 4 over the employment of particular classes or persons and 5 over other questions as to working arrangements. Settlements were reached in 18 disputes, of which 4 were in favour of workers, 8 in favour of employers, 6 ended in compromises. In addition, in the case of two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING 1933

Industry Group	Number of disputes beginning in 1933	Number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress
Fishing and agriculture...	112	72,300	446,000
Coal mining.....	5	500	9,000
Other mining and quarrying.....	12	800	8,000
Brick, pottery, glass, etc.....	19	8,500	28,000
Engineering.....	7	600	2,000
Shipbuilding.....	41	6,600	84,000
Other metal.....	16	3,400	52,000
Cotton.....	28	3,900	24,000
Other textile.....	21	2,500	6,000
Clothing.....	28	2,700	37,000
Woodworking, furniture manufacture, etc.....	4	3,300	27,000
Paper, printing, etc.....	20	1,300	9,000
Building, public works contracting, etc.....	30	27,100	272,000
Transport.....	4	400	2,000
Commerce, distribution and finance.....	11	4,600	47,000
Other.....			
Total.....	358	138,500	1,053,000

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in November was 43 and 61 were still in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 30,825 and the time loss for the month, 1,365,362 working days.

A strike of several thousand anthracite coal miners belonging to a newly formed union began January 15 to secure union recognition and other demands.

Mayor F. H. Avery of St. Catharines recently sent a questionnaire to the managers of the various industries and banks in the city, in order to learn from them the prospects of business for the coming year. He received twenty-four replies, all indicating increased activities. Several of the factories were working full time with complete staffs, and in some enlargements of plants were being planned.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING THE YEAR 1933

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada in 1933, as well as the number of workers involved and the amount of time loss, showed some increase over the previous year, due chiefly to a number of strikes involving relatively large numbers of clothing factory workers and loggers. Increases in wages and the standardization of working conditions under union agreements were the chief objects in these strikes, which to a great extent were successful. Nearly two-thirds of the time loss for the year occurred in ten important disputes, each having over 10,000 man working days time loss, four of these being in logging in the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, three in clothing factories in Montreal and Toronto, one in a textile fac-

tory in Hespeler, Ont., one in a copper mine and smelter at Anyox, B.C., and one in furniture factories at Stratford, Ont. These also involved half of the total number of workers participating in strikes and lockouts during the year.

The accompanying table of strikes and lockouts in Canada from 1901 to 1933, inclusive, gives figures as to all disputes, as to coal mining separately, and for those in industries other than coal mining. For many of the years the figures for coal mining account for very large percentages of the numbers of employees involved and of the time loss incurred. It will be observed that since 1925 the figures for coal mines have been comparatively small.

TABLE I.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1933

Year	Number of disputes beginning during the year	Disputes in existence during year										
		All Industries				Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining			
		Number of disputes	Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	
1901.....	97	92	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768	
1902.....	124	125	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181	
1903.....	171	175	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518	
1904.....	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098	
1905.....	95	96	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368	
1906.....	149	150	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654	
1907.....	183	188	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318	
1908.....	72	76	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971	
1909.....	88	90	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483	
1910.....	94	101	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324	
1911.....	99	100	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764	
1912.....	179	181	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546	
1913.....	143	152	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229	
1914.....	58	63	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050	
1915.....	62	63	120	11,395	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135	
1916.....	118	120	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427	
1917.....	158	160	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625	
1918.....	228	230	782	79,743	847,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246	
1919.....	332	336	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283	
1920.....	310	322	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604	
1921.....	159	168	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596	
1922.....	89	104	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113	
1923.....	77	86	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211	
1924.....	64	70	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,199	205,570	
1925.....	86	87	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005	
1926.....	75	77	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408	
1927.....	72	74	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737	
1928.....	96	98	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212	
1929.....	88	90	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275	
1930.....	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614	
1931.....	86	88	266	10,738	204,238	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715	
1932.....	111	116	497	23,390	255,000	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234	
1933.....	122	125	617	26,558	317,547	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528	
Total.....		4,055	* 4,180	* 21,930	*1,043,189	23,642,530	*453	*279,845	9,152,720	*3,729	*763,344	14,489,810

\*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

### Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analysing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The annual review for 1930 appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, included summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uniformity throughout the whole period were also made.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time of their occurrence. During 1933 there were 16 such disputes, involving 228 employees, making a time loss of 84 working days.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees directly involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly involved, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. The figures in the tables as to workers are therefore the number of those directly involved. In recent years, when the information is available, the number indirectly affected has been shown in footnotes to Table X.

The statistical tables do not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor disputes (previously recorded) as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to the following disputes of this nature carried over from 1932.

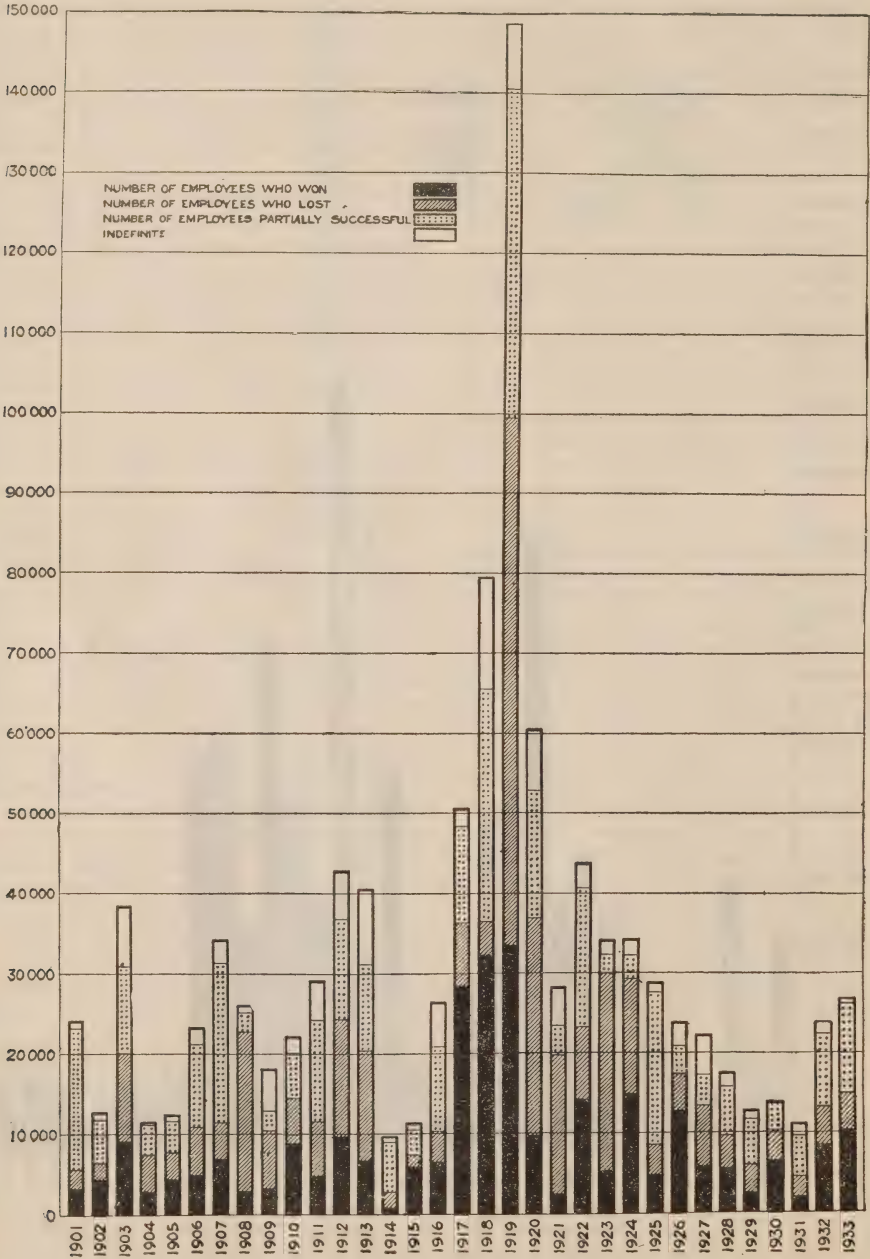
The following is the list of those which were carried over from 1932 but were called off or lapsed during 1933: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commenced March 23, 1931, one employer, lapsed by November, 1933; composers, Regina, Sask., commenced November 21, 1931, one employer, lapsed in June, 1933; motion picture projectionists, Winnipeg, Man., commenced February 27, 1932, one employer, lapsed during December, 1933; and shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., commenced December 9, 1932, one employer, called off by the union on February 5, 1933. The following were still on record at the end of 1933: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., commenced May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., commenced July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., commenced April, 15, 1932, one employer; and composers, Winnipeg, Man., commenced March 13, 1933, one employer.





RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1933

NUMBER OF  
EMPLOYEES





### Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in Mining considerable time loss occurred in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925, while in 1932, an increase over the previous six years appears. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately.

In Metal Manufacturing considerable time loss appeared in 1919 and 1920. In Construction considerable time loss appeared only in 1912 and 1919. In Transportation, etc., there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. There also occurred considerable time loss in Clothing, etc. (including textiles, furs, boots and shoes, leather, etc.) in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1925 and 1926, with an appreciable amount in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933. The time loss in Other Manufacturing was large in 1901, due to a lock-out of cigarmakers at Montreal; and in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, due to the prolonged disputes of job printers to secure the forty-four hour week. In 1931 and 1932 a number of disputes in sawmills caused appreciable time loss. Logging, included under Other Industries, showed considerable time loss in 1933, as in 1919, 1920, 1928 and 1929.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923. In 1919, a large percentage of the workers who were unsuccessful were involved in the general strike at Winnipeg and in general strikes in other localities in sympathy with it.

### Review of Disputes by Industries, 1933

**AGRICULTURE.**—The only strike in this industry reported in recent years occurred when on September 9 twelve hundred hop pickers in the Chilliwack district in the Fraser valley in British Columbia, ceased work demanding higher wages, piece rates, and improved working conditions, work being resumed the following day when the demands were substantially conceded.

**LOGGING.**—One-third of the total time loss for the year was due to disputes in this industry, occurring chiefly during November and

December in the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec. Workers in numerous camps from Fort Frances, Ont., to Saguenay, P.Q., ceased work demanding increases in piece rates and monthly rates of wages, reductions in rates for board and improvements in conditions. In the principal districts, around Port Arthur, Ont., and near Cochrane, Ont., monthly rates were raised to \$35 with board instead of a scale of \$26 and up with board, and the rate for board for piece workers was reduced to 75 cents per day, piece rates being adjusted upward. Agreements as to wages and working conditions were signed with representatives of the workers, providing also for recognition of camp committees to deal with grievances. In June a strike in the Thunder Bay district involving several camps resulted in a settlement as to conditions for the summer season.

**FISHING AND TRAPPING.**—A strike of salmon fishermen off Vancouver Island in May and June in sympathy with fishermen in the adjacent State of Washington, U.S.A., involved a relatively small number of men as the majority did not participate. The object of the strike was to reduce the supply of fish on the United States market during the strike there, which was substantially successful.

**MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.**—The principal dispute in this industry involved copper miners and smelter workers at Anyox, B.C., attempting to secure the restoration of previous wage reductions and lower rates for house rent and board. Some of the strikers were replaced and the others returned to work after a time but the employers reduced rent and rates for board somewhat. None of the coal mining disputes affected large numbers of employers for any prolonged period except at East Coulee and Wayne, Alta., where a number ceased work late in the spring against wage reductions following a reduction made in the mines in the neighbouring Drumheller district by agreement. As the mines operate very little during the summer months these disputes remained unsettled until the autumn. Two cessations of mining due to the insolvency of the operating companies at Sydney Mines and Stellarton, N.S., in April and November respectively are not included in the record, but are shown in a footnote to the list of disputes, Table X.

**MANUFACTURING.**—The principal disputes involved clothing factory workers at Montreal and Toronto and furniture workers in Stratford and Toronto. Cloak and suit workers in Montreal and Toronto ceased work in February to secure agreements providing for union

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1933, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
1,000 and over.....	6	4.8	11,800	44.4	134,500	42.3
500 and under 1,000.....	8	6.4	5,250	19.8	77,750	24.5
100 and under 500.....	33	26.4	6,912	26.0	83,527	26.3
50 and under 100.....	25	20.0	1,592	6.0	13,562	4.3
10 and under 50.....	36	28.8	877	3.3	7,259	2.3
Under 10.....	17	13.6	127	0.5	949	0.3
Total.....	125	100.0	26,558	100.0	317,547	100.0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1933, BY TIME LOSS

Number of man-working days lost	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
50,000 and over.....	10	8.0	13,600	51.2	207,000	65.2
10,000 and under 50,000.....	32	25.6	8,749	32.9	93,105	29.3
1,000 and under 10,000.....	11	8.8	1,084	4.1	7,827	2.5
500 and under 1,000.....	38	30.4	2,228	8.4	8,225	2.6
100 and under 500.....	34	27.2	897	3.4	1,390	0.4
Under 100.....						
Total.....	125	100.0	26,558	100.0	317,547	100.0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1933, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Unterminated and carried over from previous year.....	5	4.0	400	1.5	10,800	3.4
25 days and over.....	18	14.4	6,493	24.4	156,170	49.2
20 days and under 25.....	8	6.4	3,714	14.0	43,340	15.2
15 days and under 20.....	6	4.8	1,584	6.0	23,592	7.4
10 days and under 15.....	13	10.4	2,380	9.0	30,193	9.5
5 days and under 10.....	38	30.4	7,491	28.2	41,787	13.2
Under 5 days.....	37	29.6	4,496	16.9	6,665	2.1
Total.....	125	100.0	26,558	100.0	317,547	100.0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1933, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia.....	9	7.2	1,696	6.4	17,520	5.5
Prince Edward Island.....						
New Brunswick.....	3	2.4	103	0.4	496	0.2
Quebec.....	22	17.6	9,583	36.1	69,471	21.8
Ontario.....	48	38.4	11,134	41.9	187,121	58.9
Manitoba.....	17	13.6	404	1.5	1,073	0.3
Saskatchewan.....						
Alberta.....	11	8.8	1,235	4.6	14,474	4.6
British Columbia.....	15	12.0	2,403	9.1	27,392	8.7
Yukon Territory.....						
Interprovincial.....						
Total.....	125	100.0	26,558	100.0	317,547	100.0



wages and working conditions with the forty hour week and an unemployment fund, the two latter not being conceded. Men's clothing factory workers in Montreal ceased work in September to secure union agreements with the various establishments, in which they were substantially successful. A strike of textile factory workers at Hespeler, Ont., in December in protest against changes in working conditions alleged to affect earnings was unsuccessful. A strike of chesterfield factory workers at Toronto in August, affecting twelve establishments, was successful, union agreements being signed providing for higher wages and the forty-four hour week. A similar strike of furniture workers at Stratford the following month was partially successful, certain wage increases being granted and the forty-four hour week but with straight time rates of wages for overtime up to fifty hours. Recognition of shop committees was also secured.

Disturbances in connection with picketing in this dispute, and in a strike of produce plant employees in progress at the same time, resulted in the stationing of military forces in the locality during the strikes on the requisition of the provincial authorities.

**CONSTRUCTION.**—The disputes in the industry involved small numbers of employers as well as of workers and for short periods in most cases, very little work being in progress.

**TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.**—A strike of coal handlers at Montreal in June against a decrease in wages was settled in a few days. Strikes of employees in the garage of a bus company at Calgary and in a cold storage plant at Winnipeg were terminated in a short time.

**TRADE.**—A strike of poultry dressers in a produce establishment at Stratford, Ont., from September to November caused a relatively

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1933, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
<b>Agriculture</b> .....	1	0.8	1,200	4.5	1,500	0.5
<b>Lodging</b> .....	14	11.2	5,353	20.5	105,190	33.1
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....	1	0.8	250	0.9	6,500	2.0
<b>*Mining, etc.</b> .....	22	17.6	3,428	12.9	47,019	14.8
<b>*Electric Light and Power</b> .....						
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	65	52.0	15,549	58.6	150,594	47.4
Vegetable foods, etc.	6	4.8	88	0.3	423	0.1
Tobacco and liquors.....						
Rubber products.....						
Animal foods.....						
Boots and shoes (leather).....	2	1.6	125	0.5	705	0.2
Fur, leather and other animal products.....	9	7.2	888	3.3	8,630	2.7
Textiles, clothing, etc.	35	28.0	12,933	48.7	108,210	34.4
Pulp and paper.....						
Printing and publishing.....	1	0.8	16	0.1	50	0.0
Other wood products.....	8	6.4	1,141	4.3	29,830	9.4
Metal products.....	1	0.8	150	0.6	1,800	0.6
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.	1	0.8	8	0.0	96	0.0
Miscellaneous products.....	2	1.6	200	0.8	850	0.3
<b>*Construction</b> .....	12	9.6	274	1.0	3,224	1.0
Buildings and structures.....	9	7.2	164	0.6	2,456	0.8
Railway.....						
Shipbuilding.....	1	0.8	20	0.1	40	0.0
*Bridge.....	2	1.6	90	0.3	730	0.2
Highway.....						
Canal, harbour, waterway.....						
Other.....						
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b> .....	3	2.4	322	1.2	875	0.3
Steam railways.....						
Electric railways.....						
Water transportation.....	1	0.8	300	1.1	750	0.3
Local transportation.....	1	0.8	13	0.1	25	0.0
Telegrams and telephones.....						
*Electricity and gas.....						
Other.....	1	0.8	9	0.0	100	0.0
<b>Trade</b> .....	4	3.2	98	0.4	2,383	0.8
<b>Finance</b> .....						
<b>Service</b> .....	3	2.4	54	0.2	260	0.1
*Public administration.....	1	0.8	41	0.2	80	0.0
Recreational.....	1	0.8	6	0.0	30	0.0
Custom and repair.....						
Business and personal.....	1	0.8	7	0.0	150	0.1
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....						
<b>Total</b> .....	125	100.0	26,558	100.0	317,547	100.0

\*The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

large time loss and occurred at the same time as a strike of furniture factory workers in the same locality. Three disputes in Winnipeg involving rag pickers, teamsters and truck drivers, hauling wood, were of short duration.

**SERVICE.**—A strike of restaurant employees in Vancouver, B.C., in August lasted one month. The other disputes in this group were of brief duration.

### Analysis of Statistics, 1933

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903 and 1929. The approximate number of employers involved in all industries as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures reveals that a few disputes in coal mining in some years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Table II gives an analysis by number of workers involved and shows that 14 of the disputes involved 64 per cent of the total number of workers participating in disputes during the year and caused 67 per cent of the time loss, and that the remaining 111 disputes did not involve large numbers of employees or long periods in most cases.

Table III gives an analysis by time loss in man working days and shows that ten disputes involving 13,600 workers, or more than one half of the total number involved during the year, resulted in over 65 per cent of the total time loss; that 72 disputes causing less than 500 working days time loss in each case resulted in but three per cent of the total time loss for the year.

Table IV gives an analysis by duration, that is the number of working days each dispute was in progress, and shows that approximately half the time loss for the year was due to 18 disputes lasting 25 days or over, these involving almost 25 per cent of the total number of workers for the year; also that 28 per cent of the workers involved were parties to disputes of less than 10 days duration.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows that Ontario had the largest number of disputes, workers involved and time loss, in each case not far from half of the total for the Dominion; Quebec having somewhat smaller percentages in each case, followed by British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Manitoba had a relatively large number of disputes but these involved few workers and relatively little time loss.

Table VI, an analysis by industries shows that nearly half of the time loss for the year occurred in manufacturing, chiefly in textile and clothing factories with a substantial proportion in the wood products group. Logging and mining, however, also showed considerable time loss. A strike of copper miners and smelter workers at Anyox, B.C. in February and March was the first in metal mining for some years. In construction, the numbers of disputes and of workers involved were the lowest in many years. One of the rare strikes in agriculture was recorded, namely that of hop pickers in British Columbia. Since 1901, there have been only four previously recorded, namely 2 strikes of hop pickers in British Columbia in 1905, one in 1921 and a strike of tobacco workers in Ontario in 1921.

Table VII gives an analysis by causes and results and shows that the principal causes in 78 out of the 125 disputes of the year, involving about 20,000 workers out of a total of 26,000, were in regard to wages, 20 of these being against decreases, the others being in regard to wage increases, or increases accompanied by other changes, usually to secure union recognition or agreements. In results, the number of workers who won their demands substantially or were partially successful greatly exceeded the number who were unsuccessful.

Table VIII, an analysis by industries and method of settlement, shows that out of the total of 125 disputes, 72 were settled by direct negotiations and that these involved a large percentage of the total number of workers participating in disputes. Fifteen strikes and lockouts were settled by conciliation, usually that of officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The arbitration in the one instance of settlement by this method was under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act. Of the four disputes, shown under "indefinite or unterminated," two were unterminated at the end of the year, and two were terminated without definite settlement, in one case, affecting a coal mine, operations were discontinued, and in the other case, a pulpwood camp, work was carried on without the strikers who formed a small percentage of the workers.

*(Continued on page 180)*



TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1933, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or Object	In favour of workers			In favour of employers			Compromise or partially successful			Indefinite or untermiated			Total		
	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Work-ers affected	Time loss in man working days
WAGES—															
Increase in wages.....	6	5,395	22,749	11	1,759	35,342	11	2,897	59,412				28	10,051	117,503
Decrease in wages.....	7	1,713	14,412	8	383	6,610	5	762	5,126				20	2,888	26,148
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	2	184	1,399	1	50	400	1	52	32				4	286	1,811
Increase in wages and other changes.....	12	1,535	10,117	3	200	2,650	9	5,048	85,780	2	138	6,096	26	6,921	104,643
HOURS OF LABOUR—															
Shorter hours.....	1	30	15										1	30	15
Longer hours.....															
OTHER CAUSES AFFECTING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS.....	4	120	382	5	1,713	20,983	4	640	6,700				13	2,483	28,065
UNIONISM—															
Recognition of union.....	1	8	16	5	105	561							6	113	577
Employment of union members only (a).....	2	26	65	3	40	414							7	240	699
Discharge of workers for union activity.....	2	77	242	2	25	400	2	174	100				4	102	642
Union jurisdiction.....															
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions.....	1	500	5,500	1	9	75	1	1,800	20,000	1	60	1,200	4	2,369	26,775
Other union questions.....															
DISCHARGE OF WORKERS (b) (c).....	3	218	715				1	70	35				4	288	750
EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS (b).....															
SYMPATHETIC.....	2	297	6,542	1	14	100							3	271	6,642
UNCLASSIFIED.....	3	256	1,497	1	170	340				1	120	1,440	5	546	3,277
TOTAL.....	46	10,329	63,641	41	4,468	67,875	34	11,443	177,295	4	318	8,736	125	26,558	317,547

(a) Including employment of members of one union only. (b) Other than in connection with union questions. (c) Including refusal to reinstate.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1933, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or untruncated		Total	
	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers	Dis-putes	Work-ers
Agriculture.....	1	1,200													1	1,200
Logging.....	7	2,578	2	1,640				1	800	3	325	1	40	14	5,383	
Fishing and Trapping.....								1	250					1	250	
Mining, etc.....	7	1,161	8	1,322				4	400	2	425	1	120	22	3,428	
Manufacturing.....	44	12,753	4	128	1	800		10	1,567	4	111	2	190	65	15,549	
*Clothing, etc.....	31	11,338	2	69	1	800		7	1,454	3	96	2	190	46	13,946	
Metal.....	1	150												1	150	
Other.....	12	1,865	2	59				8	113	1	16			18	1,453	
Construction.....	9	156	1	80				2	38					12	274	
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	1	300								2	22			3	322	
Trade.....	3	89						1	9					4	98	
Finance.....																
Service.....								1	41	2	12			3	54	
Miscellaneous.....																
Total.....	72	18,237	15	3,170	1	800		20	3,105	13	896	4	350	125	26,558	

\*Textiles, clothing, etc.; Furs, leather and other animal products; Boots and shoes (leather).



TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1923-1933, BY MONTHS

Month	Number of disputes beginning in month											
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
January.....	5	3	11	7	2	6	5	5	7	7	5	
February.....	4	5	10	6	4	5	1	4	6	13	6	
March.....	6	3	7	8	2	8	11	3	4	3	7	
April.....	15	7	5	6	8	11	8	8	9	4	4	
May.....	18	4	9	8	14	11	21	9	7	7	13	
June.....	11	17	13	8	8	10	12	8	8	11	9	
July.....	5	4	7	12	5	9	4	1	4	20	7	
August.....	4	6	6	4	4	14	8	1	6	6	18	
September.....	2	7	5	6	4	4	6	12	12	8	17	
October.....	3	3	4	4	12	9	7	8	7	11	10	
November.....	3	2	7	3	6	8	3	4	7	10	18	
December.....	1	3	2	3	3	1	2	4	8	11	8	
Year.....	77	64	86	75	72	96	88	67	86	111	122	

Month	Number of disputes in existence during month											
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
January.....	14	9	12	9	4	8	7	5	9	12	8	
February.....	16	13	13	10	6	8	6	6	9	18	8	
March.....	16	9	14	15	7	11	14	4	6	9	12	
April.....	23	12	14	14	11	15	13	11	12	9	4	
May.....	32	10	17	12	18	18	24	12	14	13	15	
June.....	24	24	22	11	15	20	17	10	14	16	13	
July.....	17	16	18	15	11	19	8	6	9	29	9	
August.....	15	14	15	10	10	20	9	3	11	17	21	
September.....	13	10	11	9	8	11	10	12	17	15	23	
October.....	12	8	8	8	17	15	9	10	17	16	13	
November.....	11	3	11	8	11	16	7	6	12	12	20	
December.....	9	3	7	4	9	11	6	8	14	12	16	
Year.....	*86	*70	*87	*77	*74	*98	*90	*67	*88	*116	*125	

Month	Number of workers involved in new disputes											
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
January.....	971	13,885	1,448	626	108	314	970	2,169	688	665	388	
February.....	2,930	905	2,834	1,893	313	734	150	1,107	1,756	3,422	4,446	
March.....	327	103	12,170	690	380	955	1,152	1,592	1,255	679	1,234	
April.....	2,652	8,299	989	720	1,511	1,445	2,046	2,899	588	50	370	
May.....	2,311	177	1,233	3,739	5,296	2,924	4,006	1,694	282	564	1,395	
June.....	5,159	5,340	3,653	557	1,450	2,891	658	1,005	637	3,129	2,770	
July.....	14,558	867	947	10,220	2,989	725	133	45	437	4,248	1,278	
August.....	998	2,020	560	1,862	5,845	5,451	918	40	679	3,089	2,204	
September.....	35	765	716	1,606	1,165	268	761	2,990	3,498	2,422	6,622	
October.....	1,622	251	317	1,535	2,844	1,243	989	825	759	916	424	
November.....	118	78	3,947	184	259	513	116	1,884	477	930	4,153	
December.....	350	125	105	57	104	28	773	128	732	2,824	1,064	
Year.....	32,031	32,815	28,919	23,689	22,264	17,491	12,672	13,768	10,658	22,938	26,348	

Month	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence											
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
January.....	2,431	14,538	1,331	823	170	444	794	2,169	768	1,117	598	
February.....	4,271	13,038	3,066	2,080	350	889	1,218	2,969	2,066	3,630	4,521	
March.....	1,148	1,024	11,891	1,032	503	1,095	1,508	1,598	1,635	1,395	2,030	
April.....	2,888	8,723	12,156	924	1,980	1,823	2,369	386	1,292	1,350	370	
May.....	3,643	7,996	13,746	4,018	5,731	3,385	5,106	1,836	1,184	1,823	1,580	
June.....	6,151	12,238	14,871	3,214	2,081	4,027	803	1,190	1,068	4,006	3,097	
July.....	17,251	7,535	13,458	10,924	3,342	3,333	370	196	836	6,291	1,884	
August.....	2,236	8,389	13,430	4,326	6,194	4,682	957	66	847	4,612	2,603	
September.....	2,997	6,822	1,297	2,827	2,016	533	1,123	2,990	3,694	3,458	6,996	
October.....	2,149	4,898	705	2,544	3,623	1,930	847	2,240	3,044	2,388	1,101	
November.....	1,108	353	4,445	1,133	1,633	1,440	738	2,000	1,681	980	4,718	
December.....	893	125	1,802	198	301	277	1,684	723	1,258	2,854	3,902	
Year.....	*34,261	*34,310	*28,949	*23,834	*22,299	*17,581	*12,946	*13,768	*10,738	*23,390	*26,558	

Month	Time loss in man-working days for all disputes in existence											
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
January.....	42,795	199,854	4,115	8,321	1,255	5,229	8,319	7,254	7,558	8,280	6,250	
February.....	38,162	178,364	24,061	13,296	4,780	3,143	21,760	14,360	10,431	10,452	54,730	
March.....	26,843	9,335	158,558	12,651	6,205	6,476	3,723	7,049	25,026	15,969	15,692	
April.....	26,278	138,435	195,536	8,554	13,042	20,907	24,288	3,616	19,314	28,517	2,270	
May.....	38,515	134,133	194,359	48,497	27,257	34,733	39,152	9,293	14,045	30,565	11,798	
June.....	39,520	158,254	211,863	33,589	14,430	24,901	6,231	4,007	17,724	40,186	37,500	
July.....	304,400	130,401	211,543	50,710	12,187	21,380	1,279	2,152	5,627	40,186	9,090	
August.....	25,352	128,366	97,679	25,350	13,205	30,974	2,417	529	9,192	51,815	17,285	
September.....	26,248	121,514	24,411	18,001	10,700	10,285	11,645	13,138	22,907	7,992	38,274	
October.....	45,761	88,850	8,364	33,294	35,415	30,481	7,858	9,931	35,450	9,554	18,141	
November.....	37,376	5,933	38,397	13,533	10,858	20,938	12,529	11,807	21,315	2,338	51,040	
December.....	20,500	1,615	24,395	805	3,236	14,765	12,879	8,661	15,649	9,146	65,477	
Year.....	671,750	1,295,054	1,193,281	266,601	152,570	224,212	152,080	91,797	204,238	255,000	317,547	

\*These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1933

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time lost, man-working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
AGRICULTURE— Hop pickers.....	Fraser Valley, B.C.	For increased wages and improved working conditions	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Sept. 9.....	Sept. 10....	1	1,200	1,500	1½
								1,200	1,500	
Logging— Pulpwood cutters.....	Three Nations and Hoyle, Ont.	For increased wages and reduction in rates for board	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Dec. 8, 1932	Jan. 24, 1933	1	125	2,000	18
Tie cutters.....	Atikokan, Ont.....	For increased wages, improved working conditions and union recognition	Replacement.....	In favour of employer	Feb. 20.....	Mar. 13.....	1	40	500	18
Loggers.....	Hillcrest, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer	May 12.....	May 15.....	1	60*	120	2
Pulpwood cutters.....	Thunder Bay district, Ont.	For increase in piece rates and reduction in rates for board, etc.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 5.....	June 21.....	6	1,300	18,000	14
Loggers.....	Sproat Lake, B.C..	For improved working conditions	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Sept. 14.....	Sept. 21.....	1	20	120	6
Pulpwood cutters.....	Onion Lake, Ont....	For improved camp conditions	Conciliation, civic authorities, Port Arthur	Compromise.....	Sept. 15.....	Sept. 26....	1	140	1,000	8
Pulpwood cutters.....	Kapuskasing, Ont..	For increased wages, reduced rate for board, and recognition of camp committees	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Nov. 1.....	Nov. 8.....	1	450	2,900	6½
Pulpwood cutters, etc.....	Thunder Bay district, Ont.	For increased wages reduced rate for board and improved camp conditions	Conciliation, Mayor of Port Arthur	Compromise.....	Nov. 1.....	Dec. 18.....	8	1,500*	48,000	40
Pulpwood cutters.....	Hearst, Ont.....	For increased wages, reduction in hours and rate for board, and recognition of camp committees	Negotiations.....	Compromise; some increase in piece rates, reduction in board and recognition of camp committees	Nov. 8.....	Nov. 27....	1	123	1,900	15½
Pulpwood cutters.....	Cochrane district, Ont.	For increased wages, reduction in hours and rate for board, and recognition of camp committees	Negotiations.....	Compromise; some increase in piece rates, reduction in board and recognition of camp committees	Nov. 13.....	Dec. 16.....	1	500	10,000	29
Pulpwood cutters.....	Saguenay district, P.Q.	For increase in piece rates	Indefinite.....	In favour of employer	Nov. 20.....	Nov. 27....	1	40	200	6
Loggers.....	Fort Frances, Ont..	For increased wages and improved camp conditions	Replacement.....	In favour of employer	Nov. 26....	Dec. 31 (b) (d)	1	240	6,000	29
Pulpwood cutters.....	Rouyn district, P.Q.	For increased wages....	Return of workers...er	In favour of employer	Nov. 27.....	Dec. 18.....	1	800**	14,000	18



Loggers.....	Timmins, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er	Dec. 4.....	Dec. 15.....	1	45	450	10
								5,383	105,100	
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Fishermen, salmon.....	Vancouver Island, B.C.....	In sympathy with sal- mon fishermen on strike in Washington, U.S.A., for higher prices	Return of workers..	In favour of workers	May 16.....	June 16.....	3	250	6,500	27
								250	6,500	
Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—(a) Coal miners.....	Princeton, B.C.....	For a 10% increase in wages (restoration of previous scale), union recognition and other changes	Return of workers..	In favour of employ- er	Nov. 30, 1932	Feb. 8, 1933	1	60	1,500	31
		To secure equal division of work in two colli- eries	Conciliation, Pro- vincial Deputy Minister of Mines	Compromise.....	Jan. 5.....	Jan. 14.....	1	200	1,600	8
Coal miners.....	River Hebert, N.S.....	Non-payment of wages..	Conciliation, Pro- vincial Chief In- spectors of Mines	In favour of workers	Jan. 9.....	Jan. 16.....	1	125	750	6
Coal miners.....	East Coulee, Alta.....	Decreases in wage rates and unsatisfactory working conditions	Replacement.....	In favour of em- ployer	Jan. 23.....	Mar. 31 (b)	1	25	1,200	58
	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	For 50¢ per day increase in wages and 20% re- duction in rates charg- ed for board and lodg- ing	Replacement and re- turn of workers	In favour of employ- er (board and rent reduced)	Feb. 1.....	Mar. 27. (b) (i)	1	400*	14,000	46
Copper miners and smelter men	Anyox, B.C.....	For an equal distribution of work in two colli- eries	Conciliation, Prov- incial Secretary of Labour	Compromise; also arrangement for co-operative oper- ation of second mine	Feb. 3.....	Feb. 27.....	1	200	4,000	20
Coal miners.....	River Hebert, N.S.....	Non-payment of wages..	Conciliation; Prov- incial Inspector of Mines	In favour of workers	Mar. 9.....	Mar. 10.....	1	75	75	1
Coal miners.....	East Coulee, Alta.....	Non-payment of wages..	Indefinite; mine closed	Indefinite; following provincial investi- gation 50% of wages paid.	Mar. 9.....	Mar. 24.....	1	120	1,440	12
Coal miners.....	Wayne, Alta.....	Reduction in wages, con- tract miners 12½%, day miners 10%	Return of workers when mines re- opened for autumn season	In favour of employ- er	April 21.....	Sept. 1.....	3	150	3,550	(f) 110
Coal miners.....	East Coulee, Alta.....	Decrease in wages, 4% 12%	Negotiations, when mines re-opened for autumn season	In favour of workers	April 24.....	Sept. 7.....	4	120	2,750	(f) 112
Coal miners.....	Princeton, B.C.....	Decrease in wages (al- leged lockout)	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	May 1.....	May 19.....	1	80	960	12
Coal miners.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	Decrease in piece rates under changed condi- tions	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 8.....	May 8.....	1	470	470	1
Coal miners.....	Westville, N.S.....	Against change in work for one employee	Return of workers..	In favour of employ- er	May 16.....	May 18.....	1	170		2





Boots and Shoes (leather)— Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Return of workers and replacement Negotiations.....	In favour of employ- er	Sept. 1.....	Sept. 9.....	1	40	280	7
Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against discharge of workers and to secure union agreement		In favour of workers	Nov. 14.....	Nov. 20.....	1	85	425	5
								125	705	
<i>Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—</i> Fur factory workers (collar and cuff).	Toronto, Ont.....	For a 10% increase in wages and provision for unemployment fund	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	July 7.....	July 15 (b) (j)	35	375	2,625	7
Fur factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increase in wages and union recognition	Negotiations.....	Compromise; 20% increase in wages and 44-hour week secured	Aug. 3.....	Aug. 7.....	1	20	60	3
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against introduction of piece work system	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Aug. 12.....	Aug. 21.....	1	21	126	6
Fur factory workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Discharge of worker for alleged union activity	Conciliation, Secre- tary, Provincial Bureau of Labour Negotiations.....	In favour of employ- er	Aug. 14.....	Sept. 7.....	1	16	300	20
Leather factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increase in wages and union recognition	Return of workers.....	In favour of workers	Aug. 15.....	Aug. 21.....	1	7	35	5
Leather factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For dismissal of non- union worker	Negotiations.....	In favour of employ- er	Aug. 15.....	Aug. 24.....	1	23	184	8
Fur factory workers (dressers and dyers)	Toronto, Ont.....	Against successive wage reductions, for 44-hour week, time and one half for overtime	Negotiations.....	Compromise; 10 per cent wage increase, 48 hour week, time and one quarter for overtime	Aug. 15.....	Sept. 1.....	1	226	3,000	14
Leather goods workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages, re- duced hours and union recognition	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er	Aug. 18.....	Oct. 2.....	1	40	1,100	37
Leather goods workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages, 44- hour week and union recognition	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Sept. 15.....	Sept. 26.....	9	160	1,200	9
								888	8,630	
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Women's clothing workers (dressmakers)	Montreal, P.Q.....	Against dismissal of un- ion workers and for union recognition	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er	Oct. 15, 1932	Jan. 7, 1933	1	25	100	4
Men's and boys' clothing workers	Montreal, P.Q.....	For union recognition	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er	Jan. 3.....	Jan. 16 (b) (k)	1	30	250	11
Women's clothing workers (cloaks and suits)	Toronto, Ont.....	For union agreement, in- creased wages, 40-hour week, etc.	Negotiations.....	Compromise; indi- vidual agreements with wage adjust- ment and 44-hour week	Feb. 7.....	April 1 (b) (l)	56	2,000	27,000	46
Women's clothing workers (cloaks and suits)	Montreal, P.Q.....	For renewal of agree- ment, also 40-hour week, etc.	Negotiations.....	Compromise; indi- vidual agreements with wage adjustments	Feb. 16.....	Mar. 15 (b) (m)	65	1,800	20,000	23
Tailors, machine operators, etc. (men's clothing factory)	Vancouver, B.C.....	Against new piece rate system alleged to low- er earnings and for re- cognition of tailors' union	Conciliation, Prov- incial Dept. Labour	In favour of workers; agreement signed	Mar. 3.....	Mar. 10.....	1	53	262	5½

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1933—Coe.

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss, man in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—Con. <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—Con.</i> Weavers (woollen factory)....	Brantford, Ont. ....	Introduction of efficiency system; more machines per person, etc.	Negotiations .....	Compromise; adjustments made	Mar. 11 .....	Mar. 13 .....	1	100*	100	1
Textile factory workers (silk) .....	Louisville, P. Q. ....	Decrease in wages .....	Arbitration (a) .....	In favour of workers	Mar. 18 .....	Mar. 21 .....	1	800	1,600	2
Hosiery factory workers .....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Against discharge of foreman, incidental to efficiency system	Negotiations .....	Compromise; foreman to have another position	Mar. 24 .....	Mar. 24 .....	1	70	35	1
Weavers (cotton factory) .....	Milntown, N. B. ....	10% decrease in wages .....	Negotiations .....	In favour of employer	April 17 .....	April 24 .....	1	75	400	6
Women's clothing workers (dressmakers) .....	Montreal, P. Q. ....	For reinstatement of union worker replaced by non-union worker	Negotiations .....	In favour of workers	May 13 .....	May 19 .....	1	16	80	5
Textile factory workers (artificial silk) .....	Drummondville, P. Q. ....	For increase in wages .....	Return of workers and replacement	In favour of employer	May 13 .....	May 13 .....	1	66	22	1
Knitting factory workers .....	Hamilton, Ont. ....	Against efficiency system	Return of workers	In favour of employer; minor adjustments to be made	June 19 .....	July 12 .....	1	600	6,900	19
Women's and children's clothing workers (cloaks and suits) .....	Toronto, Ont. ....	For 30% increase in wages, etc.	Negotiations .....	Partially successful	July 7 .....	July 31 (b) .....	7	400	2,000	20
Knitting factory workers .....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	To secure reduced hours and union recognition	Negotiations .....	In favour of workers	Aug. 10 .....	Aug. 10 .....	1	30	15	1
Women's clothing workers (cloakmakers) .....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	Against new method of wage payment	Negotiations .....	In favour of workers	Aug. 15 .....	Aug. 21 .....	1	24	120	5
Women's clothing workers (dress and suit cutters) .....	Montreal, P. Q. ....	To secure union wage scale with 44-hour week and agreements	Negotiations .....	In favour of workers; nearly all employees granted demands	Aug. 15 .....	Sept. 28 .....	120	500	5,500	37
Women's clothing workers (cloakmakers) .....	Toronto, Ont. ....	In sympathy with leather goods workers' strike, Aug. 18, 1933	Return of workers .....	In favour of employer	Aug. 21 .....	Aug. 31 .....	1	14	100	9
Textile factory workers (silk) .....	Louisville, P. Q. ....	For increased wages .....	Negotiations .....	Compromise; increase to be made within three weeks	Aug. 23 .....	Aug. 29 .....	1	750	3,750	5
Men's clothing workers .....	Winnipeg, Man. ....	To secure equal division of work, union recognition, and against discrimination for union activity	Negotiations .....	In favour of workers	Aug. 25 .....	Aug. 28 .....	1	8	16	2
Cap factory workers .....	Toronto and Hamilton, Ont. ....	For increase in wages and reduced hours	Negotiations .....	In favour of workers	Aug. 30 .....	Sept. 14 .....	17	175	1,350	12
Men's clothing workers .....	Montreal, P. Q., and district .....	To secure agreements with increased wages and 44-hour week (40-hour in slack season)	Negotiations .....	In favour of workers	Sept. 6 .....	Sept. 12 .....	100	4,000	20,000	5
Women's clothing workers (waists) .....	Montreal, P. Q. ....	For increased wages .....	Negotiations .....	In favour of workers	Sept. 9 .....	Sept. 16 .....	1	113	500	6
Women's clothing workers (embroidery) .....	Montreal, P. Q. ....	For increased wages and union recognition	Negotiations .....	In favour of workers	Sept. 18 .....	Sept. 18 .....	14	55	28	1



Women's clothing workers (dressmakers)	Montreal, P. Q.	Alleged discrimination against union workers	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 18	Oct. 6	1	12	192	16
Hosiery factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For increase in piece rates and reduced hours	Negotiations	Compromise	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	1	52	52	1
Knitting factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in piece work rates and recognition of shop committee	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 10	Oct. 12	1	25	38	13
Knitting factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in piece rates and union recognition	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 12	Oct. 16	1	25	60	23
Textile factory workers (cotton)	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	1	60	100	2
Knitting factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages, 44-hour week, and recognition of a union shop committee	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	1	24	144	6
Men's and boy's clothing workers (cloakmakers)	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages	Unterminated		Nov. 3		1	130	6,000	49
Women's clothing workers (cloakmakers)	Winnipeg, Man.	Discharge of twenty workers for union activity	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	1	65	50	2
Men's clothing workers	Longueuil, P. Q.	Against employment of non-union labour	Return of workers	In favour of employees	Nov. 10	Dec. 30	1	11	200	42
Textile factory workers (wool)	Hespeler, Ont.	Changed working conditions alleged to reduce earnings	Return of workers	In favour of employees	Dec. 1	Dec. 31	1	700	10,000	23
Shirt and overall factory workers	Winnipeg, Man.	New method of manufacture alleged to reduce earnings	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	1	65	16	1
Millinery workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against violation of union agreement regarding equal division of work	Unterminated		Dec. 7		1	60	1,200	20
Printing and Publishing—Composers (job)	Winnipeg, Man.	Alleged lockout to enforce wage reduction of about 15%	Replacement	In favour of employees	Mar. 14	Mar. 21 (b) (g)	1	16	50	6
Other Wood Products—Upholsterers and helpers	Montreal, P. Q.	For increase in piece rates and union recognition	Negotiations	Compromise	April 24	April 28	1	25	100	4
Sawmill workers	Durieu district, B. C.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	June 6	June 19	1	78	700	11
Furniture factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 16	Aug. 24	12	275	1,700	63
Shingle mill workers	Vancouver, B. C.	For increase in piece rates	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 30	Sept. 15	1	50	675	133
Furniture factory workers	Stratford, Ont.	For increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition	Negotiations	Compromise; agreement of shop committee, 44-hour week, overtime rates after 50 hours, increases of 10% and up	Sept. 14	Nov. 9	6	600	26,000	48
Box factory workers	Marpole, B. C.	Introduction of new system of operation, and grievances against plant foreman	Return of workers	In favour of employees	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	1	35	105	3





Bricklayers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Sept. 19.....	Sept. 22.....	1	40	120	3
<i>Shipbuilding—</i> Shipyard workers.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	For increased wages.....	Return of workers.....	In favour of employ- ers	May 8.....	May 11.....	3	164	2,456	3
<i>Bridge—</i> Piledrivers, etc.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	Decrease in wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	June 5.....	June 6.....	1	10	19	1
Divers and caisson workers..	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increased wages and union recognition	Conciliation, provin- cial and federal Labour Dept.	Partially successful.	Nov. 9.....	Nov. 20.....	1	80	720	9
								90	730	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—										
<i>Water—</i> Longshoremen (coal handlers)	Montreal, P.Q.....	Decrease in wages of 10%	Negotiations.....	Substantially in fa- vour of workers	June 19.....	June 21.....	3	300	750	2½
<i>Local—</i> Garage workers (bus line)....	Calgary, Alta.....	Alleged discrimination against organizers of shop committee	Replacement and re- turn of workers	In favour of employ- er	Sept. 26....	Sept. 28....	1	13	25	2
<i>Other—</i> Cold storage plant workers..	Winnipeg, Man.....	Discharge of workers for joining union, and for increase in wages and union recognition	Replacement and re- turn of workers	In favour of employ- er	Nov. 28....	Dec. 18.....	1	9	100	17
								9	100	
TRADE—										
Scrap metal workers, rag pick- ers, etc.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For increased wages and union recognition	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Aug. 25.....	Sept. 4.....	1	18	135	7½
Poultry dressers, etc.....	Stratford, Ont.....	For increase in piece rates; later, recognition of union and reduction in hours	Negotiations.....	Compromise; 10% increase in piece rates and recogni- tion of shop com- mittee	Sept. 21....	Nov. 4.....	1	65	2,290	38
Teamsters and truck drivers...	Winnipeg, Man.....	Decrease in wages, union recognition, and rein- statement of worker	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Oct. 23.....	Oct. 25.....	1	6	12	2
Teamsters.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For increased wages and union recognition	Return of workers...	In favour of employ- er	Dec. 8.....	Dec. 13.....	1	9	36	4
								98	2,383	

TABLE IX.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1933—Contc.

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number		Time loss, man-working days	Duration in working days
							Em-ployers	Workers		
<i>SERVICE—</i> <i>Public Administration—</i> Civic labourers (relief work).....	Preston, Ont. ....	For increased wages (30c. per hour)	Return of workers.....	In favour of employ- er	Oct. 26.....	Oct. 30.....	1	41	80	3
<i>Recreational—</i> Motion picture projectionists.	Toronto, Ont. ....	Alleged lockout-men re-placed by members of another union	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- ers	Feb. 6.....	Feb. 15 (b) (c)	3	6	30	8
<i>Business and Personal—</i> Restaurant employees.....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	For increased wages.....	Replacement.....	In favour of employ- er	Aug. 1.....	Sept. 1 (b) (p)	1	7	150	27
								7	150	

(a) In two instances, coal mines in the hands of receivers were closed down pending negotiations as to reduced wage scales: Sydney Mines, N.S., April 5 to June 19, approximately 1,400 workers, Stellarton and Thorburn, N.S., approximately 1,300 workers, Nov. 1 to Dec. 26.

(b) Employment conditions no longer affected but in most cases union continued strike for some time.

(c) Dispute settled but mine closed temporarily.

(d) Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, painters, etc., most of the trades worked under protest. Electricians secured agreement for 85 cents per hour, a reduction from 95c.

(e) Bricklayers, masons and tilsetters worked under protest from May 1 to June 14, then agreeing to 20 cents per hour reduction.

(f) Time loss counted for days estimated or reported to be actually lost.

(g) Reported still in progress, Dec. 31.

(h) Officially terminated by union, Jan. 10, 1934.

(i) " " April 21.

(j) " " Aug. 11.

(k) Lapsed in February.

(l) " May.

(m) " March.

(n) " August.

(o) " June.

(p) " September.

(q) Under Quebec Trade Disputes Act.

\*1 250 workers indirectly affected  
 \*2 700 " "  
 \*3 1,200 " "  
 \*4 600 " "  
 \*5 21 " "  
 \*6 200 " "



(Continued from page 118)

Table IX gives an analysis by months for the past eleven years, showing the number of disputes commencing during each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence, and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. This table shows that the greatest number of disputes during a year generally occurs in May and that the greatest time loss generally occurs in July. The years 1930 and 1931 were exceptions, however, in that the greatest number of disputes commenced in September and the largest time loss occurred in February in 1930 and in October in 1931, closely followed by March, September and November. The year 1932 was an exception in that the greatest number of disputes commenced in July, the second greatest number in February, and a large number during the last three months of the year. Most of the

time loss, however, occurred during May, June, July and August, as in other years.

In 1933 the greatest number of disputes commenced in August and November closely followed by September. It was also during the last half of the year when most of the workers were involved and the greatest time loss occurred. The exception was February when three of the six disputes commencing during the month involved large numbers of workers and resulted in the second largest time loss of any month during the year. These were the disputes involving copper miners and smeltermen at Anyox, B.C. (400 workers involved) and women's clothing factory workers at Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, P.Q., involving 2,000 and 1,800 workers respectively.

Table X gives the list of strikes and lockouts occurring during the year, with certain details as to causes, results, etc.

### Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries during 1933

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries since 1919, as compared with Canada, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries, figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the numbers of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly affected, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they are not parties; but exact information as to these points is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved, or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country in question.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is, the number of "man working days" lost, are not given.

Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

In the following notes as to the more important disputes in various countries in the year 1933, the information is taken chiefly from press reports, information as to individual disputes being not yet available from official reports in most cases.

#### Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Ministry of Labour Gazette figures show a smaller time loss due to industrial disputes for the year 1933 than for any year during the forty year period for which comparative figures are available.

The principal disputes in 1933 include a strike of 15,000 anthracite coal miners in Wales, which lasted from August 14 to 19. This dispute was over the alleged non-payment of minimum wage rates at certain mines and also over the question of seniority. Work was resumed pending negotiations. Another coal mining dispute involved 1,500 workers in the Pontefract district from June 7 to December 5, over the rates of deductions from pay for dirt in the coal. A compromise settlement was reached.

A strike of 13,000 bus drivers and garage employees in London was in effect from January 21 to 23, over the speeding up of the services, allowing less running time on some routes, and work was resumed on employers' terms.

A dispute involving 4,000 railway workers in Northern Ireland was in progress from January 31 to April 8 and resulted in a settlement as to wage reductions substantially the same as originally proposed by the wages board, that is an additional reduction in rates which made a total reduction of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from the wage rates in effect before May, 1931, with the annual one week's vacation to be taken without pay.

### Irish Free State

The dispute involving railway workers in Northern Ireland noted above extended to employees of that railway company in the Irish Free State during the same period and was settled under the same terms.

### France

A lockout of the 21,000 employees of certain motor car factories in Paris was in effect, with the exception of a resumption of work for one day, from March 30 to April 24, and resulted in the proposed reductions in wages averaging about 12 per cent being put into effect, although with guarantees of certain minimum rates.

A dispute involving 6,000 weavers at Armentières which began January 4, against reductions in wages and the introduction of the four looms per weaver system instead of two or three looms per weaver, was settled April 24 by the adoption of the proposed system under certain conditions safeguarding the workers and with a reduction of 5 per cent in wage rates.

### Spain

A strike of 27,000 coal miners in the Asturias district took place during February against reductions in staff due to alleged over production of coal. The settlement, reached through the intervention of the Government, provided for a considerable reduction in the number of miners employed but also for a fund for pensioning the discharged workers, such fund to be made up of contributions from both employers and workers.

### United States

Although a greater number of workers were involved in disputes during the first nine months of 1933 than in any year since 1922, there was not a correspondingly great increase

in the time loss recorded, as the disputes were in most cases of comparatively short duration. The principal causes of cessation of work were, on the one hand, demands for increases in wages and improved working conditions with the rise of industrial activity beginning in May, and, on the other hand, disagreement over the interpretation of that section of the National Industrial Recovery Act which provides that employees should have the right to organize and bargain collectively through their own representatives chosen without any interference from the employers, and that no employee or applicant for employment should be required to join any company union or to refrain from joining, assisting or organizing a labour organization of his own choosing. Under this same Act, codes were drawn up for the various industries, providing certain standards for working conditions, wages, hours and methods of collective bargaining. In some cases the strikes were to enforce demands for the insertion of certain clauses in these codes, and in other cases were in protest against their alleged non-observance by certain employers. In August, a National Labour Board was formed by the Government, consisting of representatives of employers and labour, under the chairmanship of a United States senator, and this board was successful in settling a large number of disputes in a short time. Later, Regional Labour Boards in various districts were established to assist it. Appeals by the President of the United States and members of his administration, as well as by certain labour leaders, for industrial peace in order to assist the recovery administration were instrumental in effecting early settlements of some disputes and the prevention of further stoppages of work. The industries most seriously affected by stoppages of work during the year were coal mining and the manufacture of textiles and clothing.

In the bituminous coal mining industry in Western Pennsylvania, the question of union recognition as provided under the National Industrial Recovery Act was the cause of an extensive dispute which was featured by serious disorders and a number of fatal shootings. About July 26, several thousand coal miners went out on strike demanding full recognition of the union and the early conclusion of the bituminous coal code. The strike spread to include between 25,000 to 40,000 miners by August 2, but after an appeal for resumption of work by the President of the United States, a temporary agreement was reached pending the formulation of the code for the industry. The delay in concluding the code, however, resulted in a second cessation of work when about 30,000 miners came out on strike between



September 11 and 15, and remained out after the code was signed September 19, pending its adoption and the full recognition of the union. During the next week the strikers were joined by others until about 75,000 were involved, the chief demand being that the so-called "captive mines", that is those mines owned by and operated for the use of steel companies, should be covered by the same conditions as in the code for commercial mines, and with full union recognition. By October 10, the majority of the strikers had returned to work, but over 20,000 employees of these "captive mines" remained out until the dispute was again terminated by the mediation of the President of the United States on November 3. Under the settlement reached, "captive mines" were to operate under the same conditions of work, wages and hours as the regular commercial mines but the union recognition clauses were somewhat modified, the employers agreeing to the check-off but only for the individual employees who requested it and to collective bargaining with the elected representatives of employees whether or not they were union members. In subsequent elections, most of the elected representatives were union officials and the National Labour Board on January 19, 1934, prescribed a contract, which although it did not include specific union recognition, yet identified the union representatives by their union titles and provided the standard check-off clause as in unionized mines.

About 13,000 employees of a steel manufacturing company at Weirton, West Virginia, and other centres were on strike from September 2 to October 16, when through the mediation of the National Labour Board, it was agreed to resume work without the union recognition demanded, but with the assurance of an election of representatives of the employees with whom the Company agreed to bargain.

The automobile manufacturing industry at Detroit, Michigan, was seriously affected by two strikes of employees of body manufacturers, one involving 6,000 employees from January 23 to February 8, and the second involving 3,000 employees for a week in February; a far greater number, however, were indirectly affected. In the first strike, certain basic minimum rates of wages were conceded by the employers.

A strike of several thousand tool and die-makers employed at automobile plants at Detroit, Michigan, and other nearby centres, which lasted for six weeks, was called off by the union November 6, but no report of the terms of settlement has been noted.

The principal dispute in the textile industry was that in silk manufacturing, affecting practically the whole of the northern section

of this industry situated at Paterson and other centres in New Jersey, in greater New York, at Allentown and other centres in Pennsylvania and in the New England States. Press reports indicated that between 50,000 and 60,000 workers were involved, including both the broadsilk workers' strike which began in Paterson August 31, later extending to other districts, and the dyeworkers (between 15,000 and 25,000 in number) on strike chiefly at Paterson and vicinity, which began about September 11. In the broadsilk strike, the workers made certain demands for minimum wages for skilled workers, but only minimum wage rates for unskilled workers were definitely set in the code for this industry which became effective October 16. After continued efforts to conciliate, the National Labour Board gave a ruling November 2, providing for the payment, to weavers of piece rates which would yield average wages of \$25 per week for a 40 hour week. No further reports have been noted of the strike in other centres, but at Paterson, a one year agreement was made with the manufacturers association employing the majority of the strikers, by which work was to be resumed December 4. The dyers strike, which was settled through the National Labour Board with approximately the same wage rates and hours as for weavers, was terminated October 24.

A two weeks strike of 6,000 cotton mill workers at Manchester, New Hampshire, in May was terminated through the conciliation service of the Government and a 15 per cent wage increase was granted.

Textile workers, numbering 10,000, in several towns in Georgia were on strike from October 22 to November 1, against alleged violations of the code and the dispute was referred to the National Textile Industrial Relations Board.

Strikes of 60,000 dressmakers and 23,000 cloak and suit makers in New York City and surrounding district for one week in August were settled through the National Labour Board and resulted in agreements providing for a 35 hour week with no overtime, certain minimum wage rates and the elimination of unsatisfactory working conditions.

In Chicago, Illinois, about 8,000 ladies garment workers were on strike for two weeks against alleged violations of the code and the settlement reached September 4, through the National Labour Board provided for a 35 hour week, substantial wage increases with certain minimum rates established.

A strike of 14,000 hosiery workers at Reading, Pennsylvania, lasted for two months and

was settled August 10, by the National Labour Board, the settlement providing for no discrimination against union members and for a joint arbitration board. Other disputes in the hosiery manufacturing industry include a strike of 5,000 hosiery workers at High Point and Thomasville, North Carolina from July 7 to August 4, which was settled by the government conciliation service with the provision of a minimum wage of \$12 for a 40 hour week.

A three weeks strike of 25,000 underwear workers in New York City was terminated September 25 through the mediation of the local chairman of the Regional Labour Board, and an agreement made for closed shop, a 37½ hour week and certain minimum wage rates.

The men's neckwear industry in New York City, employing 10,000 workers was affected by a strike lasting nine days in September,

which resulted in an agreement with some of the manufacturers, providing for a 37½ hour week, increased wage rates and the gradual abolition of work in homes.

Strikes in shoe factories in Boston, Haverhill and Lynn, Massachusetts, involving in all about 20,000 workers occurred during March. Agreements were reached in Haverhill, providing for joint negotiations as to wages and working conditions and in Lynn providing for increased wages and improved working conditions, but no report was noted of the result of the strike in Boston.

A two weeks strike of between 12,000 and 15,000 shoe workers in Northern Massachusetts, is reported to have been settled August 11 by the granting of increases in piece rates of 20 per cent thereby giving some increase in weekly earnings with the reduction in hours from 48 to 40 per week.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1933

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days
CANADA				AUSTRIA			
	(c)	(e)	(e)		(d)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	336	148,915	3,400,942	1919.....	151	63,703	1,020,800
1920.....	322	60,327	799,524	1920.....	335	185,060	1,804,628
1921.....	168	28,257	1,048,914	1921.....	460	221,482	.....
1922.....	104	43,775	1,528,661	1922.....	420	228,425	1,836,086
1923.....	86	34,261	671,750	1923.....	320	155,668	1,614,156
1924.....	70	34,310	1,295,054	1924.....	445	293,849	2,770,158
1925.....	87	28,949	1,193,281	1925.....	325	66,948	1,166,818
1926.....	77	23,834	266,601	1926.....	204	21,943	297,684
1927.....	74	22,299	152,570	1927.....	216	35,300	686,560
1928.....	98	17,581	224,212	1928.....	266	38,290	658,024
1929.....	90	12,946	152,080	1929.....	226	30,416	388,336
1930.....	67	13,768	91,797	1930.....	88	7,173	49,373
1931.....	88	10,738	204,238	1931.....	68	10,264	132,757
1932.....	116	23,390	255,000	1932.....	33	6,646	190,163
1933.....	125	26,558	317,547				
1933-Jan.....	8	598	6,250	BELGIUM			
Feb.....	8	4,521	54,730		(b)	(e)	
Mar.....	12	2,030	15,692	1919.....	372	164,030	.....
April.....	4	370	2,270	1920.....	517	296,192	.....
May.....	15	1,580	11,798	1921.....	258	127,293	.....
June.....	13	3,097	37,500	1922.....	172	85,605	.....
July.....	9	1,884	9,090	1923.....	168	128,278	.....
Aug.....	21	2,603	17,285	1924.....	188	84,447	.....
Sept.....	23	6,995	38,274	1925.....	112	81,988	.....
Oct.....	13	1,101	18,141	1926.....	140	77,368	.....
Nov.....	20	4,718	51,040	1927.....	186	39,873	1,658,836
Dec.....	16	3,902	55,477	1928.....	192	74,707	2,254,424
				1929.....	165	60,557	799,117
AUSTRALIA				1930.....	93	64,718	781,646
	(c)	(e)	(f)	1931.....	74	20,024	399,037
1919.....	460	100,300	6,308,226	1932.....	63 (f)	162,693	580,674
1920.....	554	102,519	1,872,065	BULGARIA			
1921.....	624	120,198	956,617		(a)	(e)	
1922.....	445	100,263	858,685	1922.....	193	15,396	297,776
1923.....	274	66,093	1,145,977	1923.....	59	2,640	22,600
1924.....	504	132,569	918,646	1924.....	0	0	0
1925.....	499	154,599	1,128,570	1925.....	3	83	.....
1926.....	360	80,768	1,310,261	1926.....	3	372	1,806
1927.....	441	157,581	1,713,581	1927.....	23	2,708	57,196
1928.....	287	82,349	777,278	1928.....	21	414	2,382
1929.....	259	88,293	4,671,478	1929.....	39	20,081	378,236
1930.....	183	51,972	1,511,241	1930.....	15	1,588	2,581
1931.....	134	34,541	245,991	1931.....	34	6,544	83,622
1932.....	127	29,329	212,318	1932.....		1,191	7,021
1933-1st Quarter.....	18	4,887	11,032				
2nd Quarter.....	21	6,731	18,446				



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1933—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA				FRANCE (o)			
		(e)	(e)		(a)	(e)	
1919.....	252	179,998	607,304	1919.....	2,026	1,150,718	15,478,318
1920.....	614	495,535	2,165,094	1920.....	1,832	1,316,559	23,112,038
1921.....	454	207,201	2,143,233	1921.....	475	402,377	7,027,070
1922.....	288	316,798	3,676,620	1922.....	665	290,326	3,935,493
1923.....	248	197,736	4,588,730	1923.....	1,068	330,954	4,172,398
1924.....	334	93,339	1,802,955	1924.....	1,083	274,865	3,863,182
1925.....	267	107,071	1,614,058	1925.....	931	249,198	2,046,563
1926.....	163	46,168	681,716	1926.....	1,660	349,309	4,072,163
1927.....	208	166,205	1,380,654	1927.....	396	110,458	1,046,019
1928.....	282	99,430	1,698,684	1928.....	816	204,116	6,376,675
1929.....	230	60,266	724,584	1929.....	1,213	239,878	2,704,006
1930.....	159	28,073	391,560	1930.....	1,220	324,916	
1931.....	254	46,400	409,713	1931.....	261	35,723	
1932.....	317	98,956	1,224,541	1932.....			

DENMARK				GERMANY			
	(a)	(e)			(b)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	472	35,575	877,548	1919.....	4,068	2,143,605	35,132,412
1920 (n).....	243	21,965	690,089	1920.....	4,392	1,561,735	17,702,800
1921.....	110	48,147	1,321,184	1921.....	4,788	1,540,351	26,316,390
1922.....	31	48,859	2,272,054	1922.....	5,201	1,969,263	28,894,434
1923.....	58	1,941	19,677	1923.....	2,162	1,769,386	14,138,821
1924.....	71	9,758	175,090	1924.....	2,012	1,634,317	36,023,143
1925.....	48	102,331	4,138,486	1925.....	1,766	758,071	10,855,856
1926.....	32	1,050	23,000	1926.....	383	99,227	1,271,884
1927.....	17	2,851	119,000	1927.....	871	493,680	5,930,006
1928.....	11	469	11,000	1928.....	763	723,415	19,481,258
1929.....	22	1,040	41,283	1929.....	441	223,878	4,374,907
1930.....	37	5,349	144,000	1930.....	366	213,931	3,816,971
1931.....	16	3,692	246,000	1931.....	504	172,723	1,921,973
1932.....	15	5,756	87,000	1932.....	642		

ESTHONIA				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	(d)	(e)			(a)	(f)	
1921.....	53	5,156	7,860	1919.....	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1922.....	29	5,263	42,162	1920.....	1,607	1,779,000	26,579,000
1923.....	35	3,492	10,299	1921.....	763	1,770,000	85,870,000
1924.....	16	1,568	4,831	1922.....	576	556,000	19,850,000
1925.....	16	904	2,539	1923.....	628	399,000	10,670,000
1926.....	14	660	1,196	1924.....	710	616,100	8,420,000
1927.....	5	218	3,067	1925.....	603	445,300	7,952,000
1928.....	5	1,098	49,336	1926.....	323	2,751,000	162,235,000
1929.....	16	1,915	6,395	1927.....	308	114,200	1,174,000
1930.....	7	154	338	1928.....	302	124,300	1,405,000
1931.....	3	67	519	1929.....	431	532,100	8,283,000
1932.....	5	1,110	2,549	1930.....	422	308,700	4,399,000

FINLAND				HUNGARY			
	(a)	(g)			(d)	(f)	
1919.....	39	4,065	160,130	1926.....	57	9,618	52,003
1920.....	146	21,001	455,588	1927.....	84	25,428	294,941
1921.....	76	6,251	119,868	1928.....	31	10,289	131,174
1922.....	53	9,840	252,374	1929.....	63	15,065	149,204
1923.....	50	7,588	261,474	1930.....	35	5,770	79,596
1924.....	31	3,121	51,049	1931.....	38	11,195	189,781
1925.....	38	2,921	113,024	1932.....	20	4,925	32,914
1926.....	72	10,230	386,355				
1927.....	79	13,368	1,528,182				
1928.....	71	27,226	502,236				
1929.....	26	2,443	74,887				
1930.....	11	1,673	12,120				
1931.....	1	53	106				
1932.....	3	284	2,310				

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1933—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days
BRITISH INDIA				NETHERLANDS			
	(c)	(g)			(a)	(e)	
1921.....	396	600,351	6,984,426	1919.....	649	61,700	1,094,700
1922.....	278	435,434	3,972,727	1920.....	481	66,500	2,333,900
1923.....	213	301,044	5,051,704	1921.....	299	47,700	1,383,700
1924.....	133	312,462	8,730,918	1922.....	325	44,000	1,108,300
1925.....	134	270,423	12,578,129	1923.....	289	56,400	3,986,500
1926.....	128	186,811	1,097,478	1924.....	239	27,100	427,100
1927.....	129	131,655	2,019,970	1925.....	262	31,700	780,860
1928.....	203	506,851	31,647,404	1926.....	212	9,100	281,300
1929.....	141	532,016	12,165,691	1927.....	216	12,200	203,900
1930.....	148	196,301	2,261,731	1928.....	195	15,380	637,600
1931.....	166	203,008	2,408,000	1929.....	214	20,330	984,100
1932.....	118	128,099	1,922,437	1930.....	204	10,260	273,000
				1931.....	200	27,050	856,100
				1932.....	204	31,230	1,772,660
IRISH FREE STATE				NEW ZEALAND			
	(a)	(g)			(b)	(f)	(f)
1923.....	131	20,635	1,208,734	1919.....	45	4,030	.....
1924.....	104	16,403	301,705	1920.....	77	15,138	54,735
1925.....	86	6,855	293,792	1921.....	77	10,433	119,208
1926.....	57	3,455	85,345	1922.....	58	6,414	93,456
1927.....	53	2,312	64,020	1923.....	49	7,162	201,812
1928.....	52	2,190	54,292	1924.....	34	14,815	89,105
1929.....	53	4,533	101,397	1925.....	83	9,905	74,552
1930.....	63	3,410	77,417	1926.....	59	6,264	.....
1931.....	80	5,431	310,199	1927.....	36	4,384	10,395
1932.....	70	4,222	42,152	1928.....	41	9,822	22,817
				1929.....	49	7,831	26,808
ITALY (p)				1930.....	45	5,632	33,223
	(d) (k)	(g)		1931.....	24	6,356	48,486
1919.....	1,671	1,054,260	18,998,236	1932.....	23	9,335	108,528
1920.....	1,897	1,286,066	16,609,559	1933—1st 9 months.....	12	3,153	67,383
1921.....	1,111	704,843	8,555,209				
1922.....	589	441,602	6,964,442	NORWAY			
1923.....	214	73,248	447,437		(d)	(g)	
JAPAN				1921.....	89	154,421	3,583,742
	(d)	(g)		1922.....	26	2,168	91,380
1921.....	246	58,225	.....	1923.....	57	24,965	796,274
1922.....	250	41,503	.....	1924.....	61	63,117	5,152,386
1923.....	270	36,259	.....	1925.....	84	13,752	666,650
1924.....	333	54,526	638,363	1926.....	113	51,487	2,204,365
1925.....	816	89,387	361,225	1927.....	96	22,456	1,874,089
1926.....	405	67,234	722,292	1928.....	63	8,042	363,844
1927.....	383	46,672	791,599	1929.....	73	4,796	196,704
1928.....	393	43,337	323,805	1930.....	84	4,652	240,454
1929.....	571	77,281	678,670	1931.....	82	59,524	7,585,832
1930.....	900	79,791	1,049,474				
1931.....	984	63,305	960,774	PALESTINE			
1932.....	665	35,961	513,249		(d)	(g)	
LATVIA				1922.....	9	.....	2,017
	(d)	(g)		1923.....	21	.....	6,705
1924.....	87	9,523	95,988	1924.....	46	.....	24,025
1925.....	53	3,224	24,552	1925.....	61	.....	33,302
1926.....	53	5,065	63,968	1926.....	21	.....	8,863
1927.....	95	5,273	60,267	1927.....	22	.....	13,469
1928.....	179	13,431	62,254	1928.....	20	886	4,379
1929.....	362	26,462	45,838	1929.....	45	679	8,773
1930.....	38	1,547	12,077	1930.....	22	393	9,234
1931.....	42	2,903	14,261	1931.....	31	1,385	6,786
1932.....	139	4,400	22,960	1932.....	47	1,300	10,060
MEXICO				PHILIPPINES			
	(d)	(g)			(d)	(g)	
1922.....	197	63,000	292,399	1922.....	24	14,956	.....
1923.....	146	54,396	601,466	1923.....	26	8,331	.....
1924.....	138	29,244	595,491	1924.....	20	6,784	.....
1925.....	51	27,614	.....	1925.....	23	9,936	.....
1926.....	24	47,133	.....	1926.....	27	7,279	.....
				1927.....	53	8,567	.....
				1928.....	38	4,729	.....
				1929.....	26	4,939	.....
				1930.....	36	6,069	.....



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1933—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in man working days
POLAND				SWITZERLAND			
	(a)	(e)			(d)	(e)	
1921.....	704	510,499	.....	1919.....	237	21,294	.....
1922.....	802	607,268	4,638,744	1920.....	184	13,989	.....
1923.....	1,265	849,464	6,381,519	1921.....	55	2,786	.....
1924.....	929	581,685	7,137,322	1922.....	104	10,340	.....
1925.....	538	149,574	1,322,000	1923.....	44	3,567	.....
1926.....	583	143,581	1,382,133	1924.....	70	6,741	.....
1927.....	602	231,799	2,425,898	1925.....	42	3,299	.....
1928.....	729	346,140	2,734,062	1926.....	35	2,721	.....
1929.....	493	218,801	1,042,039	1927.....	26	2,058	34,160
1930.....	319	50,439	329,001	1928.....	45	5,474	98,015
1931.....	344	104,440	618,000	1929.....	39	4,661	99,608
1932.....	510	314,914	2,145,653	1930.....	31	6,397	265,695
				1931.....	25	4,746	73,975
				1932.....	38	5,083	159,154
				1933—1st half.....	24	1,475	32,197
ROUMANIA				URUGUAY			
	(d)	(e)			(d)	(g)	
1920.....	753	116,091	1,702,402	1919.....	65	18,491	581,995
1921.....	119	19,475	80,596	1920.....	193	16,303	645,864
1922.....	219	22,819	306,726	1921.....	146	2,958	83,690
1923.....	122	17,274	291,045	1922.....	35	5,819	149,050
1924.....	88	11,749	212,365	1923.....	114	1,117	43,044
1925.....	73	19,857	209,891	1924.....	22	858	21,552
1926.....	88	20,899	326,086	1925.....	11	268	10,646
1927.....	51	6,933	58,291	1926.....	5	600	11,952
1928.....	57	10,801	109,745	1927.....	13	4,737	53,350
1929.....	127	31,456	411,572	1928.....	3	289	420,600
1930.....	101	17,337	180,002	1929.....	31	2,011	90,600
1931.....	71	14,473	184,593	1930.....	8	1,361	11,100
				1931.....	56	1,900	102,600
SOUTH AFRICA				YUGOSLAVIA (o)			
	(a)	(g)			(d)	(g)	
1919.....	47	23,799	537,138	1922.....	220	29,141	486,392
1920.....	66	105,658	839,415	1923.....	335	13,232	159,300
1921.....	25	9,892	112,357	1924.....	60	5,155	76,337
1922.....	12	29,001	1,339,508	1925.....	44	7,483	110,600
1923.....	2	50	740	1926.....	46	10,979	157,485
1924.....	7	1,856	10,129	1927.....	78	7,588	239,183
1925.....	0	0	0	1928.....	.....	5,600	117,500
1926.....	3	768	890	1929.....	.....	2,246	12,897
1927.....	12	5,158	9,126	1930.....	.....	4,879	48,528
1928.....	10	5,746	10,535	1931.....	5	1,253	14,204
1929.....	10	2,962	.....	1932.....	4	418	2,254
1930.....	12	5,050	2,600				
1931.....	19	6,278	54,575				
SPAIN				UNITED STATES			
	(d)	(e)			(a)	(e) (l)	
1919.....	403	178,496	4,001,278	1919.....	3,630	4,160,348	.....
1920.....	424	244,684	7,261,762	1920.....	3,411	1,463,054	.....
1921.....	233	83,691	2,802,299	1921.....	2,385	1,099,247	.....
1922.....	429	119,417	2,672,567	1922.....	1,112	1,612,562	.....
1923.....	411	120,658	3,027,026	1923.....	1,553	756,584	.....
1924.....	155	28,744	604,512	1924.....	1,249	654,641	.....
1925.....	164	60,120	839,934	1925.....	1,301	428,416	.....
1926.....	93	21,851	247,225	1926.....	1,035	329,592	.....
1927.....	107	70,616	1,311,891	1927 (m).....	734	349,434	37,799,394
1928.....	87	70,024	771,213	1928.....	629	357,145	31,556,947
1929.....	96	55,576	313,065	1929.....	603	230,463	9,975,213
1930.....	402	247,460	3,745,360	1930.....	653	158,114	2,730,368
1931.....	734	236,177	3,843,260	1931.....	894	279,299	6,386,183
				1932.....	808	242,826	6,462,973
SWEDEN					(a)		
	(d)	(g)		1933—Jan.....	67	19,616	240,912
1919.....	440	81,041	2,295,900	Feb.....	63	10,909	109,860
1920.....	486	139,039	8,942,500	Mar.....	91	39,913	445,771
1921.....	347	49,712	2,663,300	April.....	72	23,077	535,039
1922.....	392	75,679	2,674,580	May.....	133	41,652	603,723
1923.....	206	102,896	6,907,390	June.....	131	40,903	504,362
1924.....	261	23,976	1,204,500	July.....	219	108,350	1,404,850
1925.....	239	145,778	2,559,700	Aug.....	198	145,635	1,401,532
1926.....	206	52,891	1,711,200	Sept.....	179	253,612	3,528,925
1927.....	189	9,477	400,000	Oct.....	95	58,203	3,619,116
1928.....	201	71,461	4,835,000	Nov.....	43	36,327	1,365,362
1929.....	180	12,676	667,000				
1930.....	261	20,751	1,021,000				
1931.....	193	40,899	2,627,000				
1932.....	182	50,147	3,095,000				

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics, are more complete from June, 1927. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Since 1923, strikes have been illegal and none have been officially reported.

## "HARMONY IN INDUSTRY"

### Address by the Minister of Labour delivered over the Canadian Radio Commission's System

THE following address, to have been delivered by the Hon. W. A. Gordon, K.C., Minister of Labour, over the Canadian Radio Commission's system, was broadcast from Ottawa on February 2, by the Deputy Minister, Mr. W. M. Dickson, B.A., in the Minister's unavoidable absence owing to indisposition.

Ladies and gentlemen: It is altogether unfortunate that sickness has prevented Honourable Mr. Gordon from delivering the address as he had proposed this evening, as perhaps no man in Canada to-day occupies a position of more direct relationship to industry as a whole than Mr. Gordon, Minister of Labour and Mines, and acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization. By reason of the three important portfolios that he holds in the Dominion Cabinet, he is brought into close contact with the major elements that vitally affect the Canadian industrial structure. In the circumstances it is to be hoped that the unseen audience that will thus be disappointed by not hearing Honourable Mr. Gordon will be lenient with the speaker.

Not so long ago in a small Canadian city throngs of workmen marched in demonstrative parades. Merchants were alarmed, the management of a large industry saw \$60,000 being wasted each day in an idle plant, while \$30,000 daily was being lost in wages to the community. The atmosphere was surcharged with inflamed resentment. It was a condition in which anything was liable to happen. The city, depending chiefly upon this large industry for its existence, was in a state of tension and helplessly witnessed the paralyzing effects of an industrial dispute that touched every civic activity.

Into this super-heated situation there arrived an official who had been hurriedly summoned to the scene. There was that about him which marked him as one detached from the seething excitement of the moment. When he spoke it was without prejudice or bias. It was soon evident that he was a specialist in dealing with such troubles. He made a few simple suggestions, and everybody seemed to instinctively sense that what this man suggested was the obvious thing to do. His sincerity was apparent and his ideas breathed common sense. Confidence was gradually restored and both factions in dispute listened to him. Within thirty-six hours of the arrival

of the Department's conciliation officer a settlement was reached. The city resumed its normal life, and the loss of wages and revenue stopped as a result of the intelligent and tactful efforts of this expert conciliation officer. The importance of a prompt settlement is at once apparent when it is realized that in this instance it meant a daily saving to the management and the employees of approximately \$100,000.

This is but a typical instance of what can be accomplished by a fair and impartial approach to industrial disturbances, actual or threatened. This case has been duplicated by others, large and small, in which the conciliation service of the Department, when given opportunity, has mobilized the common sense of disputants without recourse to wasteful economic hostility.

With the aid of the Conciliation Service of the Federal Department of Labour literally millions of dollars have been directly saved to both employer and employee, and indirectly to the community, which always suffers in a major cessation of industry. And one of the attractive features of this service is that it is free; it does not cost employers or employees one cent to put into operation an absolutely impartial system that seeks only the maintenance of industrial harmony and all that that means in human welfare.

It is much easier for this service to function effectively if it is utilized before the parties to a dispute have declared war on each other. For, let it be thoroughly understood that a strike or a lockout is industrial war in as far as capital and labour can wage war with economic weapons. Too often a group of employees, ill-advised by their leaders, spoil a legitimate claim by expressing their requests in offensive and provocative language. The very wording is unnecessarily hostile in its presentation, with a series of demands as the key note. These demands are frequently made more peremptory by a time limit, often very brief, within which they must be met. Using the word "demand" in such a manner is a poor method of approach. There is nothing friendly or conciliatory about it. In short, it is nothing less than an ultimatum to an employer who is probably sufficiently harassed by the strain of keeping his plant operating.

Then, too, it sometimes happens that employers are too hasty in their relations with their employees. It seems reasonable to con-



sider that industry in reality is a partnership. That being so, a committee of employees can frequently offer the management helpful suggestions. A willingness on the part of the employer to listen is not a weakness; it is an evidence of good-will and confidence. Employers should also bear in mind that employees in these recent critical years have been very patient under conditions that have been most trying indeed.

The solution of disputes can usually be found in a friendly atmosphere, but if this is destroyed the damage is far greater and far harder to repair. Frequently a dispute occurs over something that should have been frankly discussed across a table. But either the method of approach was wrong and ill-timed, or either or both parties to the dispute failed in some respect. In all probability direct negotiation was never given a chance. Then the inevitable resulted. Murmurs of discontent were followed by separate meetings of the disputants. From these emanated charges and counter-charges in the press—heated statements about alleged sweat-shop methods, or unsafe and unsanitary factory conditions; then reprisal charges of slackened efforts, soldiering on the job and even sabotage. Such undesirable publicity cannot fail to create an atmosphere of bitterness and suspicion. Such an atmosphere breeds strikes, and strikes result in lost wages and productivity. If that condition continues, it is apt to degenerate into open strife. This sometimes develops to the point where the civic authorities are forced to take steps to maintain law and order. Thus the vicious circle of expenditure and waste mounts to a staggering sum, with the taxpayer in the end paying the bill.

How much more satisfactory it would be if the matters in dispute were first talked over dispassionately, and then, failing agreement, the conciliation services of the Department sought. It is much easier to settle a dispute in its early stages, when the voice of conciliation can urge common sense and fairness, than to break down a barrier of bitterness.

Judging by the requests received in the Department for assistance by way of mediation, there is evident in Canada an increasing recognition on the part of both employers and employees of the value of such service before an actual break in working relations occurs. Experience is of the highest value in conciliation work, and many a dispute which has baffled employers and work-people alike is solved by the help rendered by a conciliation officer who has previously encountered a similar set of circumstances, and in whom both sides can place the utmost reliance as a mediator.

The Department is equipped with both the legislative authority and the trained personnel to assist employers and employees to compose their differences. The procedure is quite simple and the service is prompt. Under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act the Minister is empowered to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, and to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together. He can also appoint a conciliator when requested by either of the parties to a dispute, but it is of course preferable that a joint request be made.

During the past year the Department's conciliation officers mediated successfully in some thirty disputes, many of which were of a difficult nature. In fourteen of these disputes the settlement directly effected by the Departmental officer obviated the necessity of establishing a Board of Conciliation under another enactment known as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which practically supplements the Conciliation and Labour Act, and was enacted to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities. The industries to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act directly applies are those employing ten or more persons engaged in mining, transportation and communication, including steam, electric or other railways, steamships, telegraph and telephone operation, or in gas, electric light, water and power works. In these industries it is illegal for an employer to lock out his workmen or for the employees to go on strike until the matter in dispute has first been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation. It will be readily seen that the industries just cited are those in which the public or national interest must of necessity be paramount. But in addition the Act provides that in case of a dispute in any industry a Board can be established upon joint application of the parties concerned.

A Board consists of three members—one nominated by the employer, one by the employees, and a chairman selected by agreement if possible by the other two. Failing agreement in the selection of a chairman, the Minister of Labour makes this selection himself. The very fact that in only 38 out of 525 Boards has the threatened or actual strike not been averted or ended indicates the high quality of Board personnel. It also demonstrates the unquestioned efficacy of the conciliation machinery of the Federal Labour Department. While the findings of a Board are not binding, and leave the parties concerned absolute freedom of action, yet in the great majority of cases either the Board has been successful in arranging an amicable

settlement, or its recommendations have formed the basis of subsequent agreement. Therefore, when conciliation on such an impartial and free basis is so easily available, is it not wise, and even profitable, to utilize it before taking hasty action?

During the trying period through which we have been passing the courage of the Canadian people has remained undaunted, and I am particularly proud to state that Canada has been free from any major dislocation of industry. At the same time I desire to pay tribute to the patience and morale of employer and employee alike.

Now that we are emerging out of the shadows is it not equally important that we continue unhampered, ready to make the best of our opportunities. Team play—harmony in industry—was never more essential than at this hour if Canadian industry is to reap those honest rewards that will not only ensure commercial prestige abroad, but make for a happy and prosperous people at home. It is almost a personal and national obligation that we eliminate all wasteful strife and concentrate on the goal that we see in this new vista of approaching prosperity.

### Fisheries in Canada in 1932

The annual report on Fisheries Statistics of Canada, covering the year 1932, has been published recently by the Dominion bureau of Statistics, having been prepared in collaboration with the Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments. The growth of the industry from the earliest times is described, and full statistics are presented showing the production and value of various kinds of fish in each province in recent years, the capital invested in the industry, including vessels of all types, and the number of employees engaged both in primary operations and in fish canning and curing establishments.

During the calendar year 1932, the quantity of fish landed by Canadian fishermen showed a decrease of approximately 143,320,000 pounds as compared with the total catch for 1931. The explanation is in the unsatisfactory world economic conditions which prevailed throughout the year. The productive capacity of Canada's fisheries resources is stated to be so great that the Dominion has always to look to world markets to absorb the larger part of its output, and with the market situation everywhere so badly unsettled in 1932 the operations of the fishing industry were naturally conducted on a reduced scale, although the actual total number of persons engaged in fishing was lifted above the 1931 figures by the presence of men who had apparently found themselves temporarily unable to obtain steady employment in their usual vocations. With the year's production reduced, and with prices low, the marketed value of the 1932 output was, of course, substantially less than in the preceding year. All told, it amounted to \$25,957,109, which was less than the 1931 return by slightly more than \$4,500,000. The marketed value decreased both in the case of the sea fisheries and in that of the inland or

fresh-water fisheries. The sea fisheries accounted for \$21,763,087 of the total, as compared with \$25,783,101 in the previous year, and the inland fisheries for \$4,194,022, or an amount which was \$540,183 below the 1931 figure.

The number of fishermen employed in the sea fisheries in 1932 was 53,932, and in the inland fisheries, 10,573, a total of 64,505, compared with a total of 61,832 in 1931. The total number of employees recorded by fish canning and curing establishments in 1932 was 13,724, an increase over the preceding year of 653. The number of employees in the fishing industry as a whole in 1932, including men employed in the primary operations (64,505), and workers in establishments (13,724), was 78,229, compared with 74,903 in 1931.

There were 629 fish canning and curing establishments in operation in Canada in 1932, this total comprising 442 canneries, 156 fish curing establishments, 13 freezing plants, and 18 reduction plants. The number of persons employed in the establishments in 1932 totalled 13,724, compared with 13,071 in 1931. The total for 1932 includes 486 salaried employees, 9,799 wage-earners, and 3,439 contract and piece workers. The salary and wage bill for the year amounted to \$2,821,878, a decrease from the preceding year of \$360,997.

There were 3,807 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of January, as compared with 3,421 during December, and 2,643 during January of last year. The fatal cases numbered 16, as compared with 14 last January. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$346,370.01, of which \$288,314.23 was for compensation and \$58,055.78 for medical aid. The total benefits awarded last January were \$237,056.88.



## CONFERENCE OF DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AT OTTAWA

THE governments of Canada and the Provinces held a conference at Ottawa, commencing on January 17, and concluding on January 19, for the purpose of considering various matters of policy affecting the Dominion. The Dominion Government was represented by the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister (who presided); the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice; Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance; Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour; Hon. Robt. Weir, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State; Hon. T. G. Murphy, Minister of Interior; Hon. Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pensions and National Health; Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine; Hon. H. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Maurice Dupré, Solicitor-General; Hon. C. H. Matthews, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defence; Hon. A. Sauvé, Postmaster-General, was unable to attend owing to his absence from Canada.

The provincial delegations were as follows:—

British Columbia; Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Premier; Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance; Hon. G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education; A. McG. Sloan, Attorney-General; Hon. G. S. Pearson, Minister of Mines and Labour; and S. F. M. Moddie, assistant to the Prime Minister.

Alberta: Hon. J. F. Brownlee, Premier; Hon. E. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer; and J. F. Percival, Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

Saskatchewan: Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Premier; Hon. M. A. McPherson, Provincial Treasurer and Attorney-General; Hon. T. Stipe, Minister without portfolio; A. J. Hosie, Debt Adjustment Commissioner; and T. Lax, Superintendent of Revenue.

Manitoba: Hon. John Bracken, Premier; Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General; Ralph Pearson, Deputy Provincial Treasurer; and A. MacNamara, Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Ontario: George S. Henry, Premier; Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General; Edward Bayley, Deputy Attorney-General; R. Leighton Foster, Superintendent of Insurance; and Lieut.-Col. George A. Drew, Commissioner of Securities.

Quebec: Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier; Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Public Works;

Charles Lanctot, K.C., Deputy Attorney-General; and Ivan E. Vallee, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Director of Relief; M. L. Guimont, Unemployment Commissioner.

New Brunswick: Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, Premier; Hon. W. H. Harrison, Attorney-General; Hon. Antoine Leger, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works; D. Leo Dolan, Director of Information; and A. W. Barbour, Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Nova Scotia: Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Premier, and D. F. Mathers, Deputy Attorney-General.

Prince Edward Island: Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan, Premier; Hon. H. M. MacPhee, Attorney-General; and Hon. G. Shelton Sharp, Minister of Public Works.

### The Agenda

The official agenda of the conference was as follows:—

#### *Items suggested by the Federal Government:*

Unemployment and relief measures.

Financial position of the provinces.

Enactment of a uniform companies act.

#### *Additional items suggested by Provincial Governments:*

From British Columbia: Taxes and customs on liquor. Absorption of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway by the Canadian National System.

The appointment of a royal commission to hear the claim of British Columbia for equality of treatment with other provinces.

From Alberta: Marketing board.

From Saskatchewan: Assisted Land Settlement.

From Alberta and Saskatchewan: Agricultural short term credits.

From Quebec: Authorization of lotteries for charitable purposes.

### Recommendations of Conference

On the conclusion of the sessions the following official report was issued:

"The conference adopted the following recommendations for 1934:

"1. That until such times as the large numbers of unemployed throughout Canada have been substantially absorbed, either by improved industrial employment or by public works, federal assistance to the provinces should be continued on the basis of the prov-

inces dealing with present economic conditions by the distribution of direct relief as provided in the existing agreement between the Dominion and the provinces.

"2. That the government of Canada should co-operate with such provinces as will organize commissions to administer relief funds, under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

"3. That the time has arrived when a program of municipal and public works should be undertaken to absorb as large a proportion of the unemployed as possible, and that any such works should be commenced early in the spring in order to be effective in limiting the demand for direct relief in the following winter.

"4. That the various provinces represented at the conference have no objection to the federal government giving special consideration to provinces where conditions warrant.

"5. That the existing agreements providing for land settlement be altered to permit of a further expenditure of not more than one hundred dollars per family to provide for additional subsistence during the third year of settlement.

"In respect to recommendation No. 1 above, the Dominion government and the provincial representatives are united in the hope that a total discontinuance of direct relief can take place at an early date.

"Enactment of a uniform Companies Act:

"The law officers of the several provinces or their deputies met Thursday, January 18, to consider a draft Companies Act which had been submitted to them by the secretary of state.

"Representatives of several of the provinces suggested that they would probably retain the form of act which has already been adopted by their respective legislatures, such as incorporation by letters patent, or by memo-

randum of association or by grant from the Crown; but that this would not preclude the acceptance by all the provinces of the material provisions of such a bill as may be agreed upon.

"After a general discussion of the scope of the draft bill then presented, the unanimous opinion was expressed by the provincial representatives that the law officers of the several provinces should, on or before March 1 next, send to the secretary of state suggestions of such amendments or changes in the draft bill as they might deem expedient, and that, thereafter, the secretary of state should convene at Ottawa such law officers or their representatives as could conveniently attend, for a further discussion of proposed amendments or changes in the draft bill; and that, in the meantime, the draft bill should not be widely distributed nor introduced to the Parliament of Canada for public discussion.

"Other subjects on the agenda were discussed but without formal action by way of resolution of the conference.

"On the matter of agricultural short term credits, introduced by Alberta and Saskatchewan, an exchange of views took place.

"The subject is receiving the consideration of Dominion and provincial authorities, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency, with a view to the formulation of a practicable measure to fill this need.

"The question of the authorization of lotteries for charitable purposes, raised by Quebec, involves the provisions of the Criminal Code, which is a matter under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. It was stated that the question is one which, so far as the Dominion government is concerned, might be freely discussed in Parliament without adherence to party lines.

## Old Age Pensions Bill in U.S.A.

A Bill "to protect labour in its old age" was introduced recently in the United States House of Representatives, The United States Old Age Security Act, as it is entitled, provides for an annual appropriation out of the Treasury of \$10,000,000 to be apportioned among the States and Territories to aid them in giving assistance to aged persons under the conditions of the statute. In order to receive the benefits of this legislation, the State or Territory shall through its Legislature accept the provisions of the Act and designate the proper authority to co-operate in its administration and supervision of expenditure. The rules and regulations of the enactment are to be established by an Old Age Security

Bureau created in the Department of Labor which is to be the Federal agency to function with the States authorities. The qualifications necessary to entitle an aged person who is a citizen of the United States to relief under the Act are: (1) residence in a State or Territory for a period of years determined by the State authority; (2) that he is 65 years of age; (3) that he does not possess property in excess of \$5,000; (4) that he has no child or other person responsible and able for his or her support. Under the plan the pension payment must be a minimum of one dollar per day. If the States decide to pay more than this minimum they are required to meet the extra additional cost. The Federal Government's allotment is one-third of the minimum pension payments.



## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

## Financial Summary as at December 31, 1933

THE accompanying table gives a financial summary, to December 31, 1933, of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156, amended by Statutes of 1931, chapter 42) and under the concurrent Acts adopted by the provinces participating in the scheme.

The Old Age Pensions Act which was adopted by the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1931, was proclaimed on September 5, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1933, page 875) and it will come into operation on March 1, 1934, under an agreement recently completed between the Dominion and Provincial governments.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1933

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Saskatchewan	North-west Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective July 1, 1933	Act effective May 1, 1928	O. in C. effective Jan. 25, 1928	
Total number of pensioners as at December 31, 1933.....	6,059	7,836	9,011	45,942	1,112	8,980	5	78,945
Average monthly pension.....	\$17.86	18.69	18.77	17.89	10.46	16.47	20.00	.....
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.83%	1.11%	1.28%	1.34%	1.26%	0.97%	0.05%	.....
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population..	1.93%	3.00%	2.57%	4.11%	6.48%	1.91%	0.95%	.....
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age....	42.87%	37.66%	50.03%	32.49%	19.49%	50.94%	5.37%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during third quarter of fiscal year 1933-34 (Period Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1933).	\$ 318,060 33	\$444,716 81	\$513,640 00	\$3,034,065 83	\$34,112 78	\$447,805 66	\$355 44	\$4,792,756 85
Dominion Government's share of expenditure..	\$238,587 10	\$332,070 91	\$383,521 94	\$2,198,953 81	\$25,584 59	\$336,332 52	\$355 44	\$3,515,406 31
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during three quarters of fiscal year 1933-34 (Period April 1-Dec. 31, 1933).	\$917,481 04	\$1,287,365 50	\$1,501,628 30	\$7,764,329 34	\$59,720 69	\$1,316,171 69	\$1,041 87	\$12,847,738 43
Dominion Government's share of expenditure..	\$688,019 02	\$961,543 22	\$1,123,330 30	\$ 5,729,940 87	\$44,790 52	\$988,132 30	\$1,041 87	\$9,536,798 10
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1933.....	\$3,875,857 77	\$7,549,933 11	\$7,877,571 71	\$35,184,929 83	\$59,720 69	\$7,298,546 80	\$6,182 83	\$61,852,742 74
Dominion Government's share of expenditure...	\$2,543,909 76	\$4,639,999 08	\$4,935,931 19	\$22,470,503 10	\$44,790 52	\$4,599,898 94	\$6,182 83	\$39,241,216 02

The Quebec Legislature adopted the following resolution on January 31: "Whereas the Quebec Social Insurance Commission recommends the adoption of a system of assistance to indigent mothers: this House is of opinion that as soon as the financial position of the

Province will allow it the Government consider the possibility of creating this system of assistance to indigent mothers." (The recommendations of the Commission on the subject of Mothers' Allowances were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1932, page 172.)

## DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION IN 1932-33

**I**NCLUDED in the annual report of the Department of Railways of Canals for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, is a statistical review of the administration of the Government Employees' Compensation Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 30). This legislation is administered by the Department for the entire government service by reason of the fact that the Department has to maintain a staff for that purpose owing to the extent of the railway construction and operation activities under its control.

The provisions of the Act, which was adopted in 1918, are as follows:—

1. (1) An employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured and the dependants of any such employee who is killed, shall be entitled to the same compensation as the employee, or as the dependant of a deceased employee, of a person other than His Majesty would, under similar circumstances, be entitled to receive under the law of the province in which the accident occurred, and the liability for and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the same manner and by the same boards, officers or authority, as that established by the law of the province for determining compensation in similar cases, or by such other board, officers or authority or by such court as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

(2) Any compensation awarded to any employee or the dependants of any deceased employee of His Majesty by any board, officer or authority, or by any court under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to such employee or dependant or to such person as the board, officers, or authority or the court may direct, and the said board, officer, authority and court shall have the same jurisdiction to award costs as in cases between private parties is conferred by the law of the province where the accident occurred.

In 1925, the Act was amended so as to provide that compensation should include medical and hospital expenses, the new section being retroactive in its operation to May 24, 1918.

Compensation paid under the Government Employees Compensation Act now amounts to a cumulative total of \$3,687,853.23 since 1918-19, and during the same period the Dominion's proportion to administration expenses has amounted to \$284,283.37. Commenting on the year's administration the report states:—

"The work of the branch appears to have been affected during the year by the receipt of an unusual number of dubious claims involving considerable work in investigation and examin-

ation of evidence. It appears that the tendency towards an increase in the presentation of questionable claims has been further increased by the decrease in employment and it is perhaps advisable to repeat from the report of last year that the impressively large number of general claims developing from the engagement of temporary employees, particularly those engaged under emergency relief and associated programs of work would appear to indicate the advisability of arranging for competent medical inspection prior to engagement of such employees."

Exclusive of the Canadian National Railway System the total Dominion expenditures under the Act in 1932-33 amounted to \$186,857.23. This amount was paid out for a total of 1,791 claims, of which 616 involved compensation and medical aid, 938 medical aid only, and 237 pensions.

Exclusive of the Canadian National Railways, other departments having a considerable number of claims and large disbursement expenditures were as follows:—

Public Works—367 claims totalling \$51,256.16 disbursements.

Railways and Canals—467 claims totalling \$36,971.67.

Interior—208 claims, totalling \$24,113.78.

Marine—239 claims, totalling \$19,646.96.

Hudson Bay Railway—47 claims, totalling \$9,084.95.

Post Office—201 claims, totalling \$8,325.96.

Hudson Bay terminals—18 claims, totalling \$6,766.57.

National Defence—63 claims, totalling \$6,627.08.

Fisheries—30 claims, totalling \$6,260.04.

The accompanying table indicates the payments under the Act, during the year ended March 31, 1933.

Provincial Board	Dominion expenditure, including amount advanced	Disbursements	
		Compensation, Pensions, etc.	Proportion of Administration expenses
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	19,811 16	14,699 17	5,840 41
New Brunswick.....	20,769 20	10,546 06	9,236 32
Ontario.....	63,074 54	63,343 16	3,561 84
Manitoba.....	41,880 59	31,355 30	6,649 95
Saskatchewan.....	297 78	720 98	82 08
Alberta.....	20,723 66	15,688 45	1,595 40
British Columbia.....	19,021 66	15,676 54	1,471 52
Quebec Commission.....		2,851 76	1,564 34
Province of Prince Edward Island.....	41 00	41 00	
Province of Quebec.....	30,704 89	30,704 89	
Province of Ontario (Medical Aid).....	1,665 42	1,665 42	
Miscellaneous.....	15,956 95	435 50	15,521 45



## Report of United States Employees' Compensation Commission

The seventeenth annual report of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission reviews the administration of the three workmen's compensation enactments covering government employees during the year ended June 30, 1933. These three laws are as follows: (1) United States Employees' Compensation Act; (2) Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act (covering employees in certain maritime employments); and (3) District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act (covering employees in certain employments in the District of Columbia).

The Commission is a "bipartisan body, consisting of three members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom is designated by the President to serve as chairman."

The number of employees to whom the first-named act is applicable increased to the highest total in the history of the Commission as a result of the many relief measures put into operation since March 4, 1933. It is estimated that this law is now applicable at times to over 1,000,000 employees as compared with about 700,000 during recent years. At the close of business on December 31, 1932, approximately 6,800 cases under the Act were open in the records of the Commission in which compensation was being paid currently. Compensation in the total amount of \$1,398,396 was paid during the year ended December 31, 1932, in the form of death benefits to 4,303 dependents of 2,389 deceased employees. Death benefits were awarded during the year in 144 new cases in which there were 311 dependents entitled to compensation. The average monthly compensation award in fatal

cases approved during the year was \$56.74. The average award in new cases approved during the four preceding years is: \$54.68 in 1931; \$54.99 in 1930; \$58.83 in 1929; and \$55 in 1928. On December 31, 1932, compensation for disability was being paid in 1,936 cases in which it appeared the disability was permanent or of long, indefinite duration. In 570 cases the disability was total, and in 1,366 cases it was partial. The cases included under this classification show an increase of 131 as compared with the number on hand at the close of the preceding year. The number of cases in which compensation was being paid for total disability decreased from 611 to 570. In 13,991 cases disposed of during the year the temporary disability due to the injury caused 534,061 days' loss in time, which is the equivalent of a year of employment for some 1,500 employees.

Under the Longshoremen's and Harbour Workers' Compensation Act, as well as the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act, the employers are required to secure the payment of compensation, etc., either by qualifying as self-insurers or by providing insurance with some authorized insurance carrier. The statistics of the Longshoremen's Act indicate that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, there were 19,551 non-fatal and 95 fatal injuries reported under this law in the 12 compensation districts. During that period the total compensation paid in non-fatal cases was \$1,776,562 and the disbursements in fatal cases amounted to \$428,963.

Under the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act in the year ending June 30, 1933, there were 19,742 non-fatal and 48 fatal accidents reported.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published a report entitled "Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada" which in a series of tables reviews the chief factors entering into electric railway transportation during the calendar year 1932. In that year there were 15,961 employees (including general officers, superintendents and clerks) on the payrolls of the 45 reporting companies, and these received in wages and salaries a total of \$21,534,419.50. In 1931, there were 17,135 employees receiving \$24,647,391.17 in salaries and wages. During the year 3 passengers were killed, all on one railway, also 29 motorists, 42 pedestrians, 2 employees, one person riding in a vehicle other than an automobile and one other person were killed, making a total of 79 persons killed, as against 65 in 1931. Collisions accounted for 76 of these deaths. The number of persons injured was 3,542, in-

cluding 2,098 pedestrians, 279 motorists, 47 persons in other vehicles, 157 conductors and motormen, 17 bus operators, 391 other employees and 92 other persons. This was the smallest number of persons injured by electric railways in the past ten years.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec on January 9 announced that the government would submit legislation to provide for the judicial enforcement of collective labour agreements. Under such a law, where a group of employees and employers agree on working hours and rates of wages in a certain district, the Minister of Labour could, upon deposit with him of a copy, decree that this shall be the rate of pay to rule throughout the district in a given industry.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

### Outline of Report by Provincial Department of Labour

NOTE was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, of the inquiry recently undertaken by the Ontario Department of Labour into wages and hours of labour of truck drivers in the Province. This action was taken on the suggestion of representatives of the Canadian Brotherhood of Automotive Transportation Employees. The Department has lately issued a report, prepared by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province, under the title "Wages, Hours and Working Conditions in Automotive Transport Industry," presenting the facts collected in the course of the inquiry, and making suggestions and recommendations. The following paragraphs are taken from the report.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from various sources have indicated very unsatisfactory conditions of work for employees in the automotive transport industry of Ontario. It has been stated that excessively long hours of driving, very low rates of wages, and irregularity of employment are the chief factors in the present undesirable state of affairs. The strain of long hours has been reported as injurious to the health of many drivers and as constituting a grave danger on the highways. Instances have been cited of accidents due to fatigue on the part of truck drivers. These accidents, it is claimed, have resulted in serious injury and even death to others on the highway as well as to the drivers themselves. Such a condition, if it exists, is highly detrimental to the welfare of the drivers and affects the safety of the public.

Questionnaires were sent out to 324 firms and replies have been received from 280 firms, or approximately 85 per cent of the total. Several firms reported having discontinued operations temporarily or permanently, or having been taken over by other firms. The firms reporting as employing local drivers only, or having owner-drivers or members of own family only as drivers, have not been taken into consideration in compiling this report. For these reasons 70 firms have been eliminated and replies from 210 firms have been analysed. The 210 firms reported a total of 1,446 drivers, classified as follows:—584 highway drivers, 296 highway drivers doing pickup work, and 566 local drivers, which numbers do not include part-time drivers, definitely stated as such.

From the certified statements made by these employers it is evident that satisfactory con-

ditions exist in a certain number of firms, some of which are large and some small. These firms are able to regulate their business in such a manner as to provide steady employment for their employees, and a fair weekly rate of wages for regular hours of not more than 60 per week. This fact is worthy of special note when it is considered how wide is the range in both wages and hours reported by many firms.

*Daily Hours.*—In reply to the question "What is the length of the basic day?" 198 firms reported hours ranging from 3½ to 15. Of this number 6 firms reported a basic working day of more than 10 hours; 102 reported a day of 10 hours; 80 from 8 to 10 hours, and 10 reported a day of less than 8 hours. On the other hand, from the figures supplied regarding the numbers of hours of work per day, per week, and for a stated week, the following information has been obtained with reference to 1,265 drivers:—

- 48 drivers are reported as working 36 hours a week or less.
- 94 drivers are reported as working 38 to 47.
- 97 drivers are reported as working 48.
- 107 drivers are reported as working 49 to 53.
- 87 drivers are reported as working 54.
- 121 drivers are reported as working 55 to 59.
- 157 drivers ranging under 60 per week.
- 357 drivers are reported as working 60 hours a week.
- 197 drivers are reported as working over 60 hours a week.

The length of the week as reported for these drivers ranged up to 99 hours. The number reported working over 60 hours per week, 197, represents over 15 per cent of the 1,265 drivers. As already stated, it is probable that the numbers of hours of many drivers working a long week have been totalled with those of many drivers on short time, thereby giving no indication of such overtime, and also that the abuse of great overstrain may exist even in a short week due to two or three successive days of driving without adequate rest. Moreover, one of the largest firms reported inability to supply a record of drivers' hours, thus indicating a laxness in this regard which is probably rather prevalent in the industry.

Despite incomplete data, ample evidence has been supplied by both employers and employees of excessive hours of work for a fairly large proportion of drivers in the automotive transport industry.



*Wages.*—As regards the wages of drivers, it is not possible to give a true and complete picture of existing conditions because of inadequate information returned by employers. A tabulation of the figures supplied, together with special cases reported, indicates that actual earnings for many drivers are not sufficient to maintain a decent living standard, and are not commensurate with the time, labour or responsibility of their employment. Out of a total of 1,228 drivers, 93 are reported to be receiving \$12 per week or less; 247 drivers to be receiving from \$13 to \$17 per week; 145 to be receiving \$18 per week, and 162 to be receiving from \$19 to \$20 per week. 369 drivers are reported as receiving from \$21 to \$24 per week and 212 as receiving \$25 a week or over. Of these drivers, 485, or approximately 39 per cent of the total are reported as receiving \$18 per week or less.

The above figures are the weekly rates although in many cases lower wages have been paid because of short time. In many instances employees are not paid for all time held for duty but only for the time actually worked. It may be considered, therefore, that wages received are at a lower rate than outlined in the preceding paragraph since, in addition to the hardship of too long hours, there is prevalent a considerable volume of part-time employment for which weekly earnings are below a fair or even a subsistence level, despite a satisfactory weekly rate. On the other hand, some employers pay the full week's wages whether the full time is worked or not.

Although the information supplied by employers regarding warehousemen and other employees has not been tabulated, it is evident that unsatisfactory conditions exist for these workers also in many firms in which long hours and low wages prevail.

*Views of Both Parties.*—A summary of the information given on the questionnaires provides ample evidence of lack of stability in the industry.

Before undertaking this investigation, letters were sent to the secretaries of the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario and of the Canadian Brotherhood of Automotive Transportation Employees, with copies of the proposed questionnaire and a brief statement of what the Department of Labour was undertaking in this regard. Each association was requested to appoint a small committee to meet with the Deputy Minister. This was done and the information contained in the foregoing pages (of the report) has been placed before both committees. The consensus of opinion of both employers and employees was that the picture of conditions in the industry

as depicted by the information submitted by employers was more favourable than is actually the case, and each group cited case after case of excessively long hours. They considered it unlikely, for instance, that only 15 per cent of the drivers were working over 60 hours a week as shown in this report. Some of the employees' group considered that 80 hours per week would be nearer the average than 60, and that a considerably greater proportion of the drivers were receiving wages below \$18 per week than the returns indicated.

The situation as represented by the employers' committee is too many are engaged in the industry at the present time, that underbidding for business has resulted in unstable conditions, that one set of employers cuts wages because they have cut prices, while another set must cut either wages or staff, or operate at a loss, because they have lost business to the operators who have cut prices. They claim that some regulation as to minimum wages and maximum hours for drivers would be beneficial to both employers and employees, as being an important step toward stabilization in the industry. Underbidding would be less desirable for employers if they had to pay at least a minimum wage for a normal working week.

Asked as to what might be considered a fair minimum wage for drivers, the employers' committee intimated that their association was prepared to recommend a minimum wage of not less than \$18 a week for city drivers and not less than \$25 a week for highway drivers, with a maximum of 10 hours per day and 60 hours per week. The committee recommended that substantial penalties be provided which should include suspension of Public Commercial Vehicles licence for the repetition of offences.

Generally speaking, the employees committee concurred in these recommendations. The representatives stated that the worst offenders as regards hours and wages were among the firms running long trips where employees are paid by the trip. The price for the trip is set for the minimum time in which it can be possibly be made, the time allotted being cut to such a fine point that no allowance is made for any emergency, so that drivers are rarely paid for the time actually required for making the trip. This, they state, is a very unsatisfactory method and gives rise to a great deal of unsafe speeding on the highway. The representatives of the employees claimed also that with shorter hours there would be sufficient work for all, and if prices were standardized in the industry, it would be possible for all employers to pay good wages. The committee reported poor equipment as being one of

the dangers on the highway and recommended more rigid inspection. They felt that the issuing of licences should be conditional on proper up-keep, with a penalty for any breach in this respect. Some system of reporting on the condition and repairs of all highway trucks to the Motor Vehicles Branch, Department of Highways, was suggested, as well as the setting of an age limit and the requirement of a physical test for all highway drivers.

*Proposed Schedule.*—A proposed schedule or agreement between employers and employees governing wages, hours, employment tests, and general working conditions was submitted by representatives of the Canadian Brotherhood of Automotive Transportation Employees. This proposed schedule was not discussed with the committees of employers and employees (It is attached to the report as an appendix). We were informed that it is based on similar schedules in operation on the railways and that it represents what the union believes to be fair working conditions in the industry.

The wages stipulated in the proposed schedule are higher than the minimum rates suggested by the committee representing employers, the rates for drivers being as follows:

\$30 per week for highway drivers operating one hundred miles or less per day.

\$35 per week for daily mileage from one hundred to two hundred miles.

\$40 per week for drivers operating more than two hundred miles per day.

\$28 per week for local and pickup drivers.

The schedule of wages (article 30) includes all classifications and divisions of the industry. The schedule provides for an 8-hour day and 6-day week with extra pay for overtime. Article number 31 sets forth the requirements of mental, physical, and mechanical tests to be applied to highway drivers.

*Conclusion.*—Sufficient evidence has been collected to prove that a very unsatisfactory and unstable condition exists in the automotive industry which can be remedied only by the joint action of employers and employees supported by legislative and regulatory action on the part of the Provincial Government and possibly the Dominion Government also. Governments cannot remedy such industrial conditions without the active, whole-hearted support and co-operation of at least a majority of employers and employees affected, nor can the industry itself bring about satisfactory working conditions and profitable operation without the assistance and support of the legislative and administrative bodies of Government. Co-operative action is essential.

*Summary of Conditions.*—The outstanding weaknesses and problems of the industry may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. Under-payment of drivers and other employees.

2. Improper and unsatisfactory methods of pay, especially a fixed amount per trip.

3. Excessive hours of employment coupled with great irregularity.

4. Too many operators, resulting in cut-throat competition for business, which reduces the charges for transportation services below the actual cost.

5. Inadequate business methods and records on the part of many operators which make it impossible to estimate costs and establish fair prices for services rendered.

6. Difficulties in enforcing the Public Commercial Vehicle Act in connection with markers, classifications, hours, etc.

It appears to be highly desirable that annual joint agreements, between employers and employees be entered into which shall regulate wages, hours and conditions of employment or that some action be taken to compel all employers in the industry to pay at least specified minimum rates of wages for regulated hours of employment. Agreements similar to that submitted by representatives of the employees would undoubtedly help to stabilize conditions, but it would be very difficult to organize all employees and employers in the Automotive Transport Industry under such agreements within a reasonable time. It would seem, therefore, that legislative action setting forth minimum wage rates for stipulated hours of employment is the only immediate method of dealing with this problem. The difficulty would be to enforce such regulations in an unorganized and very unstable industry.

If wages are to be raised and hours shortened it is apparent that some action must be taken to increase and regulate the charges for transportation services. (Reference is made here to the conference held at Ottawa under the Minister of Railways and Canals on December 13 to discuss certain problems of the automotive industry)\*. A suggestion from the employers, which might well be considered by such a conference, is that a tariff of carrying charges for highway transportation be established similar to that for railway and steamship transportation.

It is not within the purview of this investigation to deal with the problems and difficulties in connection with the enforcement of the Public Commercial Vehicle Act, but this matter has been receiving the attention of the Ontario Department of Highways for some time. The Department has been co-operating with the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario in connection with alleged violations

\*See note on page 96.



of the Act and, in some cases, licences have been cancelled. It is understood that the Department is considering the introduction of certain amendments to the legislation along the lines suggested by employers at the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

"While the investigation," the report concludes, "has revealed unsatisfactory conditions

which can only be remedied by co-operative action along the lines indicated, it might be well to point out that the initiative for such action should come from the industry, and that there are as yet comparatively few employers or employees who have shown any willingness to make the personal sacrifices necessary to make such action effective."

## ANNUAL REPORT ON MINING IN ALBERTA IN 1932

THE annual report of the Mines Branch of the Alberta Department of Lands and Mines for the year ending December 31, 1932 (recently issued), shows that the total output of coal produced in the province during that period was 4,870,030 tons, with a valuation of \$13,441,193, an increase of 305,740 tons over the output for 1931. Included in the total were 2,046 tons produced by farmers under permits granted for the purpose of obtaining coal for their own use. In addition to the coal reported, it is believed there was a considerable tonnage produced by farmers without permit or lease, of which there is no record.

Of the total coal produced, 1,134,311 tons were sold for consumption in the Province of Alberta, 1,751,294 tons in other provinces of Canada, 27,366 tons for consumption in the United States, 1,619,921 tons sold to railroad companies, 12,629 tons used making briquettes, 4,591 tons used making coke, 179,597 tons used under colliery boilers, 7,025 tons used by colliery railroads, 44,115 tons put to stock, and 130,528 tons put to waste. The tonnage shown as sold for consumption in Alberta includes 2,046 tons produced by farmers for their own use. In addition to the coal mined there were 8,446 tons of shale and clay mined, from which 3,444,010 bricks and 182 tons of tile were manufactured.

During the year there were in operation 3 shale pits producing shale and clay for use in the manufacture of brick, hollow tile, etc., also 307 coal mines; of the latter, 32 were opened, 14 reopened, and 44 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned there were 25 mines closed temporarily, leaving 283 mines in operation at December 31, 1932.

On December 31, 1932, the total number employed in all the coal fields—domestic, sub-bituminous and bituminous—was 10,296, of which 7,825 were underground workers. Of the total employed, 6,524 were in domestic fields, 850 in sub-bituminous and 2,922 in bituminous coal mining. The *per capita* production in all fields, based on the average total (7,837) employed was 621 tons per man employed, and 844 tons per man employed underground.

A summary of the statistics presented in the report is in part as follows: average number of persons employed below ground, 5,772, and the average employed above ground, 2,065; number of certificates of competency as coal miners issued in 1932, 557; third class certificates, 43; second class certificates, 11; first class certificates, 2; provisional certificates (overmen), 178; number of persons prosecuted under Coal Mines Regulation Act, 22; electrical power purchased, 14,875,890 kilowatt hours.

*Accidents.*—During the year, there was a total of 168 accidents, of which 11 were fatal. In addition there was another person killed while illegally mining coal. Accidents below ground totalled 137, and those above ground numbered 31; ten of the fatalities occurred below ground. In 1931 there were 164 accidents, including 16 fatalities.

In 1932 the ratio of accidents per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was 34.51 and the ratio of accidents per 1,000 men employed was 21.43. The greatest single factor in the cause of accidents was "falls of rock."

The usual accident prevention measures included the analysis of mine air and tests with gas detectors. Also samples of rock dust, used for rock dusting in the bituminous mines, were collected and forwarded to the provincial analyst to be tested for silica content.

The annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain states that at the request of the Home Office the Department has arranged for an investigation to produce more efficient respirators for use in industrial processes as a protection against the inhalation of dust. This work has led to the production of a new respirator with which very satisfactory results have been obtained in tests in mines, quarries, and silica and asbestos works. Research is also being carried out on the detection of small quantities of toxic gases in the atmosphere and on respirators to prevent the breathing of such gases. This work should result in affording better protection to workers in chemical and other factories.

## CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

### 16th Annual Convention considers "Recovery by Construction"

THE sixteenth annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association was held at Toronto on January 23-25, President C. J. A. Cook, of Montreal, in the chair. The phrase "Recovery by Construction" was selected as the motto for the meeting, the speakers discussing that proposition from various sides.

In his presidential address Mr. Cook said: "Your executive and the representatives on the National Construction Council have for the past year devoted most of their energies to the problem of construction recovery. Their efforts have not been in vain. A program of public works has been promised for this spring, a display of leadership which we have long awaited. The public in general is now realizing the important place the construction industry occupies in our industrial structure. In this program," he continued, "we must insist moreover, that no hampering regulations be enforced that will bring on the industry the stigma of waste and inefficiency. Every means or method that private enterprise would normally employ should be used to the same extent on all government work. We must protect the taxpayer and see that he gets the greatest possible value for every dollar spent. At the same time, we must protect the worker by assuring him of reasonable hours of labour and by adherence to the fair wage schedules. The growing menace of doing work by day labour must be strenuously opposed. One hundred per cent Canadian materials, wherever possible, should be specified."

Mr. Clark Reilly, the general manager, presented his report covering the activities of the organization for the past year. He pointed out that the abnormally small volume of construction work had had a very direct effect on the association's work in the industry, contracting firms having had to cut their expenses to the bone and manufacturing and supply firms having been compelled to retrench in every possible direction. He referred to the participation of the C.C.A. in the formation of the National Construction Council of Canada, commented on the activity of the association's executive and advisory committees, and the efforts of the joint committee with the Royal Architectural Institute. In conclusion he stated: "We stand to-day at the beginning of a new era for the construction industry in Canada. We have two courses open to us, either to drift along in the laissez-faire attitude, waiting for what may come, or to assume

a leadership by considering our special problems thoroughly and then adopt a vigorous policy of united effort to place our industry on a new footing that will anticipate the needs of the future. I have no doubt but that we shall take this latter course, and anticipate by voluntary action, based on careful planning, the changes that are taking place."

The report of the Membership and Finance Committee showed that at the end of 1933 the membership comprised 55 general contractors, 26 trade contractors, 49 manufacturing and supply firms, 14 branch associations and 6 special memberships.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressing the convention, maintained that unemployment must be dealt with as a national and permanent problem and not merely as one of a local and fleeting character. He discussed unemployment insurance in its various aspects, and his conclusion was that for reasons described "organized labour believes that unemployment insurance is practical, and that from a business viewpoint it is sound, and that from the broad human aspect, it is absolutely essential." (The convention's resolution on this subject is given below.)

Addresses were also delivered as follows: "Highways of Recovery", by Mr. Floyd S. Chalmers; "Intelligent Planning for the Future by the Construction Industry of Canada," by Mr. W. D. Black, of Hamilton; "Relations between Government and Business in Canada," by Mr. Francis Hankin, of Montreal; and "Recovery by Construction," by Professor Gilbert E. Jackson, University of Toronto.

Professor Jackson discussed the respective merits of the policies of large spending and of national retrenchment, and emphasized the need for lower interest rates. Mr. Black, in his paper, showed that it was possible to evolve a practical plan for stabilizing construction and eliminating the periods of excessive prosperity and depression.

#### Resolutions Adopted

*Regulation of the Construction Industry.*—Resolved that in view of the fact that national unemployment and depression are derived very largely from depression in the durable goods industry as a group and that the construction industry in turn contributes in a very large proportion to the depression of the durable goods industry, this convention is of the opinion that the creation of a com-



mission to investigate the past and present conditions and to make recommendations for the rehabilitation and future stabilization of the construction industry would be in the public interest.

Further resolved that this association endorses the demonstration of the necessity for such a commission as set forth in the accompanying text of an address, "Construction—The Joint in the Armour of Depression," delivered before the sixteenth annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association by W. D. Black on January 24, 1934. It is suggested that representations covering this resolution be submitted by the association to the Dominion government and that a copy of the resolution be also sent to all members of the Dominion parliament.

*Licensing of Contractors.*—Resolved that a committee be formed immediately to investigate the practicability of the licensing of all contractors and that this committee be instructed to report to the executive with the least possible delay in order that action may be secured.

*Co-operation of Sections.*—Resolved that the resolution passed at the Vancouver convention to the effect that, wherever possible, general and trade contractors should extend business patronage to other member firms of this association, particularly trade contractors and supply houses and manufacturers, be and is hereby reaffirmed.

*Standard form of Tender.*—Resolved that we commend our representatives on the joint committee for the work done by them during the past year, especially in regard to the production of the Standard Form of Tender.

Resolved further that the Standard Form of Tender as submitted by the Joint Committee be accepted in its present form and tried out for a limited period of time, the duration of which is to be left to the discretion of the incoming executive committee.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—Resolved that the executive of this association keep in close touch with and study the problem of unemployment insurance. Resolved further that representations be made to the proper authorities that this association be represented in any investigation or deliberation by the federal government on this subject.

*Research Work.*—Resolved that this association urge the Dominion government to furnish all necessary funds to promote and establish a panel of the National Bureau of Research at Ottawa to advise upon and undertake the standardization and testing of Canadian building materials and appliances, including lumber.

Resolved further that the testing and approval now demanded by the fire underwriter and other associations be done by the National Bureau of Research at Ottawa and not outside Canada as at present.

*Safety Work.*—Resolved that the value of safety work in our industry be recognized and appreciation given to the work of the construction safety organizations and that every effort be made to continue and extend this work.

*Day Labour.*—Resolved that this association strongly recommends that all work to be done under the proposed legislation by the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments, whether as relief measures or not, shall be done by contract and not by day labour.

Resolved further that the respective governing bodies be advised to this effect.

*Restrictive Legislation.*—A special resolution dealing with restrictive legislation preventing co-operation of various branches of industry was presented but referred to the incoming executive for thorough consideration and necessary action.

### Officers for 1934

Officials of the Association for 1934 were elected as follows: President, W. H. Yates, Hamilton; Vice-President, F. G. Rutley, Montreal; Eastern vice-president, W. L. R. Stewart, Sherbrooke, Que.; Western vice-presidents, Col. W. W. Foster, Vancouver, and C. H. Gunn, Winnipeg; Honorary secretary, Geo. Oakley, Toronto; Honorary treasurer, A. K. Purdy, Toronto; Chairman, general contractor's section, John Parkin, Hamilton; Chairman, manufacturing and supply section, A. U. Cote, Toronto, Chairman, membership and finance committee, V. C. Moynes, Toronto.

The American Federation of Labor, in their annual report on employment for 1933, summarize the gains made by labour under the recovery program in the United States as follows:—"Workers have made three important gains in 1933: (1) greater employment: 1,800,000 who were out of work last year-end now have jobs in industry, and 4,600,000 have temporary work under Civil Works Administration, Public Works Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps; (2) shorter hours: average weekly work hours in industry generally are shorter by 4½ hours per week than at the end of 1932; (3) organization: workers are better organized to handle their problems and share in industrial control than they were last year.

## ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

### Proceedings of Eighteenth Convention, January, 1934

THE 18th convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held at Edmonton on January 8-10, President Fred. J. White occupying the chair. The president said that possibly no convention since the inauguration of the Federation twenty-two years ago had seen the delegates faced with greater problems than now confronted them.

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of the Province, who was introduced by the President, conveyed to the delegates the good wishes of the government and people of Alberta. There were three important matters about which he desired to speak, one was the monetary question, which he had had some opportunity to study while he was a member of the Mac-Millan Commission. He asked assistance in crystallizing public opinion in support of public ownership and control of the proposed central bank. Dealing with the public works program proposed by the Dominion Government, Mr. Brownlee hoped that this would not be a spasmodic effort but would be extended over at least three years. Referring to the N.R.A., the Premier stressed the need for the revision of the constitution of Canada, so there would be national control in respect to the hours of labour, and other industrial matters.

The president's report reviewed the work of the last session of the Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 698), and to the presentation of the recommendations submitted to the government by the Federation last year. The main theme of the session, it was reported, was unemployment, and the low prices of farm commodities. Among the acts adopted was one amending the Debt Adjustment Act, extending city residents the same protection of their home property as was formerly given only to residents of the country. The president also presented a report of the recent convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 1000), at which he had represented the Federation, and also a report of the convention of the American Federation of Labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, page 1083).

#### Resolutions Adopted

That the Federal and Provincial governments be asked to undertake an adequate building and public works program to consist of the erection of public buildings, highways, recreation ground, the clearing of brush lands,

the elimination of level crossings on the railroads, etc., all workers on these jobs to be paid union rates of pay.

That the Alberta government abolish the relief slip system and substitute a standard rate per hour, same to be paid in cash.

Protesting against the practice of municipal councils in using persons on direct relief for ordinary maintenance and upkeep work, and asking that such work be paid for at the regular rates.

Amendment of the relief legislation to provide a fund for the purpose of moving a family from one given place to another, provided the head of the family has reasonable assurance of permanency of position in the new locality.

That medical clinics be set up in various localities to provide for proper medical and mental attention to the unemployed and their families.

That the Direct Relief Act be amended to make provision for the renewing of household equipment, commensurate with common household standards.

Asking the provincial and federal governments to assume responsibility for the care of needy tuberculous people by providing them with proper sanatorium accommodation.

Measures to protect persons on relief who have not completed payment for their homes.

An adequate system of unemployment insurance.

Adequate relief for deserted wives and their families and for young married couples who are unemployed.

Protesting against conditions in the work camps as tending to lower the standard of living for Canadian workers; and recommending that workers in such camps be paid union rates of wages and that sanitary conditions be improved.

That the hours of labour for all bus and truck drivers operating under Provincial Licence be limited to a maximum of eight consecutive hours on duty in each 24.

That the government enact the necessary legislation for the creation of a permanent Coal Commission to regulate the coal shipping and to regulate inter-provincial coal trade by forming a co-operative marketing pool.

That the provincial government appoint a commission, including a labour representative, to investigate every aspect of the coal mining industry and formulate a plan for nationalization of the industry.



Amendment of the Mines Act to provide for the weekly payment of wages.

Amendment of the Mothers' Allowances Act to provide for deserted wives and for mothers who have bed-ridden husbands; and that the general scale of allowances provided for in the Act of 1930 be restored.

Legislation limiting the hours of employment to six hours per day and five days per week.

Enactment of provincial legislation making the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act operative in Alberta, to cover every industry.

Amendment of the Town Act to remove the disabilities of persons on relief.

Opposing the "relief kitchen" method of feeding the unemployed, in place of giving them work and wages at union rates; and asking that while such kitchens are operated the unemployed be given three meals a day, with the transportation tickets, and recreational facilities for those at long distances from the kitchen.

Minimum wages for all workers in the province.

That the proposed Central Bank be publicly owned and operated with power to finance governmental undertakings—federal, provincial and municipal—with interest-free credit, to the end that national wealth may be utilized as the basis for monetary issues without the payment of tribute to private interests.

Appointment of a qualified plumbing inspector in connection with the Public Health Department.

That the amount of Old Age Pensions be increased, and the pension age be reduced from 70 to 65 years.

Repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code.

Release of all "class war" prisoners.

That the Dominion Government make a drastic reduction in all interest rates, and set a maximum of 1 per cent for all interest on public loans and a maximum of 2 per cent for all interest on dividends, mortgages, etc.

Legislation on Health Insurance on the plan of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Holidays on Election Days.

Amendment of the Franchise Act to allow the right to vote after 3 months' residence in the province.

A housing scheme for Alberta similar to schemes in Australia.

Appointment of a labour representative on the Utilities Board.

Protesting against any scheme for assisted immigration.

Financial assistance to destitute miners in Drumheller district.

Free school text books up to Grade XII.

Abolition of cadet training in schools.

Provision of meals for under-nourished school children.

Free medical aid and hospital accommodation to relief workers and their families.

A construction work program to relieve unemployment, no sub-contracts to be permitted, the Fair Wage Clause to be observed, and wages to be paid by cheque or in cash.

That as municipalities contribute only one-third of relief costs they should not compel indigents to work out the full cost of relief.

Instructing the executive to combat dual unions.

A sale of fees for projectionists' licences of \$15 for examination; and \$5 and \$3 for renewals.

Amendment of the Coal Miners' Wages Security Act to provide that wages shall be paid in full and to make it illegal for any coal company to satisfy their employees by making part payments of claim, and paying the balance with stock; and that when bonds are put up, they must be bonds which are immediately convertible into cash.

Support by union members of the union label.

That the Federal government impose a tax up to 25 per cent on unearned increments, including interest and dividends, the profits to be paid over to the municipalities concerned.

Legalizing of sweepstakes.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—That the levy of 4 cents a day on workers in the building industry be abolished and the amount charged to the industry; that workmen's earnings be computed by the day instead of over the year; that the minimum payment for compensation be increased from \$10 to \$15; that the 3-day waiting period be abolished, and payment made from the first day of injury; that the monthly payment to a widow be raised from \$35 to \$45; that miners nystagmus or eye-strain be compensable; that rheumatism be included as a risk of coal miners; that the allowances made in respect to children be increased from \$10 to \$15, etc. A resolution to give doctors the power to recommend patients for light work, and that the patient be compensated until completely cured, was referred to the incoming executive for further study.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-appointment of Fred J. White as president and Carl E. Berg as secretary-treasurer.

The next convention will be held at Lethbridge in 1935.

## LEGISLATION PROPOSED TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS BY ORGANIZED LABOUR

### Ontario Executive of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented its program of requested provincial legislation to the members of the Ontario Cabinet on January 12, 1934. A delegation of forty representatives of affiliated organizations accompanied the Executive Committee, which comprised the following: Chas. H. Ball, Toronto, chairman; Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa; and Ted Jackson, Toronto. Receiving the delegation were the following members of the Cabinet: Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Premier; Hon. J. M. Robb, Minister of Labour; Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General; Hon. Leopold Macaulay, Minister of Highways; Hon. Geo. Challies, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Harry Schofield, Minister without portfolio.

Under the heading of *Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance* the executive urged increased remuneration to single men employed in road construction camps, and a program of building in municipal and provincial undertakings; also a Federal Unemployment Insurance scheme, wholly administered by the Federal Government, was again reiterated. The requests on this subject included the following: extension of financial assistance to municipalities carrying on relief works, and a stipulation that where such assistance is rendered, regulations governing such works shall provide for a six-hour day and a thirty-hour week without reduction in earnings; purchase of departmental supplies during periods of unemployment; clearing of agricultural lands to provide employment; providing for relief of all needy unemployed women on the same basis as men; enactment of legislation in accordance with the convention of the International Labour Organization providing for limitation of working hours; extension of public ownership of all public utilities; abolition of fee-charging employment exchanges and further development of free employment bureaus.

Other legislative requests included:

Enactment of an examining and licensing act for electricians;

Regulations for the greater protection of linemen and others in the electrical industry;

Urging the support of the Legislature to the reduction of the old age pension limit to 65 years, and repeal of the section requiring five years' provincial residence qualifications;

Re-enactment of a Mortgagees and Purchasers Relief Act; and also in cases of un-

employment and underemployment the consolidation and spreading of tax arrears over a period of five years and suspension of penalties for non-payment of taxes;

A check-up on the application of the Parents' Maintenance Act, "particularly at a time when most children are unable to provide for their own families," and also drawing attention to "tightening up" of old age pensions regulations (In this respect, the committee was in accord with any attempt to check abuses, but protested against any regulations "that would turn old age pension into old age pittance");

Appointment of a labour representative on the Old Age Pensions Commission;

Definite action towards giving effect to the conventions of the International Labour Organization coming within the jurisdiction of the province;

Giving effect to the recommendations of the National Research Council respecting the operation of moving picture machines.

Opposing one-man cars on municipally owned street railways;

Raising the property exemption under the Mothers' Allowance Act from \$2,500 to \$5,000, and that the mother with one child be provided for under the Act;

Amendment of the Mechanics Lien Act, giving workmen added protection in collection of wages;

Amendment of the Bankruptcy Act giving wage claims prior consideration;

Enactment of legislation providing for a six-hour day and five-day week of thirty hours;

Increasing the staff of inspectors under Minimum Wage Act, enabling it to function more efficiently;

Fair wages regulations for the protection of work people employed by contractors, government commissions and departments and others on undertakings done by or on behalf of the government;

Amending the Workmen's Compensation Act to include first aid work under the Act, and also greater preventive measure respecting industrial diseases;

Enactment of paint spraying regulations;

Amending the Factory Act to reduce maximum working hours, etc.;

Enactment of legislation prohibiting employment of females and inexperienced males as operators on power cutting machines;



Enactment of a Barber's Licence Act;

Enactment of legislation for regulating and controlling the installation of equipment for power and domestic heating;

Putting into effect provincial plumbing regulations;

Strict enforcement of regulations governing hoisting machinery;

Urging legislation providing for the three-platoon system for fire fighting staffs;

Requesting the abolition of the employment of married women in industry and the government service in cases where the husband is working;

Enactment of legislation providing for sickness and disability insurance;

Additional measures advocated were: removal of slums, labour representation on all commissions, substitution of physical training for military training; uniform building regulations, legalizing of sweepstakes, and bonding of lawyers holding trust funds.

### Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada

On January 24 a delegation from the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada made their annual presentation to the provincial government of their proposals for legislative action at the present session of the Quebec Legislature. They were received by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, provincial Premier, with the members of his Cabinet.

The delegation referred with approval to the legislation forecast in the Speech from the Throne, which would make labour agreements enforceable at law. This was the first proposal in the list now submitted. It would result, it was claimed, in the fixing of working hours and thus strengthen the Act for the Limiting of Working Hours (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 695); in guaranteeing the workers a reasonable wage; in securing unanimity on wage matters among employers; in giving the state its proper rôle of giving legal force to agreements that have been reached independently by the parties concerned and in creating respect for law.

Other recommendations were as follows:—

Enactment of a law to provide for the compulsory licensing of employers and workers in the printing industry;

Enactment of a Plumbers' Licensing Act similar to the Pipe Fitters' Act passed in 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 698).

A Fair Wages scale to be inserted in all construction contracts involving expenditure under the Public Assistance Act.

Grant by the provincial government towards the preparation of a text-book on carpentry in the French language.

That employers who avoid payment of minimum wages to female workers by employing boys be compelled to pay the latter equivalent wages.

That the Order of the Minimum Wage Commission governing the boot and shoe industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933,

page 916) be amended so that female workers having served six months or more as apprentices shall receive the minimum rate prescribed; and that those classed as temporary employees, even when their employment is for less than a month, shall not form more than half the total number of employees.

That the Minimum Wage Commission itself prosecute those who infringe orders under the Act, the penalties to be from \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment in default.

Support for the proposed law to encourage the return of women to home life.

Amendment to the Companies Act to prohibit the compulsory sale of company shares to employees earnings less than \$25 a week, and that other workers be protected against the loss of their money so invested.

That the recommendations of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 161, etc.) be carried out, commencing with old age pensions, the federal system being adopted pending the carrying out of the scheme recommended by the Commission.

Creation of a provincial economic Council consisting of a guiding committee, with sub-committees representing the main social and economic activities, the council to include specialists chosen by the state from a list of persons nominated by the various groups.

Deletion of the amendments made last year to the Workmen's Compensation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 695) taking away the right of the injured workman to choose his own doctor, and extending the waiting period before compensation is paid; and that the administration of the Act be placed under the Minister of Labour.

Stricter regulation of the dyes used in connection with the manufacture of shoe leather.

That in view of the number of strangers in the province workers be obliged to carry identification cards.

Establishment of a wage scale in connection with contracts made by the Department of Roads.

Compulsory provision of the remedy "Antidox" in connection with the use of white lead in paint.

Establishment of a Superior Council of Labour in the province which would undertake the compilation of a true labour code.

That the Sunday Observance Act be amended so as to remove the privilege allowed to certain nationalities to work on Sunday; and that new inspection offices be opened at Quebec, Montreal and Sherbrooke.

Enactment of a law establishing a minimum scale of wages for workers in the woods.

Establishment of a double shift for firemen in cities of 30,000 population or more.

Extension of the Moratorium law for another year.

Establishment of a three-shift system for watchmen, furnace men and stationary engineers in factories.

Amendment of the Unemployed Aid Act to provide that relief workers shall be entitled to benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Compulsory automobile insurance.

That municipalities be given the right to own and operate electrical systems.

That the policy of the "return to the land" be maintained and extended (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 695).

### Quebec Executive of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

Legislative requests of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (provincial executive for Quebec) were submitted recently before the Hon. L. A. Taschereau and members of the Provincial Cabinet. Approximately 100 representatives of affiliated organizations in the province supported the memorandum of resolutions which was presented by the following members of the executive: L. A. Beaudry, chairman; G. R. Brunet, P. Lefevre, and J. Cuppello. The delegation was received by the Premier and the following members of the Cabinet: Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour; Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads; Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary; Hon. J. N. Francoeur, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Adelard Godbout, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. R. F. Stockwell, provincial treasurer; and Hon. Hector Leferté, Minister of Colonization.

With reference to the Workmen's Compensation Act, it was considered that recent amendments "have had the effect of materially curtailing the benefits and privileges accruing to injured workers and their dependents" and because of this the government was requested to repeal the amendments. The government was also asked to include hotel and restaurant employees under the Act; to appoint a workers' representative on the Compensation Commission; and to adopt measures to curtail the deficit of the commission.

Referring to certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on Social Insurance (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 161, and previous issues) it was urged that these recommendations be made effective by the enactment of legislation providing for old age pensions, mothers' allowances, and sickness and disability insurance.

Among the resolutions was one calling for the convocation of an interprovincial conference for the establishing of a uniform work day and work week in all Canadian industries. (Premier Taschereau concurred in this recommendation, and stated that the province of Quebec had been a pioneer in this respect.)

Some discussion also resulted from a resolution urging the imposition of a stricter penalty for violations of the Minimum Wage Act. It was stated that in many cases offenders did not mind paying the fine and continued to exploit women workers. Representations were made that the fine should be greatly increased and if this did not prove a deterrent that a prison term be imposed. Both Premier Taschereau and Hon. C. J. Arcand, were impressed with the arguments advanced and promised remedial action.

Complaints were directed against alleged unhygienic conditions in a number of hotels and restaurants and printing establishments. Protest was also made against alleged working conditions in certain paper mills of the province.

Other recommendations contained in the resolutions were:

Extension of the fair wages regulations to all construction and repair work done by or for any department of the provincial government.

Endorsing the proposals of the National Construction Council in urging the initiation of building programs;

Amendment of the Factory Act, prohibiting the employment of any person for more than forty hours per week;

Amendment of the Weekly Day of Rest Act so as to insure that all persons employed in places of amusement operating seven days a



week shall be entitled to one day's rest of twenty four hours each week;

Regulation of motor vehicle transportation by the Board of Railway Commissioners or similar authority;

Amendment of the regulations governing motion picture operators to provide for more exacting examinations of projectionists;

Enactment of legislation prohibiting use of poisonous ingredients in paint-spraying machines;

Enactment of legislation providing for more adequate protection in passenger and freight elevators;

Establishment of an accident prevention system on construction work.

## "TRADE UNIONS AND THE LAW"

### Bulletins Published by Workers' Educational Association of Ontario

TRADE Unions and the Law is the title of a series of mimeographed bulletins issued by the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario and compiled by Professor F. C. Auld and Mr. J. Finkelman, M.A. of the University of Toronto. Three have appeared so far—the first one dealing generally with the legal position of trade unions, the second giving a historical sketch of the law and outlining the legal responsibilities of trade unions under existing law, while the third gives a comparative analysis of English and Canadian legislation. The usefulness of such a series is undoubted. Trade union law in Canada is uncertain on several points. Except civil and criminal cases arising from picketing, relatively few actions involving trade unions have been brought, but the number has increased in recent years and appears likely to increase still further with the growth in trade unionism and the increasing prices that usually mark an upturn in business.

It should be pointed out that the bulletins do not deal with the law in Quebec or British Columbia where special statutes modify considerably the law in the other provinces as found in the common law and in statutes of the Dominion Parliament.

In the discussion of the rights and liabilities of trade unions in civil actions there appears to be no distinction drawn between a trade union as plaintiff and as defendant. Under English law, a trade union in restraint of trade and not registered under the Trade Union Act, cannot sue for damages or for breach of contract. Neither can such a trade union be sued for breach of contract; but in theory, at least, a trade union, in common with other voluntary associations, has always been liable to be sued for wrong. Until reform in procedure permitted an association to be sued through its representatives, such an action was not practicable. Since only some half dozen Canadian unions are incorporated by statute or registered under the Trade Unions Act, the above statement would seem to apply to almost all Canadian unions, unless the court

holds that it is against the public policy of the Province or of the Dominion to refuse such assistance. That is, apart from a declaration of public policy on the subject, unregistered trade unions in restraint of trade cannot apply to the courts for assistance in furthering their objects, and they are liable to be sued in a representative action for wrong committed by the union, provided they have a trust fund to satisfy the damages. There has been difficulty in applying the rule in some cases since it is necessary to show that the union, or its agents acting within their duties, was responsible for the acts complained of and that those chosen to defend the action properly represent the union. *Local Union No. 1562 of United Mine Workers of America vs. Williams and Rees* was hardly a clear-cut decision on this matter since members of the court appeared to disagree on this point, but the same members agreed in allowing the appeal on other grounds. In Ontario in *Barret v. Harris*, in 1921, which was not a trade union case, the rule was laid down clearly by Justice Middleton and later approved in an action brought against the Hamilton Motion Picture Projectionists' Union (1924-1925). The Quebec case of *Society Brand Clothes Company v. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America* was decided largely according to Quebec law under which no one can represent another in court, that is, in Quebec, there is no rule permitting a representative action. As to the application of the rule in such a case in another province other factors would have to be considered.

In volume 2 of the series, it might be made clearer that there is a sharp distinction between agreements which a trade union may make with its members, or with others with respect to its property, and a "collective agreement" between an employer and a trade union as to working conditions. A collective agreement is not a legally binding agreement in English law whether the union be registered under the Trade Union Act or not. The Trade Union Act, and its Canadian counter-

part, explicitly stipulate that the "Act shall not affect any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment." Further, the legal status conferred on a trade union by the Act is a limited one; a union can only sue and be sued with regard to its funds and real estate. Finally, among the agreements which are declared unenforceable by the Trade Union Act are agreements between one trade union and another. English commentators regard this section as prohibiting the enforcement of collective agreements between a union of employers and a trade union of employees, since the definition of a "trade union" covers both kinds of associations and many employers' associations are registered under the Act. In Canada there has been no development under this phase of the Act.

*Young v. Canadian Northern Railway* is cited in the bulletin apparently as evidence that the agreement between the union and the company was not enforceable owing to the lack of legal personality on the part of the union. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council make no mention of the character of the union at law but considers the contract of employment between the individual, Young, and the company. The appellant contended that his contract with the company embodied the special terms set out in the collective agreement. Lord Russell stated that if the company bound itself to Young to observe the terms of the collective agreement, "there can be no question of the contract being unenforceable for want of mutuality or otherwise. It is simply a contract of employment which embodies special terms. If the conduct of the railway company in applying the provisions of the agreement to the appellant could only be explained by the existence of a contractual obligation to the appellant so to do, it would be not only permissible, but necessary, to hold that

the existence of the contractual obligation had been established. In the circumstances, however, of the present case, their Lordships find themselves unable so to decide." Further, it was held that the agreement "was intended merely to operate as an agreement between a body of employers and a labour organization by which the employers undertake that as regards their workmen, certain rules beneficial to the workmen shall be observed." In English law, a collective agreement is regarded merely as a usage which enters into individual contracts of employment.

The first case to come before the Canadian courts, except in Quebec, for the direct enforcement of a collective agreement was that of *Polakoff v. Winters*, in which the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union tried to hold the Winters Garment Company to its agreement with the union. Justice Raney of the Ontario High Court held that as the union was in restraint of trade and unregistered, it had no legal personality and could not appear before the court to claim the assistance of the law. The legal character of collective agreements was not considered in this case.

As the authors of the Bulletins of the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario point out, trade union law in Canada is in a confused state. This appears to be partly owing to this branch of law being little known and many cases hinging on points other than the broad issues of trade union law. Again, the restraint of trade doctrine was applied first in *Chase v. Starr* in 1923 and this fact together with the failure of trade unions to register under the Trade Unions Act has revealed the peculiar condition of the law. Picketing cases and suits for damages were familiar to the courts and the unions, but the position of a trade union as plaintiff was revealed first in *Chase v. Starr*

At the annual meeting of the Association of Registered Nurses of the Province of Quebec, the vice-president, Miss M. L. Moag, said that the Association viewed with apprehension the serious lack of employment among the large group of private duty nurses, also the greatly reduced budgets of hospitals and public health nursing associations, and the consequent curtailment of activities, the longer hours on duty and the much reduced salaries of those who, under present circumstances, are called upon to endure greater strain than at any time previously. The fact that public charity,

on which so many are now dependent, does not include medical relief, is a matter of concern to the association. Curtailment of health activities and services to the physically and mentally ill, it was stated, cannot fail to have serious effects. Many nurses and physicians are idle, yet numbers of people are unable to have either medical or nursing attention. It was earnestly hoped that some plan might be devised and put into action by which there might be a better distribution of medical and nursing personnel so that the sick might receive the necessary care at all times.



## CHILD LABOUR PROVISIONS IN UNITED STATES CODES

THE Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour recently issued a memorandum summarizing the provisions affecting the employment of juveniles in the President's Re-employment Agreement and the Codes of Fair Competition so far adopted for the industries utilizing juvenile labour.

The provisions which directly affect juveniles, as distinct from all other workers, relate to the minimum age and the conditions of learners. The question of learners presents a serious difficulty from the point of view of child labour. During the depression, certain employers have been in the habit of taking on so-called learners at a pittance, dismissing them at the end of the learning period and replacing them by other learners; such learners are often experienced workers. Attention was called to this practice by the National Child Labour Committee, and provisions to defeat it have been inserted in a number of Codes, largely as a result of the efforts of the Committee. They include a definite restriction of the length of the learning period, a minimum rate of pay for learners, and a limitation of the number of employees who may be learners. The lack of any one of these safeguards leaves a loop-hole through which cheap juvenile labour may be exploited under the guise of learning.

Another important innovation in the Codes is the elimination of the home-work system in the principal garment industries. Child labour is an inevitable accompaniment of industrial homework, and the work is done under such conditions that enforcement of legislation relating to child labour is virtually impossible. Home work is prohibited by the Codes for the following industries: coat and suit, corset and brassiere, hosiery (except under special permit), men's clothing (with a transitional period), underwear and allied products and for many other industries.

### Labour Provisions in Retail Codes

The principal labour provisions of the code governing Retail Trade in the United States, which was recently adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act, are as follows:

Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners) range in the North from \$10 to \$15 per week, according to population, and in the South from \$9 to \$14.

Maximum hours: 40 per week, 8 per day, 6-day week; or 44 per week, 9 per day, 6-day week; or 48 per week, 10 per day, 6-day week; according to store hours.

Provisions for overtime pay; No general provision.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  regular rate after 6 hours per week over maximum, maintenance, etc.

Minors of specified age excluded from employment: Under 16 (except 3 hours per day, 6 days per week, or one 8-hour day for persons 14 and 15).

The Code governing the Retail Drug Trade contains the following labour provisions:—

Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners) range in the North from \$10 to \$16 per week, according to population, and in the South from \$9 to \$15.

Maximum hours: 40 per week, 8 per day, 6-day week; or 44 per week, 9 per day, 6-day week; or 48 per week, 10 per day, 6-day week; or 56 per week, 10 per day, 13 days in 2 weeks, according to store hours.

Provisions for overtime pay: No general provision.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  regular rate after 6 hours per week over maximum, maintenance, etc.

Minors of specified age excluded from employment: Under 16 (except 3 hours per day, 6 days per week, or one 8-hour day for persons 14 and 15).

## Work of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies in 1933

The last annual report of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies reviews the activities of the organization during the year 1933. There are four main divisions comprising the organization around which are grouped 52 associate member agencies. According to the outline of its functions in the report "the Council embraces a multitude of interests, often but distantly related. Its services to member agencies include those of social planning and the routine services of a

clearing house and information exchange. It serves the community as an educational and unifying force, interpreting the social problems in its midst, crystallizing and expressing opinion, and influencing specific action."

The chief major activity of the Children's Division in 1933 was the completion of a four year's study on standards in the care of dependent children. The conclusions are to be presented in a final report which will contain recommendations on child care to

serve as a guide and manual for local agencies.

The Dependency and Delinquent Division dealt mainly with the problems of juvenile labour and unemployed and homeless boys. During the year a public meeting was held to discuss juvenile labour conditions in the Province of Quebec. Referring to unemployed boys the report states "that young boys of school age, working at very low wages, are keeping an increasing number of older boys out of work."

In the wider field of employment it is stated that "a comparative study of registrations in government offices of Ontario and Quebec showed a great disparity pointing to the need for expansion of services in this province (Quebec)."

The Education and Recreation Division was closely identified during the year with all local enterprises promoting the constructive use of leisure time for the unemployed.

The Health Division concentrated particularly on the health and medical care of the unemployed. The increasing urgency of this problem and the various services rendered in the case of the needy are outlined in the report of this section.

### Analysis of Unemployment Statistics in Great Britain

In a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in December, Mr. J. A. Dale, of the Ministry of Labour, analysed the unemployment statistics of Great Britain. Mr. Dale, as reported in the *Economist*, December 30, showed that unemployment is not a permanent state affecting 2,000,000 workers, but an intermittent one affecting 6,000,000, or half the total of all insured workers. Of the 2,000,000 or so who are unemployed at any one time, less than 500,000 have been continuously unemployed for twelve months. Not more than 100,000 can be described as permanently unemployed in the full sense. There are about 1,000,000, however, who are unemployed for nine months in the twelve; and 700,000 who have been employed for less than 30 weeks in the last two years. Mr. Dale's figures show, in fact, that "the dole" even today, is much more of a genuine insurance system than is generally supposed—particularly when it is remembered that the Insurance Fund is now self-supporting. The great majority of the unemployed drawing benefit at any one time have paid at least some contributions during the previous twelve months. Mr. Dale also threw some much needed light on the question

Included in the review of the year's activity is the report of the special committee on unemployment. This Committee came into close contact with such phases of the problem as involved direct relief to homeless men, homeless women, family relief and employment among office workers. A new enterprise that was undertaken during the year was the Unemployed Boys' Farm, organized by the Montreal Boys' Association. Through the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway a farm at Caledonia Springs was secured, and buildings were refitted to accommodate 100 boys. Some stock was obtained and a considerable amount of land put under cultivation. The essential idea underlying this project, it is stated, was to give experience and training to boys in farm life so that they could judge whether they were willing to take up farming as an occupation. Incidentally the boys were removed from the city streets for three months and given the advantage of country life. The Montreal Boys' Association are satisfied with the results of the summer's work as 36 boys secured positions on farms and many others will undoubtedly find employment in the spring. It was hoped that finances would be available to operate this farm again in 1934.

how far the figures of the able-bodied recipients of poor relief should be added to the unemployment figures to secure a true unemployment total. About 1,000,000 able-bodied persons are now in receipt of poor relief. But of these, Mr. Dale showed, a great many are either dependents, or are receiving relief on other grounds than unemployment, or, if able-bodied, are already included in the ordinary unemployment figures. It is clear, therefore, that not all the 1,000,000 must be added to the unemployment figures.

The Weekly Half-Holiday Act Amendment Act, passed by the British Columbia legislature in 1932, extended the power of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to revoke or alter any appointment of a day to be observed as a half-holiday in shops in organized territory (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 658). By Orders in Council dated January 10, 1934, notices were given that from that date Wednesday in each week was to be observed as a half-holiday by the employees in all the shops at Powell River, Westview District, Cranberry District and Wildwood District, except those shops to which the Weekly Half-Holiday Act does not apply (i.e. bakeries, restaurants, dairies, etc.)



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Proposed Membership of United States

REFERENCE was made in the report of the Seventeenth Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva, June 8 to 30, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 788), to the attendance thereat of four observers appointed by the United States Government. The report of these observers, as submitted to the U.S. Secretary of Labour, is published in the December issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (Washington), and contains a strong recommendation in favour of the United States' affiliation with the International Labour Organization, as follows:—

"The United States delegates feel that it was very important to be at this meeting as official observers and to participate in the discussions of the Conference. The delegation would unhesitatingly recommend that the United States affiliate with the International Labour Office so as to be in a position to be in full collaboration with the other 58 countries that comprise this organization.

"The International Labour Conference is of the nature of an international industrial parliament in which the delegates of 58 nations participate, including workers', employers' and government delegates. The work of the International Labour Office, the organization which, so to speak, looks after and prepares the work of the Conference, is not unlike that of the United States Department of Labour or any other labour ministry or department, except that it is staffed by international officials drawn from over 40 different nationalities instead of by national officials.

"The economic and social questions that come before the Conference are interwoven with similar questions in the United States. Social insurance, that has had its place on the statute books in the countries of Europe, South America, and the East, we in the United States are just beginning to consider. We want to know their experience and profit by it, and no better opportunity is afforded along that line than participation in conferences of the International Labour Office. In view of the competition among countries—due to inequalities in wages and hours worked—the attention that will be given by future conferences to such economic questions as the shorter working day and the raising of wages and purchasing power will be of particular interest to the United States, and in our opinion the United States cannot afford to be

in a position of less than full equality in such collaboration.

"That adequate representation is assured for both employers and employees is clear in the Conference machinery, each country being represented by two government delegates, one employer (nominated by the largest employers' association), and one worker (nominated by the national trade union organization). Adherence to draft conventions is, of course, purely voluntary on the part of any country. Furthermore, affiliation with the International Labour Office does not necessarily mean membership in the League of Nations. Several countries are now affiliated with the Labour Office that have no relation with the League of Nations.

"There is no doubt that this international organization has been a very great factor in raising the standards of employment the world over. To quote again the Director's report: In speaking of the treaties ratified by the countries, he said that since the organization of the International Labour Office, there had been 566 ratifications of treaties by the countries affiliated. He pointed out the remarkable progress that had been made in the matter of ratifications in Latin America; Spain was the greatest wonder of all, since 14 more ratifications had come in, bringing them to 30 and making almost 100 per cent ratification.

"We think that it is not too much to say that improved working standards and social legislation could not have had such impetus without the collaboration of the countries in the conferences assembled.

"We feel, too, that in another year the United States will have much to contribute to such a conference. It is important to dispel the thought of at least some members of the Conference who say that nothing can be done because the United States, the largest industrial country in the world, does not do its share in collaboration, and that the legal industrial standards in the United States are far below those of other countries. We strongly recommend, therefore, that the United States Government affiliate with the International Labour Organization at the earliest possible opportunity, and that in the meantime the Government send a delegation to the next conference in May, 1934, having in mind representation upon such delegation of two Government members, an employer spokesman, and a representative of the organized workers."

### United States Members of Standing Committees

On January 24 the United States was represented for the first time on five Standing Committees of the International Labour Organization, taking the places left vacant by German members who had resigned from these committees. The American representatives are as follows:—

Committee of Statistical Experts: Isidor Lubin, commissioner of labour statistics of the Labour Department in Washington.

Industrial Hygiene Committee: Dr. R. R. Sayers, chief of the medical section of the United States Bureau of Mines, and Dr. Leroy

V. Gardner, director of the Saranac Laboratory of the Trudeau Foundation.

Accident Prevention Committee: M. Kjaer of the Labour Department, and Cyrille Ainsworth, assistant secretary of the American Standards Association.

Social Insurance Committee: Verne A. Zimmer, director of the New York Labour Accident Reparation Service; Abraham Epstein, secretary general of the American Association for Social Security, and Dr. Isaac M. Rubinow of New York.

Farm Labour Committee: Dr. Lewis Gray, chief of the division of rural economy of the Department of Agriculture.

### The Course of American Recovery

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, is the author of an article in the January issue of the *International Labour Review*, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, on The Course of American Recovery. In his survey of the field of financial, industrial and agricultural problems in the United States, he finds that the remedial measures taken fall into three main groups, which may conveniently be labelled "relief," "recovery" and "reconstruction."

"The relief measures, he says, "include those for meeting the immediate emergency; to re-open the banks, to feed families on the brink of starvation, to give some support to an agricultural population whose hardships were becoming unbearable. The reconstruction measures, at the opposite extreme, aim at a permanent reorganization of finance, industry and agriculture with the object of creating a social and economic structure which is at once more equitable and better calculated to withstand the shocks of business fluctuations in the future. Between these two types of action are the recovery measures proper, having an increase in business activity and employment as their immediate aim.

"It can hardly be disputed that a very substantial measure of achievement has been realized in all three fields. It is futile to ask whether the United States is in sight of complete recovery. Nothing could have brought the country out of the profound depression into which it was plunged in March within view of renewed prosperity in a space of eight months. The right test to apply is to compare the economic and social position of December with that which existed in March. Viewed from this standpoint it is incontrovertible that immense progress has been accomplished. Whether one looks at the num-

ber of persons employed, the care of those still out of work, the volume of production and sales, the farming community, the stability of the banking system or the soundness of the great insurance companies, a marked improvement has taken place as compared with the first months of 1933. Because recovery has in fact taken place to a considerable degree, it is now being said, particularly by those who prophesized the abject failure of the Roosevelt program, that it has occurred in spite of it as a result of the general improvement in business activity which has been observable in most countries in the later months of 1933. Such a view entirely ignores the social and economic circumstances which confronted the President on assuming office. A triple program of relief, recovery and reconstruction was imperatively necessary at that time, and it is impossible to believe that without that program the United States could either have avoided a much greater catastrophe or have achieved the measure of recuperation which has already taken place.

"Of the future no one can make any confident prediction. There are still dark shadows as well as sunlight in the picture. A series of complicated and perplexing problems remain to be solved in every field of economic and financial policy. At the present moment the most urgent question is whether purchasing power can be stimulated so as to enable sales to expand. The administration is bending all its energies to this task by large subsidies for relief, by the public works program, by the program of civil works, by refinancing indebtedness, by putting additional purchasing power into the hands of farmers in the form of benefits and commodity loans, by direct purchases of commodities and by increasing wage rates under the codes. This massive increase in purchasing power has not



yet had time to come into full effect. Only a relatively small proportion of it has so far actually found its way into the hands of potential buyers. Furthermore, such purchasing power as does become available is still necessarily used in large part to pay off debts, and so loses much of its efficacy. The considerable volume of deposits still unavailable in closed banks is a further check upon buying. The low level of investment activity and the sluggish progress of the capital-goods industries are yet other handicaps to business revival.

"In the wider field, also, the problems with which the administration's path is beset are many and serious. There is the cost to Government and the demands upon its credit

which are involved. There is the great question how far the higher labour costs which industry is now carrying will in practice be offset by economies derived from the limitation of competition, or can be covered by higher prices without checking the growth of consumption. Lastly, there is the great problem of the stabilization of the currency. All these and many other problems remain to be solved before the path to prosperity can be finally cleared, but no impartial observer can resist the conclusion that in the course of 1933 considerable strides towards recovery have undoubtedly been made and that the prospects for the new year are incomparably brighter than those with which the United States faced the fateful months of 1933."

### Motor Vehicle Transportation in the United States

The Bureau of Railway Economics, an organization established by the Railways of the United States for the scientific study of transportation problems, has published a report on "An Economic Survey of Motor Vehicle Transportation in the United States" (Special Series, No. 60). The future economic welfare of the country is stated in the report to be dependent upon the finding of a solution of these problems which would provide for a scheme of fair and reasonable government regulation of all transport agencies in the interest of the public.

Motor vehicle and air traffic has shown a rapid and accelerating growth during the past ten years, while other forms of transportation—steam and electric railways, and inland waterways transport—have declined or remained stationary. "The automotive industry reached its peak in 1929, when it employed 447,000 men, and produced a total output valued at more than five billion dollars. Including the tire industry, the totals are increased to 531,000 men, and to more than six billions in products. These totals have declined since 1929, although production in 1933 (first nine months) showed an increase over that of 1932."

The report discusses various aspects of the problem raised by motor competition with the railways, emphasizing the advantage enjoyed by the new transportation through federal, state and municipal assistance for highway construction; the low rates of taxation of motor vehicles as compared with steam railways; the increase of accidents caused by Great Britain, for meeting motor transport problems. As regards Canada, prominence is given to the report of the Royal Commission on Railways and Transportation (the "Duff Commission"), whose report was published in September, 1932, particularly to the following general principles suggested by that Commission for the regulation of all freight and

motor vehicles; and the unequal regulation of railway and highway transportation and the competition between motor transport agencies themselves, this unrestrained competition resulting in confusion in transportation rates.

One section of the report describes the measures adopted in other countries, especially passenger services: (1) Schedules of rates and charges should be published; (2) Within those schedules common carriers of freight should accept and carry what is offered to them without discrimination between customers and commodities; (3) Operators should be insured against all risks, including third party risks; (4) Operators should keep accounts on a prescribed system and render returns to appropriate public authority on a common basis; (5) Minimum standards in regard to working conditions, including wages and hours of labour, should be required; (6) In the interests of the safety of the public, a standard of fitness should be required of all operators in regard to their vehicles; (7) Due regard should be had to the preservation of road surfaces, and, to this end, restrictions should be imposed upon the size and weight of road vehicles in accordance with the type and character of the highway.

Other conclusions of the Duff Commission that are cited in the present report are those recommending the adoption throughout the Dominion of a uniform system of licensing (in addition to the existing licensing for revenue purposes) of road passenger service vehicles and motor vehicles used for the conveyance of freight, whether operated as common carriers, contract carriers, or used exclusively for the conveyance of the freight of their owners, and that the amount of taxation of road motor vehicles, including the tax on gasoline, should reflect a fair proportion (say two-thirds) of the cost of providing and maintaining the highways.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1933

THE monthly returns on unemployment received by the Department of Labour from local trade unions, indicating their membership and also the number of members unemployed, furnishes a medium in establishing the labour trend among organized workers throughout the country. During the year reviewed there were on an average 1,732 local unions reporting to the Department each month, with a membership average of 150,352 persons, the average of unemployment for the year standing at 22.3 per cent.

Trade conditions in Canada, as a whole, manifested a somewhat brighter outlook during 1933 than those of the previous year, though in the earlier months the situation remained rather depressed. From June 1, however, there were continued advances in employment, this favourable movement extending for the balance of the year, the majority of trades and industries participating in this recovery. The manufacturing industries, which indicated a greater unemployment prevalence in the earlier part of the year when compared with conditions in 1932, showed some pick-up in the latter months, the iron and steel trades, and pulp and paper industries particularly indicating this tendency. In the garment trades, however, employment was in general on a considerably better level than in 1932. In transportation there was some slowing up of activity during the first four months of the year from the same period in 1932, though fluctuations were apparent in the remainder of the year, employment also being slightly retarded in both June and September, while in the other months expansion was noted. Coal mining, which indicated a downward employment tendency during the early spring and summer months when compared with 1932 conditions, showed some revival in the autumn and winter seasons, with the exception of November, when mine closings caused a greater volume of unemployment than in the same month a year ago.

Building and construction, however, was generally quieter throughout the year than in 1932. In lumbering and logging there was considerable unemployment shown in the early part of the year, followed by substantial recovery from May onward. Retail trade was rather brisk in 1933, particularly toward the close of the year and the changes from 1932 were not especially noteworthy. Activity in communication followed closely the general tendency of increased employment in the closing months of the year.

In January no variation was noted in the local trade union situation, as a whole, from the previous month, minor increases and decreases in the various trades and industries being of an offsetting character. The trend of activity during February was, however, slightly better than in January, the manufacturing industries, particularly the iron and steel trades, accounting largely for the change, though coal mining and transportation also afforded a greater employment volume. There was a slight falling off in available work during March from the month preceding, an adverse employment movement being recorded in the coal mining industry due to mine closings in the western areas, and activity for workers in the manufacturing industries was also somewhat retarded from February. At the close of March a period of steadily diminishing unemployment set in which was sustained to the close of September. The level of employment at the end of October remained identical with that of the previous month, the November situation showing a slightly unfavourable tendency, which continued throughout December. The percentage of 19.8 reported in both September and October represented the most favourable employment period for the year 1933, while the maximum of unemployment obtained in January, when 25.5 per cent of idleness was recorded, which latter percentage was also the unemployment peak of 1932.

The Canadian Association of Seamen recently made the following recommendations in the event of further revision of the Canada Shipping Act; (a) that Canadian ships be defined and recognized; (b) that the coasting trade of Canada be reserved to Canadian ships manned by Canadian crews; (c) that

Canadian subsidies be granted only to Canadian ships, repaired, provisioned, and equipped in Canada and manned by Canadian crews; (d) that Canadian shipbuilding be promoted; and (e) that Canadians be encouraged to follow the occupation of seamen by a pension system.



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1933

THE work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1933, was considerably greater in volume than during the corresponding quarter of 1932, as there was shown an increase of 39 per cent both in vacancies offered and in placements effected. An analysis of the different industries showed that gains were registered in both instances in construction and maintenance, where a great amount of work had been carried on as a relief measure under the Federal and Provincial governments, and in logging, mining and communication. Services recorded a gain in opportunities offered, but a decline in placements. Other groups showing losses under both comparisons were farming, manufacturing, trade and transportation. Provincially, all districts, except the Maritimes and Saskatchewan, showed increased vacancies and placements. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period October to December, 1933.

From the chart on page .. which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December, it will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined during the first half of October, but from the middle of that month until the middle of December showed a marked upward trend, again declining during the latter half of December. At the close of the quarter under review the curve of vacancies was 7 points and that of placements nearly 6 points below the level attained at the close of December, 1932, although the ratios for the quarter as a whole had been substantially higher. During

the period October to December, 1933, there was a ratio of 57.6 vacancies and 55.0 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 48.2 vacancies and 45.9 placements during the corresponding period of 1932.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,531, of applications registered 2,656, and of placements effected 1,461, in contrast with a daily average of 1,090 vacancies, 2,261 applications and 1,037 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1932.

During the three months October to December, 1933, the office reported that they had made 114,076 references of persons to positions, and had effected a total of 109,531 placements, of which 46,885 were in regular employment and 62,646 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 36,169 were of men and 10,716 of women, while casual work was found for 55,062 men and 7,584 women. Comparison with the same period in 1932 showed that 78,780 placements were then made, of which 38,402 were in regular employment and 40,378 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 163,961 men and 35,202 women, a total of 199,163, in contrast with a registration of 171,778 persons during the same period of 1932. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1933, of 114,817 vacancies, of which 92,876 were for men and 21,941 for women, as compared with 82,790 opportunities for work during the corresponding period of 1932.

A report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1933, will be found on page 182.

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	23	9	12	83	33	48	322	276	6	1,399	819	492
Animal products edible.....	3		2	2		2	15	14		44	9	34
Fur and its products.....							3	3		1		1
Leather and its products.....				2		2				28	15	13
Lumber and its products.....	15	9	5				19	16	2	83	56	23
Musical instruments.....										5	5	
Pulp and paper products.....							84	73	3	139	47	88
Rubber products.....										47	39	5
Textile products.....				2		2	58	49		120	83	26
Plant products edible.....				1		1	9	6		242	124	113
Plant products, n.e.s.....				1		1	8	6		12	6	6
Wood distillates.....												
Chemical and allied products.....				6		6	54	17		73	36	36
Clay, glass and stone.....							11	11		62	14	8
Electric current.....							4	4		9		9
Electric apparatus.....				2		2	22	25		39	30	9
Iron and steel products.....	5		5	23	1	20	18	15	1	405	300	89
Non-ferrous metal products.....										33	28	4
Mineral products.....				44	32	12	1	1		40	18	22
Miscellaneous.....							17	16		17	9	6
<b>Logging</b> .....	30	69		131	131		990	1,101		4,608	2,926	56
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....				1		1				3	2	1
<b>Farming</b> .....	19	19		8	7	1	23	21		1,161	865	267
<b>Mining</b> .....							31	31		62	61	3
Coal.....												
Metallic ores.....							31	31		62	61	3
Non-metallic ores.....												
<b>Communication</b> .....								2		40	6	38
<b>Transportation</b> .....	9	1	8	29	1	28	28	14	13	422	85	335
Forwarding and storage.....	5	1	4	28		28	12	2	9	290	27	262
Railway.....										19	18	1
Shipping and stevedoring.....	4		4	1	1		12	12		112	40	72
Air.....							4		4	1		
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	2,210	135	2,078	1,465	191	1,272	864	837	12	40,833	4,233	35,318
Railway.....										48	11	37
Highway.....	2,163	133	2,063	1,368	108	1,262	1	1		30,403	3,343	27,249
Building and other.....	47	2	45	97	87	10	863	836	12	10,382	928	9,032
<b>Services</b> .....	1,085	187	826	1,498	162	1,331	6,661	3,645	1,241	10,183	3,402	5,412
Governmental.....	5	2	3	4	3	1	2	1		941	86	857
Hotel and restaurant.....	26	2	19	21	9	11	113	93	6	433	263	106
Professional.....	131	4	126	9	2	7	206	110	74	348	122	194
Recreational.....	11		11	3	2	1	28	13	1	286	59	223
Personal.....	105	2	102	377	1	375	350	105	226	2,106	155	1,937
Household.....	807	177	559	1,084	145	936	5,962	3,323	934	6,053	2,710	2,095
Farm household.....										16	7	
<b>Trade</b> .....	51	12	39	18		17	282	209	50	979	222	737
Retail.....	49	12	37	16		15	101	68	28	889	209	661
Wholesale.....	2		2	2		2	181	141	22	90	13	76
<b>Finance</b> .....	13		13	2		2	5	1		58	8	45
<b>All Industries</b> .....	3,440	432	2,976	3,235	529	2,700	9,207	6,117	1,322	59,748	12,678	13,704
Men.....	2,453	238	2,253	2,114	373	1,740	8,833	2,591	280	52,688	9,353	41,370
Women.....	987	194	717	1,121	156	960	6,374	3,526	1,042	7,060	3,325	2,334



## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1933

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
59	15	43	117	18	98	34	21	14	63	29	33	2,101	1,200	748
3		3	9	1	7				3	2	1	79	26	49
6		6	2		2							12	3	9
1		1	1									32	16	16
			5	5		10	5	5	14	13		146	104	35
												5		
7		7	17		17				13	1	12	260	121	127
												47	36	5
11	2	8	1		1	1						193	135	38
12	7	6	5	4	1	9	3	6	11	5	6	289	149	133
			36		36							57	12	43
1		1										134	53	43
1	1						1		1	1		75	28	8
									4	4		17	8	9
3	2	1	2	2	2	8	6	2				76	63	16
13	2	11	32	7	25	6	5	1	10	1	9	512	331	161
1	1								1			35	29	5
			3		3				3	2	1	91	53	38
			4		4				3		3	41	25	13
370	1,123	1	124	170		192	191		121	107	14	6,570	5,818	71
11	11					10	10		4	2	2	29	25	4
4,124	4,045	86	4,645	3,994	24	1,246	1,198	39	298	157	46	11,434	10,306	463
3	3		157	115	42	277	254	23	39	39		569	503	68
			157	115	42	203	203					360	318	42
2	2								36	36		134	133	3
1	1					74	51	23				75	52	23
2		2	1		1	4	4					47	12	41
10	9	1	24	2	20	54	9	45	27	4	24	603	12	474
10	9	1	24	2	20	54	9	45	20	1	20	443	51	389
									4	2	4	23	20	5
									3	1		132	54	76
												5		4
2,422	2,812	763	2,044	1,204	841	4,625	3,003	1,623	9,346	4,922	4,343	64,810	17,396	47,252
						26	1	25	273	274		347	286	62
3,409	2,648	758	1,985	1,192	794	4,216	2,726	1,490	6,367	4,588	1,716	49,912	14,735	35,302
13	164	5	59	12	47	384	276	108	2,706	60	2,629	14,551	2,365	11,888
1,901	1,016	882	2,331	1,201	856	1,247	676	568	1,924	706	1,213	21,882	10,989	12,323
2	1	1	9	1	8	1			115	5	110	1,076	99	980
108	85	24	47	24	20	40	32	8	55	36	18	843	544	212
19	4	14	105	86	19	23	7	16	193	93	100	1,034	428	550
15	1	14	35		35	68	1	67	6		6	452	76	358
153	7	146	303	6	293	182	14	168	286	6	280	3,862	299	3,527
1,281	599	683	1,360	756	480	784	479	305	1,270	565	699	18,601	8,757	6,691
323	313		522	322	1	149	143	4	1	1		1,011	786	5
67	9	58	124	7	117	71	35	36	77	14	63	1,669	505	1,117
44	2	42	112	5	107	35	12	23	75	13	62	1,321	321	975
23	7	16	12	2	10	36	23	13	2	1	1	348	187	142
7		7	2		2	12		12	4		4	103	9	85
9,976	9,037	1,845	9,619	6,711	2,901	7,773	5,401	2,360	11,818	5,980	5,744	114,817	46,885	62,646
8,031	8,094	943	7,513	5,516	1,422	6,772	4,724	2,041	10,472	5,370	5,013	92,876	36,169	55,062
1,945	1,033	902	2,106	1,195	579	1,001	677	319	1,347	610	731	21,941	10,716	7,584

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JANUARY, 1934

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of January, 1934, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Severe storms and continuous sub-zero temperatures in the Maritime Provinces handicapped to a great extent farming, fishing and logging, as the great depth of snow made hauling of logs and firewood very difficult, while fishing in some localities was almost impossible. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked only from two to four days. Bakers and manufacturers of foodstuffs reported business as good, with a few other industries showing full time schedules or an increased output. Sugar refineries, however, were slack. The steel plant at Trenton had also commenced operations, but some departments were operating on only twenty per cent capacity. Other than a large amount of relief work on street clearance and highway maintenance, construction was at a standstill. Transportation was brisk and trade was fair. The usual demand was reported for charwomen and maids in the Women's Division.

Only a few farm placements were effected in the Province of Quebec, but logging showed some improvement. Mining conditions also were favourable. Hull, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers reported factories busy, paper mills being particularly so at the last named place, owing to increased production. At Montreal and Quebec City, however, slackness prevailed, in nearly all industries, the iron and steel group alone showing a revival in activity. Construction was quiet, although there were a few orders listed for building tradesmen where repair work was being carried on. Snow removal provided the chief source of employment throughout the province, the City of Montreal hiring over 5,000 men for this alone. Reports on transportation varied, from fair in Montreal and Three Rivers, to active in Quebec City. Trade was somewhat more satisfactory. In the Women's Division a great number of vacancies was listed, but some were filled at reduced wages and others not at all, while applicants decreased at Montreal, but increased at Three Rivers.

Little demand was reported for farm help in Ontario and where this existed, the pay offered was so low that there was little inducement for single men to leave the various relief camps, where wages were the same and

living conditions and working hours were better. Although logging was in full swing, vacancies consisted almost entirely of replacement of skilled bushmen, of whom there was a scarcity at certain points. Heavy snow falls during the last two months had made operations in the woods difficult, but on the whole, good progress was being made. A strike at some of the camps in the Sudbury zone had also retarded work there, but sawmills had opened and one at Tionaga was running double shift. All producing mines were active, and a steady demand existed for all classes of miners and mill men, several placements being made of higher skilled workers. The past improvement noted in manufacturing industries appeared well sustained, with former hands being re-engaged. Automobile and agricultural implement factories, cordage and textiles, rubber companies and breweries were busy, but electrical and building supplies remained slow. Building construction was quiet and relief work provided by Federal and provincial governments provided the chief means of employment, this consisting mainly of sewer and highway construction and maintenance and snow shovelling. Transportation was fairly good, all railroads running out of St. Thomas being busy and men in the traffic department there making good time, while at Stratford a notable increase was shown over the business done locally during the corresponding period a year ago. Trade was fair. Requests for domestics in the Women's Division remained steady, but wages were low.

The call for farm hands in the Prairie Provinces was less than formerly, with a number of vacancies remaining unfilled, as experienced men were hard to procure. Edmonton and Yorkton reported logging conditions good, with a number of orders coming in. Mining was only fair. Manufacturing was inactive. There was little private work being undertaken in building construction and relief undertakings provided the chief source of work available. The volume of activity in the Women's Division showed little change, although the distribution of placements was distinctly different, the demand for day workers being less, but the number of domestics sent to country positions much greater.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia, although some men were employed by fruit growers doing orchard work and others packing fruit for shipment. It was reported that snow storms were hampering logging operations in the Upper Island districts, but export



business was active. Mining was quiet, also fishing, except for reduction plants on the West coast, which were fairly busy. Building construction was very slack, relief camps continuing to be the only outlet for common labour. At Kamloops, railroaders had more work owing to heavy shipments of wheat,

although these were below those of the previous year. Shipping and longshore work was active at New Westminster and Victoria, but quieter at Vancouver. Trade was dull, with collections slow. Less work was available in the Women's Division, and a number of persons were registered for relief.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1933

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on January 1 was 8,460, the employees on their payrolls numbering 821,131 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,726 having an aggregate

membership of 146,770 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1934, as Reported by Employers

The twelve-year record of employment maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that activity has invariably declined at the beginning of January, the firms furnishing data having laid off some 59,900 workers, on the average, between December 1 and January 1 in the years 1921-33. The customary contraction took place at the opening of the present year, but was very decidedly smaller than usual, the workers released from the staffs of the 8,460 co-operating employers numbering 30,387, or slightly more than half of the average for the last twelve years. This decline, besides being substantially below the average, was also the smallest on record for midwinter; the January 1 losses reported in preceding years ranged from 42,253 at the beginning of 1933, to 72,055 on January 1, 1922.

The firms making returns for the date under review employed 821,131 workers, compared with 851,518 in the preceding month. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 88·6,

compared with 91·8 on December 1 and 78·5 on January 1, 1933; after adjustment for seasonal movement, however, the January 1, 1934, index was 95·0, a gain of 4·1 points over the corrected figure for December 1, 1933. The crude index for the same date in the preceding twelve years was as follows: 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1; 1928, 100·7; 1927, 95·9; 1926, 90·7; 1925, 84·9; 1924, 89·8; 1923, 87·3; 1922, 78·8; and 1921, 88·8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances were due to shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last twelve years shows that usually (though not invariably) there is on February 1 a partial recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The greatest curtailment on the date under review was in manufacturing, in which the indicated reduction accounted for over 72 per

cent of the general decrease noted on January 1. The contraction in factory employment on that date in other years of the record has always been succeeded by a revival at the beginning of February, although in no year has the recovery equalled the decline in the preceding month. The recession on January 1, 1934, was less than average, being in fact the smallest noted in the thirteen years for which statistics are now available. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses occurred in food, textile, lumber and metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a further increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on January 1; this occurred chiefly in coal-mining, transportation and railway construction, while manufacturing, building and highway construction and trade were slacker. The changes, both gains and losses, were largely seasonal in character. Statements were received from 611 firms employing 68,261 persons, compared with 65,622 at the beginning of December. Substantial declines had been noted on January 1, 1933, when the index was some 17 points lower. The improvement on the date under review resulted in a more

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



decreases in building and highway construction, transportation and wholesale trade. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, railway construction, services and retail trade reported decided improvement, in some cases also of a seasonal nature.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces except the Maritimes recorded reduced activity; as is customary at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the predominance of manufacturing in their industrial distribution. The percentage declines in Quebec and British Columbia were largest.

favourable situation being reported in the Maritime Provinces than at any other date since February 1, 1932.

*Quebec.*—The reduction in Quebec was larger than that indicated on the same date last year, but employment was then in decidedly smaller volume. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather and lumber plants), construction and transportation reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in wholesale trade, mining and communications. On the other hand, considerable improvement took place in logging, retail trade and services and in beverage and tobacco factories. In many cases, operations



will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,034 co-operating employers aggregated 233,855 workers, as against 250,510 on December 1, 1933.

*Ontario.*—Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, that in iron and steel, food, textile, lumber and leather factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in non-ferrous metals, pulp and paper, rubber and some other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation, building and railway construction and wholesale trade. Highway construction, retail trade, logging and tobacco and beverage factories, on the other hand, recorded increased activity; that in road work was largely on unemployment relief projects, although the heavy snow falls also provided employment in the ordinary way for considerable staffs in clearing the streets and highways. A combined payroll of

344,863 persons was employed by the 3,745 firms whose returns were received, and who had 353,170 employees on December 1. This contraction involved the release of less than half as many persons as were laid off by the firms reporting for January 1, 1933. The index then was decidedly lower, standing at 78.8, as compared with 91.2 on the date under review.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Declines on a larger scale than at the beginning of January, 1933, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,230 employers of 108,062 workers, or 3,747 fewer than on December 1. Construction reported the most marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important curtailment, and communications were slacker. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging, mining and retail trade. Although the decline on the date under review, as already stated, exceeded that noted on the same date in the preceding year, the firms then furnishing data reported a lower level of employment. The index on January 1, 1934, was 86.4, as compared with 84.4 on the same date in 1933.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921.....	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922.....	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923.....	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924.....	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
April 1.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1.....	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1934.....	100.0	8.3	28.5	42.0	13.2	8.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

*British Columbia.*—The recession in British Columbia involved a rather larger number of workers than that indicated on January 1 of last year, when the index, at 69·7, was many points lower than that of 80·4 at the date under review. The 840 firms furnishing data reported 66,090 employees on January 1, 1934, as against 70,407 in the preceding month. Lumber, animal and vegetable food, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, logging, transportation and trade recorded curtailment, that in the manufacturing industries as a whole being most pronounced. On the other hand, highway and railway construction and services showed improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

### Employment by Cities

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced

employment, while very little general change was indicated in Ottawa.

*Montreal.*—The reduction in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than the decline registered on January 1, 1933, when the index was fractionally lower. Statements were received from 1,150 establishments with 114,958 employees, as compared with 124,413 in the preceding month. Important curtailment was shown in transportation, construction and manufacturing, especially in food, textile, leather and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories and retail trade were busier.

*Quebec.*—Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and construction also afforded less employment, while services showed some improvement; the 153 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 11,707 persons on December 1, to 10,891 at the beginning of January. This decline was much larger than that indicated on January 1 last year, when the index was higher.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922.....	74.2		94.0				87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923.....	80.9		93.6	100.5	90.5		94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924.....	87.4		94.5	97.0	83.2		87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925.....	83.6	83.1	90.8	92.8	81.1		83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926.....	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
April 1.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1.....	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1.....	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1934.....	14.0	1.3	13.1	1.5	3.0	1.2	4.2	3.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



*Toronto.*—Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal contraction than on January 1, 1933, employment generally being in greater volume. The index, at 90.0, compared favourably with that of 86.5 at the opening of last year. There were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, metal, lumber and food groups; construction, transportation, services and wholesale trade were also slacker, while retail stores reported substantial improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,244 employers with 107,934 workers, compared with 110,437 in their last report.

*Ottawa.*—Manufacturing registered seasonal curtailment, but trade, construction and transportation were rather more active, the gains in the last two being due in part to the removal of snow. The result was a slight gain in general employment, according to the 164 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 12,159 persons. A considerable reduction had been recorded on the same

date last year, when the index was ten points lower.

*Hamilton.*—Data were received from 256 firms in Hamilton employing 24,363 workers, as against 25,281 on December 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while road and street work and services reported moderate improvement. The declines noted on January 1, 1933, involved the release of about twice as many workers, and the index was then lower.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—There was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities on January 1, 1934, this taking place chiefly in manufacturing. Returns were compiled from 149 establishments with 10,059 persons in their employ, as compared with 10,264 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on January 1, 1933, when little change in the general situation had occurred.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921.....	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922.....	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923.....	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924.....	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925.....	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926.....	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927.....	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1934.....	100.0	48.6	5.7	5.9	2.5	10.9	12.5	2.8	11.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

**Winnipeg.**—Employment in manufacturing, communications and construction declined in Winnipeg, while retail trade showed a slight improvement. The 403 co-operating firms reported 34,342 employees, compared with 35,292 in the preceding month. This reduction involved rather more workers than that recorded on January 1, 1933; employment was then in practically the same volume.

**Vancouver.**—Further and larger contractions in industrial activity took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 358 employers of 25,635 persons, as compared with 26,582 on December 1. A rather greater decrease had been indicated on the same date last year, when the index was fractionally higher. There were losses in manufacturing, building and retail trade on January 1, 1934, as compared with the preceding month, while services and transportation were somewhat more active.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing Industries

As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was considerably less than the average indicated in the last twelve years, involving the release of 21,949 operatives from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of 33,280 in the period, 1921-1933. The reduction in manufacturing on January 1, 1934, like that in the total for all industries, was the smallest on record; the falling-off of 23,851 reported on January 1, 1926, was the previous low figure in this comparison, while the greatest losses yet recorded by the employers furnishing statistics were those of 47,751 and 47,209 on January 1, 1921 and 1922, respectively. The contraction on the date under

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Jan. 1, 1934	Dec. 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1932	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan. 1, 1929
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	48.6	80.0	84.4	74.4	83.9	93.7	106.5	107.3
Animal products—edible.....	2.1	94.7	101.0	92.0	95.1	95.5	103.3	109.8
Fur and products.....	.2	76.3	88.7	77.8	78.1	88.2	80.4	80.5
Leather and products.....	2.0	79.1	86.8	77.6	78.7	73.8	88.1	85.8
Boots and shoes.....	1.3	78.6	87.7	80.8	83.4	72.9	87.8	.....
Lumber and products.....	3.4	52.9	59.0	43.2	55.6	66.8	83.7	84.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.7	40.7	46.0	30.0	41.1	50.7	70.0	70.6
Furniture.....	.7	69.3	79.1	64.1	85.2	98.3	108.9	112.9
Other lumber products.....	1.0	77.9	83.8 <sup>2</sup>	67.0	77.2	90.1	105.8	103.3
Musical instruments.....	.1	39.4	44.4	22.9	53.0	56.9	83.8	110.4
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	85.6	103.1	88.4	94.7	95.5	100.0	98.1
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	85.6	88.1	82.2	89.9	98.7	110.4	106.1
Pulp and paper.....	2.6	71.6	74.1	67.1	76.1	87.0	105.0	100.1
Paper products.....	.9	96.2	103.7	89.4	91.7	98.0	106.9	107.2
Printing and publishing.....	2.8	100.7	101.4	100.5	107.7	114.6	118.7	114.6
Rubber products.....	1.3	85.2	89.2	75.6	82.2	106.3	128.0	142.2
Textile products.....	10.1	97.5	103.5	88.1	90.3	93.6	98.5	102.4
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.1	114.1	116.6	100.6	97.4	99.0	96.8	106.9
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	82.7	82.3	73.6	77.4	85.1	84.0	103.1
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	120.6	130.7	105.7	101.2	89.2	92.9	96.6
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	432.6	427.3	364.9	278.7	274.1	198.6	172.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	112.3	120.2	103.0	103.3	99.9	108.5	109.4
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.9	81.4	88.8	75.3	81.4	88.3	95.5	93.0
Other textile products.....	.9	73.0	81.9	65.9	74.4	82.5	95.3	100.2
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	2.0	125.6	118.7	120.6	119.3	116.7	125.7	113.5
Tobacco.....	1.2	126.7	119.9	124.8	115.5	101.6	117.1	96.1
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	122.3	115.9	113.0	123.7	139.9	139.7	141.0
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	133.7	128.0	108.9	99.5	108.9	192.4	153.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	112.1	114.8	101.8	110.6	113.8	119.9	110.2
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.7	53.4	57.7	50.1	77.1	95.2	116.0	108.3
Electric current.....	1.6	104.8	104.9	108.3	118.4	124.7	123.8	114.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	95.5	96.3	96.4	126.4	143.5	156.3	128.7
Iron and steel products.....	9.7	60.9	63.0	56.3	70.7	88.7	107.3	114.9
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	64.4	74.3	47.6	59.2	93.2	110.2	117.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	.9	66.4	68.3	63.1	86.9	105.2	127.9	117.4
Agricultural implements.....	.4	35.6	30.6	22.9	25.0	47.6	97.3	106.8
Land vehicles.....	4.7	65.0	63.3	64.2	75.6	88.2	100.5	113.3
Automobiles and parts.....	1.2	67.6	61.3	57.9	56.9	99.7	104.7	130.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	43.8	43.2	53.2	60.9	94.4	109.3	112.8
Heating appliances.....	.3	58.8	84.7	54.3	61.8	70.6	90.2	120.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	49.3	51.3	43.4	82.4	126.2	173.4	150.4
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	62.3	64.7	57.0	71.8	87.7	103.8	120.2
Other iron and steel products.....	1.4	61.4	68.8	53.2	74.3	87.5	103.5	106.8
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	90.5	93.8	74.7	93.6	112.7	127.4	121.7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	127.4	125.9	115.4	117.3	124.9	145.9	122.9
Miscellaneous.....	.5	97.8	103.6	93.5	98.4	103.2	105.5	105.4
All industries.....	100.0	88.6	91.8	78.5	91.6	101.7	111.2	109.1

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review. <sup>2</sup>Revised.



review, as in other years, was partly due to shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the twelve years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in succeeding weeks; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, viz., February 1, to rather better than 52 per cent of the decline noted at the beginning of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for January 1, 1934, numbered 5,105, and their payrolls aggregated 398,685, compared with 420,634 on December 1. The index declined from 84.4 in the preceding month, to 80.0 on the date under review, and as compared with 74.4 on January 1, 1933, shows an improvement of 5.6 points. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index on the latest date was 87.1, or 1.7 points higher than on December 1. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, iron and steel, leather and pulp and paper, but the fur, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. In many cases, the declines were smaller than those noted on January 1, 1933, notably in the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile and iron and steel groups. Food factories, however, reported reductions on a much greater scale than at the beginning of last year. The analysis by industries shows decided improvement in the tobacco and beverage and non-metallic mineral plants as compared with the preceding month, the first time on record that activity in these groups has been higher on January 1 than on December 1.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Large reductions were reported in this division, in which all branches showed curtailment, that in fish-preserving plants being most extensive. Statements were received from 223 manufacturers with 17,285 workers, as compared with 18,457 at the beginning of December. This loss was much greater than that recorded on January 1, 1933, when the index number was nearly three points lower. All provinces reported reduced employment, the heaviest contractions being in British Columbia.

*Leather Products.*—There was a seasonal decline in the leather industries at the beginning of January, particularly in boot and shoe factories. The shrinkage involved a smaller number of employees than that noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index was slightly lower. A combined working force of 16,066 persons was registered by the 262 firms making returns, as compared with 17,636 in the preceding month. The greatest losses occurred in Ontario, but those in Quebec were also severe.

*Lumber Products.*—Seasonal contractions on a smaller scale than on January 1, 1933, were noted in lumber mills, 783 of which reduced their payrolls from 30,919 on December 1 to 27,578 workers at the beginning of January. Employment was in decidedly better volume than at the corresponding date of last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there was also curtailment in furniture, match, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked reductions in Ontario and British Columbia, although employment generally declined.

*Musical Instruments.*—Thirty-six manufacturers of musical instruments released 157 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 1,128 at the beginning of January. Practically all the decrease took place in Ontario. A larger recession had been noted on January 1 a year ago, and the index number was then very much lower.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There were seasonal reductions in employment in practically all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in sugar and syrup, canning, bakery, chocolate and confectionery factories. The working forces of the 411 co-operating employers totalled 24,408 persons, as compared with 29,424 in their last report. The contractions in Ontario were most pronounced, although the movement was generally unfavourable. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were decidedly smaller, and the index number then was a few points higher than at the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1934, was substantially less than that noted on the same date in 1933, when employment was in rather smaller volume. Statistics were received from 570 firms, whose staffs aggregated 51,648 workers, or 1,507 fewer than in their last report. There were considerable losses in the Eastern and Central Provinces. Pulp and paper mills reported a large share of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods and in printing and publishing establishments.

*Rubber Products.*—Rubber factories showed a decrease, which, however, was considerably less than that of January 1, 1933; 49 plants had 10,855 employees on the date under review, as against 11,440 at the beginning of December. The largest losses took place in Ontario. The index number, at 85.2, was between nine and ten points higher than in the same month of last year, when it had stood at 75.6.

*Textile Products.*—The 869 textile firms furnishing data released a smaller proportion of their total operatives than was the case among the establishments reporting at the beginning of January, 1933; the index then was over nine points lower than on the date under review, when it stood at 97.5. The reported payrolls included 82,523 persons on January 1, 1934, as against 87,501 in the last report. Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knit goods and garment and personal furnishing divisions.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was an improvement in employment at the beginning of January in the tobacco and beverage groups, comparing favourably with the decline that has usually been recorded between December and January in other years for which statistics are available. Statements were tabulated from 160 manufacturers in this group, employing 16,263 workers, or 847 more than on December 1. Practically all the gain took place in Quebec and Ontario.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in chemical and allied product plants showed a contraction on January 1 as compared with the preceding month, 213 persons having been released from the labour forces of the 165 reporting establishments, which had 8,509 employees. Greater declines were noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was many points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further seasonal recessions in employment occurred in the production of these goods; 180 works reported an aggregate staff of 5,807, as compared with 6,266 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which, however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario. Brick and stone plants recorded important declines; but these were slightly smaller than those of January 1, 1933, when employment was generally in smaller volume.

*Electric Current.*—Practically no change on the whole occurred in electric current plants, according to statistics from 95 producers, employing 13,220 workers, or 28 more than on December 1. Quebec reported improvement, but there was a falling-off elsewhere. A reduction had been noted at the beginning of January last year, when the index was three to four points higher.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—A decline in personnel was registered by the 102 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 10,371 persons on January 1, as compared with 10,567 in the preceding month. Employment was in slightly less volume than on the

same date of 1933, although a very much larger reduction had then been noted.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance, general plant machinery, iron pipe, wire, sheet metal, and some other iron and steel works reported considerable curtailment, while improvement was shown in agricultural implement and land vehicle factories. The payrolls of the 789 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel group totalled 79,758, against 82,517 employees on December 1. This contraction (which occurred chiefly in Quebec and Ontario) was on a decidedly smaller scale than that noted on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was several points lower.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The loss recorded in non-ferrous metal products involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on the same date in 1933, when the index was many points lower. Returns were compiled from 147 employers of 14,295 persons, as compared with 14,795 at the commencement of December. The most noteworthy reductions were in Ontario. An analysis of the data by industries shows that the smelting and refining, precious metal and lead, tin, zinc and copper plants released most of the workers who were laid off.

*Mineral Products.*—Increased activity was noted in this group, comparing favourably with the shrinkage registered at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 12,799 persons was employed by the 115 establishments whose returns were received, and who had 12,657 employees on December 1. The index was higher than on January 1, 1933.

### Logging

Logging showed a further but smaller increase on January 1, when employment was decidedly more active than in any other month since early in 1930. The index stood at 168.8 compared with 166.5 in December, 1933, and 74.5 on January 1, 1933. A combined working force of 46,922 men was reported by the 284 co-operating firms, who had 45,965 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in all areas except British Columbia.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was a substantial increase in coal mines, 100 of which enlarged their payrolls from 23,905 persons on December 1, to 25,058 at the beginning of January. There were gains in both eastern and western coal fields. The index number on January 1, 1933, was a point lower; employment had then shown a reduction from the preceding month.



**Metallic Ores.**—A moderate decrease was noted in metallic ore mines, according to data from 84 firms who employed 18,758 persons at the beginning of January, as compared with 18,908 in the last report. The index was decidedly higher than at the same date last year, when greater losses had occurred.

**Non-metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).**—The trend of employment in this division continued seasonally downward; the reductions were on a larger scale than on January 1 a year ago, but the index was then many points lower. Statements were received from 75 firms employing 4,960 workers, as compared with 5,457 in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec recorded the greatest shrinkage.

### Communications

Further losses were reported in telephones and telegraphs; the situation compared unfavourably with that indicated on the same date in 1933, when decreases were also noted. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 21,329 on December 1 to 20,644 employees at the beginning of January.

### Transportation

**Street Railways and Cartage.**—Employment in local transportation showed a further seasonal contraction, involving fewer workers than that reported on January 1, 1933; the index number then, however, was over four points higher. A combined staff of 23,666 persons was employed by the 183 co-operating firms, who had 23,901 employees in the preceding month. There were reductions in Ontario and the Western Provinces.

**Steam Railways.**—Steam railway operation showed little general change, improvement in the Maritime Provinces being offset by contractions elsewhere. The payrolls of the 101 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 55,551 persons, as against 55,598 in their last report. A considerable decline, on the whole, had been recorded on the same date last year, but the index was then higher.

**Shipping and Stevedoring.**—There was a large seasonal reduction in employment in water transportation, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while an increase, also seasonal in character, was noted in the Maritime Provinces. A much larger number of workers was let out than on January 1, 1933, when the index was a point higher. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 92 employers of 10,441 men, compared with 14,380 in the preceding month.

### Construction and Maintenance

**Building.**—Continued seasonal curtailment of operations was shown in building construc-

tion; 633 contractors reduced their staffs from 17,089 at the beginning of December to 13,590 on January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec and Ontario, although there were losses in all five economic areas. Rather smaller decreases had been indicated on January 1 last year, when the index was some four points lower.

**Highway.**—Statements were received from 347 firms employing 65,356 workers, or 5,803 fewer than on December 1. Important losses occurred in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, while Ontario and British Columbia showed improvement. Road construction was generally maintained in decidedly greater volume than in the winter of 1932-1933, mainly owing to an increase in the unemployment relief projects being carried on during the present winter.

**Railway.**—An upward movement was shown in this division, in which 36 employers reported 23,735 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 22,130 in the preceding month; the gain was chiefly due to snow clearing operations following severe storms. The index was higher than on January 1 of a year ago, large declines having then been noted. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces recorded decreases on the date under review, while increased employment was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia.

### Services

Heightened activity was registered in the service group, in which 398 firms employed 22,685 persons, or 189 more than in the preceding month. The increase reported was chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Decreases had taken place at the beginning of January, 1933, when the index was lower.

### Trade

Retail trade afforded substantially more employment than on December 1, but large losses occurred in wholesale houses; there was, however, a considerable advance in the group as a whole, the gain being the greatest indicated on January 1 in the years since 1921. The 940 co-operating trading establishments had 91,080 workers, compared with 88,567 in their last report. Employment was at a rather higher level than on January 1, 1933, although the general tendency was then also upward.

### Tables

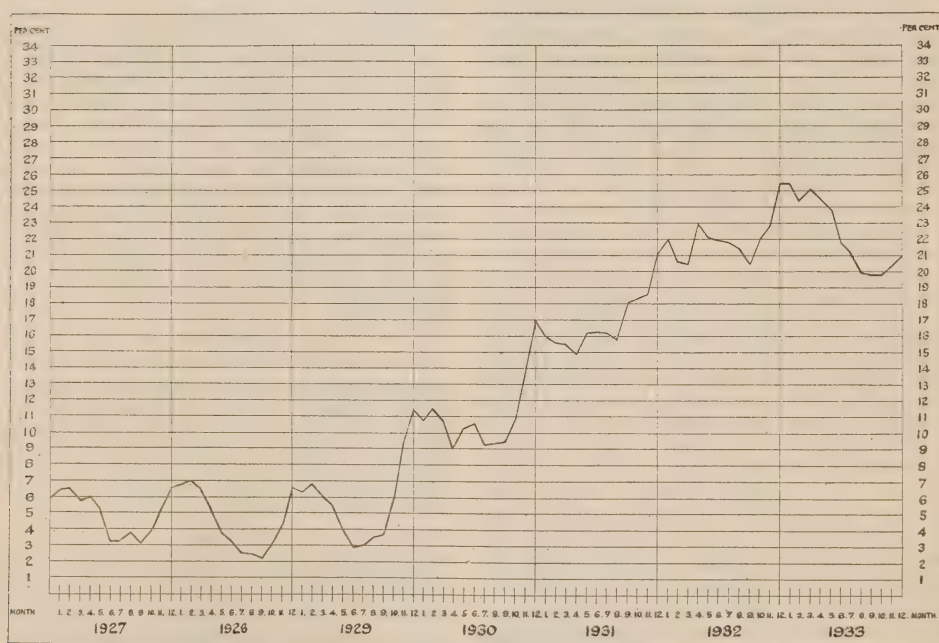
The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1933

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades, or who are idle owing to illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

a noteworthy gain from the previous month. Activity in British Columbia also improved slightly, while in Manitoba there was little change from November, though the tendency was toward a greater employment volume. On the other hand, Alberta and Ontario members suffered losses in available work of moderate proportions, shut-downs in the garment trades and retarded activity in the coal mines of the former province contributing largely to the decline, while in Ontario the recessions were of more general distribution throughout the various trades and industries. A downward employment trend from

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The situation existing among local trade unions at the close of December, as manifest by returns received from 1,726 labour organizations with a combined membership of 146,770 persons, was slightly less favourable than in the preceding month, 30,799, or 21.0 per cent, of the members being reported idle, in contrast with an unemployment percentage of 20.4 in November. Prevailing conditions, however, were considerably better than in December, 1932, when 25.5 per cent of the members reported were without work. Due to mine re-openings in Nova Scotia during December employment in that province showed

the previous month, was also noted in Saskatchewan, though the variation was slight, and in New Brunswick and Quebec the recessions indicated were less than 1 per cent. All provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, reflected a better employment volume afforded than in December, 1932, Quebec, with gains of over 7 per cent, showing the greatest expansion. Responsibility for this favourable movement in Quebec rested largely with the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment trades, which reported a much higher level of activity than in December a year ago, although employment generally throughout this prov-



ince appeared to be on a larger scale. British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick members also showed noteworthy improvement in conditions from December, 1932, the majority of trades participating in varying measures in the total advancement except in British Columbia where the bulk of the gain occurred in manufacturing. Increased activity of more moderate degree was reflected by Ontario and

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	4.5	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.0	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	17.5	19.4	17.6	18.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	31.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Dec. 1919.....	1.5	2.0	3.3	1.6	5.0	6.0	2.8	18.6	4.3
Dec. 1920.....	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.0
Dec. 1921.....	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Dec. 1922.....	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
Dec. 1923.....	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
Dec. 1924.....	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
Dec. 1925.....	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Dec. 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Dec. 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Dec. 1928.....	3.9	—	9.10	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Dec. 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Dec. 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan. 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.9
Feb. 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar. 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug. 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept. 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.2	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct. 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Nov. 1931.....	12.8	10.0	22.1	18.8	18.3	17.0	14.7	20.6	18.6
Dec. 1931.....	13.8	9.6	29.0	20.3	16.5	19.5	16.9	21.2	21.1
Jan. 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb. 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar. 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.6	26.5	20.4	22.1
June 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	23.5	20.9	21.8
Aug. 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.3	13.3	20.4	19.6	21.4
Sept. 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct. 1932.....	11.5	16.7	22.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov. 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.2	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec. 1932.....	8.4	16.6	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan. 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.2	27.7	21.6	25.5
Feb. 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	29.8	21.9	24.3
Mar. 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug. 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept. 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct. 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	15.5	21.7	19.8
Nov. 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec. 1933.....	11.2	11.8	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0

Saskatchewan unions, while in Manitoba the gains recorded were of minor importance. The curtailment evident in Nova Scotia was not particularly noteworthy, the coal mining and manufacturing industries chiefly accounting for this less favourable trend.

A separate table is compiled monthly of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Activity for Halifax members was substantially greater during December than in the preceding month, and in Montreal conditions improved slightly. Winnipeg and Regina unions maintained an almost unchanged employment volume from November, the tendency, however, being favourable. Edmonton unions, on the contrary, indicated a sharp drop in work available and in Toronto and Saint John, contractions on a more moderate scale occurred. Vancouver unions also reported a slight decline in work afforded. In Winnipeg the percentage of idleness during the month under review was identical with that of December, 1932, while in all other cities a more favourable employment volume was available, Vancouver, Montreal and Saint John unions particularly showing substantial employment recovery, though in the remaining cities the improvement recorded was noteworthy.

Accompanying this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months, from January, 1927, to date. At the close of January, 1933, the curve rested at exactly the same level as on the last day of 1932, fluctuations reflected in the various trades and industries offsetting each other. The projection of the curve in February was slightly downward from January, indicative of an increased employment volume, the March tendency being less favourable than in February, though the change was quite slight. From the close of March, however, the curve mapped a steadily downward course, until the end of September, showing continued employment advances. October conditions, as seen from the curve, were identical with those of September, the level remaining the same in both months, unemployment standing at 19.8 per cent, and representing the most favourable employment period for the year. In November, the trend was toward a reduction in activity, though the variation from the previous month was slight, this less favourable employment movement continuing to the close of December. The greatest percentage of unemployment to be recorded during the year was in January, when 25.5 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Reflecting in part, seasonal dullness, combined with the closing for holiday and in-

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Limbing	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Textiles and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stoneware	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manu- factures	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
December, 1919	72.2	...	1.4	2.5	2.5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1920	70.6	12.7	13.3	24.7	23.6	6.1	11.9	...	14.0	44.8	10.6	60.0	...	19.5	15.3	19.2	26.1	...	17.5	26.5	5.4	37.2	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1921	71.5	0.15	0.15	3.3	21.3	6.9	3.5	4.1	12.3	35.5	4.480	...	2.3	25.8	9.6	24.3	...	5.3	25.9	9.6	24.3	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1922	54.8	4.3	1.8	7.5	7.9	3.3	...	4.6	20.3	17.7	0.13	0.3	0.4	6.5	3.9	1.8	...	6	7.9	18.6	2.4	10.0	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1923	59.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1924	57.7	0.7	4.1	12.0	12.9	6.6	3.6	4.8	17.3	33.8	34.9	56.2	25.2	12.9	8.3	29.8	63.6	...	10.0	21.4	5.5	12.5	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1925	12.9	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3	33.8	34.9	56.2	25.2	12.9	8.3	29.8	63.6	...	10.0	21.4	5.5	12.5	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1926	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1927	32.9	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3	33.8	34.9	56.2	25.2	12.9	8.3	29.8	63.6	...	10.0	21.4	5.5	12.5	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1928	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1929	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1930	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1931	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1932	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1933	35.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7	...	...	...	12.7	18.4	3.4	23.3	...	3.3	5.7	4.0	11.0	...	2.0	21.7	4.0	11.0	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



ventory purposes which followed the holiday period in many lines of business, activity in the manufacturing industries showed some curtailment during December from the previous month, according to the reports compiled from 461 unions, with a total of 41,905 members, of these 9,815 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 23.4, contrasted with 20.5 per cent of unemployment in November. Some recovery was noted, however, from December, 1932, conditions, when unemployment stood at 28.9 per cent. Cigar makers, metal polishers and general labourers reported large increases in slackness from November, the recessions among the first two groups of workers involving few members. In the majority of trades, however, employment tended downward, the garment, textile, printing and iron and steel trades, paper makers and fur, brewery and glass workers all reflecting some curtailment of activity. Among wood and leather workers and bakers and confectioners, however a more favourable employment tendency was noted, though the changes were quite slight. When a comparison is made with the returns in the manufacturing industries for December, 1932, the garment trades reflected a decidedly better situation during the month reviewed, as did also wood, hat and cap, glass workers and metal polishers. The iron and steel trades, while showing a much smaller percentage gain than those previously noted, still influenced the situation perceptibly, as their membership was quite substantial. Among paper makers a considerable better volume of work was afforded than in December, 1932, bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen and textile workers showing slight gains only. On the other hand, leather workers, cigar workers and general labourers reported marked curtailment of activity from December a year ago and declines in employment of much lesser magnitude occurred for fur, jewellery and brewery workers.

Coal mining, on the whole, employed larger working forces during December than in the preceding month, several mines in Nova Scotia which had been reported closed in November re-opening during December and accounting in large measure for the change, though in British Columbia also there were noteworthy gains in activity. The situation in Alberta, however, was somewhat less favourable than in November. Reports for December were tabulated from 50 unions of coal miners with a total of 13,648 members, 923 or 6.8 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with a

percentage of 12.7 in November. Compared with the returns in December a year ago, when 8.3 per cent of unemployment was reported among the miners, Alberta and British Columbia unions were afforded a considerably better employment volume during the month under review, while the tendency in Nova Scotia was toward lessened activity, although the change was slight. In addition to the members reported as entirely out of work a number of miners continued to work only a few days a week.

The building and construction trades during December continued in the less favourable employment movement shown during the previous month, though the change was quite slight and seasonal in nature, unemployment at the end of the year standing at 69.1, in contrast with a percentage of 67.6 in November. The December percentage was based on the returns furnished to the Department of Labour by 206 associations, covering a membership of 15,139 members, 10,455 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. Conditions for building tradesmen remained very similar to those prevailing in December, 1932, when 69.2 per cent of idleness was recorded. A pronounced drop in employment from November was apparent among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers, and recessions of much lesser degree occurred for carpenters and joiners, steam shovelmen, tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, and plumbers and steamfitters. Activity for granite and stone cutters, however, was substantially improved from the previous month, bricklayers, masons and plasterers showing nominal gains only. Electrical workers maintained an unchanged situation from November. Employment for granite and stone cutters, bridge and structural iron workers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers during the month reviewed was in considerably greater prevalence than in December, 1932, and among bricklayers, masons and plasterers moderate improvement was recorded. Curtailment of activity almost sufficient to counteract these gains, however, occurred among steam shovelmen, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers, the recessions indicated by electrical workers being the most pronounced. Among tile layers, lathers and roofers the same percentage of unemployment was registered as in December a year ago.

In the transportation industries during December nominal contractions in activity

were evident from the preceding month, though employment advancement, on a small scale, was noted from December, 1932, the 775 associations from which reports were tabulated, with 55,938 members showing 13·4 per cent of idleness at the end of the month, compared with percentages of 13·2 in November and 15·5 in December a year ago. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, maintained practically the same level of employment as in November. Teamsters and chauffeurs were quite busily engaged compared with a small percentage of idleness in the previous month. Among navigation workers moderate contractions in available work were apparent, the tendency for street and electric railway employees also being less favourable, though the change was fractional only. A higher level of activity was reflected among steam railway employees during December than in the same month a year ago, and employment for navigation workers advanced slightly. Among teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees the changes recorded from December, 1932, were practically negligible.

The 3 unions of retail clerks reporting in December, with a combined membership of 1,006 persons, indicated that all members were at work on the last day of the month, as was the case in November, while in December, 1932, the unemployment percentage recorded was less than 1 per cent.

Civic employees were better engaged during December than in either the previous month or December, 1932, as shown by the reports tabulated from 74 associations, comprising a membership of 6,898 persons. Of these, 193, or 2·8 per cent, were reported unemployed at the end of the month, compared with percentages of 3·2 in November and 6·3 in December, 1932.

Unions in the miscellaneous group of trades showed some falling off in employment during December from the previous month, the 109 locals making returns, with a total of 3,690 members, showing that 729, or 19·8 per cent, were without work, contrasted with 16·8 per cent in November. Stationary engineers and firemen reported a noteworthy drop in activity

from November, and among theatre and stage employees conditions were somewhat quieter. On the other hand, unclassified workers, barbers, and hotel and restaurant employees were slightly better engaged. There was little variation in the volume of work afforded in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, from December, 1932, when unemployment stood at exactly 20 per cent, what slight change was manifest being in a favourable direction. In this comparison a considerable lessening of the unemployment volume was apparent during the month reviewed among unclassified workers. Stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers also showed a slight tendency toward greater activity. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, however, reflected less favourable conditions, the employment recessions noted being of moderate proportions.

The 2 unions of fishermen from which reports were tabulated during December, involving a membership of 680 persons, showed that 170 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 25; compared with 26·3 per cent of inactivity in November. Employment was also on a somewhat higher level than in December, 1932, when 28·4 per cent of the members reported were unemployed.

The situation among lumber workers and loggers during December compared favourably with that of the previous month, though the change was slight, the 3 unions from which reports were received, with 546 members, indicating that 104 were without work at the end of the month, a percentage of 19·0, contrasted with 20·3 per cent in November. Improvement on a larger scale, however, was apparent from December, 1932, unemployment at that time standing at 51·9 per cent.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for December of each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1931, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for December, 1933

The records of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of December, 1933, when compared with those of November, showed a decrease of nearly 5 per cent in the volume of business transacted, but a gain of almost 35 per cent over the average daily

placements of December, 1932. In the former comparison farming, logging and services showed large losses, and construction and maintenance a fair gain, other changes being nominal only. The expansion over the corresponding month a year ago was mainly



accounted for by a pronounced gain in placements in construction and maintenance, as a result of relief work sponsored by the Federal and provincial governments. Logging, mining and transportation also showed improvement. The highest loss was in services, followed by others of lesser magnitude in farming, manufacturing and trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1931, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations

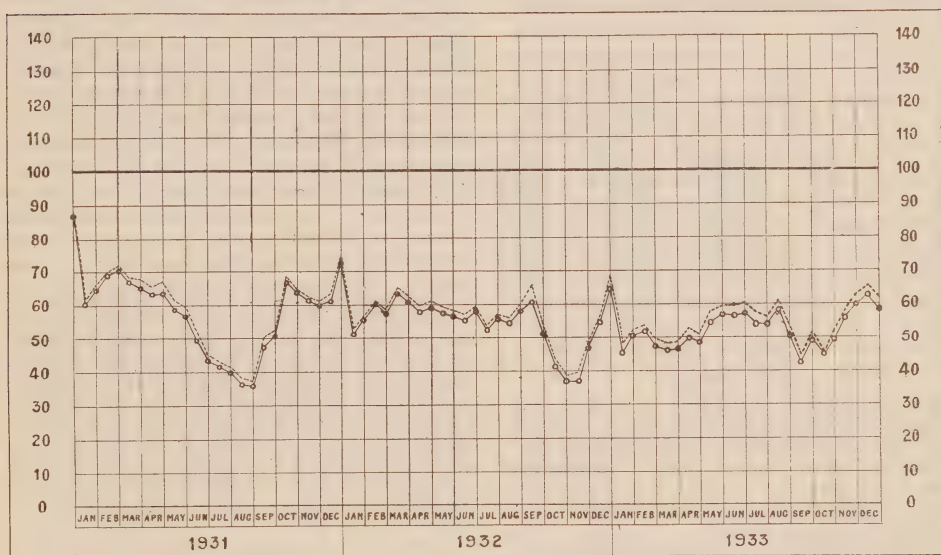
The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during December, 1933, was 1,588, as compared with 1,659 during the preceding month and with 1,188 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,488, in comparison with 2,747 in November and with 1,913 in December, 1932.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during December, 1933, was 1,513, of which 574 were

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications rose during the first half of December, but declined about 4 points during the latter half of the month, and at the close of the period under review was several points below that recorded at the end of December a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 65.6 and 61.6 during the first and the second half of December, 1933, in comparison with ratios of 57.2 and 68.6 during the corresponding periods of 1932. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 62.7 and 58.6, as compared with 54.4 and 64.4 during the corresponding month of 1932.

in regular employment and 939 in work of one week's duration, or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,589 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 1,123 daily, consisting of 550 placements in regular and 573 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1933, the offices of the Service referred 38,880 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 37,807 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,343, of which 11,289 were of men and 3,054 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 23,464. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 32,949 for men and 6,734 for women, a total of 39,683, while applications

for work numbered 62,193, of which 53,256 were from men and 8,937 from women. Reports for November, 1933, showed 41,475 positions available, 68,660 applications made, and 39,709 placements effected, while in December, 1932, there were recorded 30,885 vacancies, 49,736 applications for work, and 29,192 placements in regular and casual employment.

During the year 1933, the offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 369,685 vacancies, 674,222 applications and 352,097 placements in regular and casual employment, this latter number being only slightly over 100 fewer placements than were recorded during the year 1932.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1923, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	354,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during December, were slightly more than 1 per cent better than in the preceding month but over 60 per cent below the corresponding month of 1932. There was a gain of over 3 per cent in placements when compared with November, but a loss of 65 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. The decrease in placements from December, 1932, was due to fewer workers being sent to relief employment on highway construction, as small declines in services and trade were largely offset by gains in other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 22; construction and maintenance, 771; and services, 286, of which 217 were of household workers. During the month 32 men and 62 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of December, positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were nearly 13 per cent less than

in the preceding month and over 24 per cent below December, 1932. Similar percentages of change were recorded in placements. As in Nova Scotia, fewer placements on road construction in relief of unemployment accounted for the decline from December, 1932. This loss was partly offset by gains in all other groups, of which the largest were services and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 48; transportation, 19; construction and maintenance, 488; and services, 491, of which 362 were of household workers. There were 119 men and 52 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### QUEBEC

There was a decline of over 19 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during December, when compared with the preceding month of 1932, but a gain of nearly 24 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1932. Placements also were over 28 per cent less than in November, but nearly 28 per cent higher than during December a year ago. Services and logging showed considerable gains in placements over December, 1932, and the increases in these groups were mainly responsible for the improvement under this comparison. There were, however, in addition small increases in mining, trade and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 89; logging, 213; mining, 29; construction and maintenance, 161; trade, 86; and services, 1,349, of which 1,205 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 554 men and 1,012 women.

#### ONTARIO

The demand for workers, as indicated by reports received at employment offices in Ontario during December, was over 1 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 100 per cent above the corresponding month of 1932. Placements were nearly 3 per cent higher than in November and over 100 per cent above December a year ago. The substantial increase in placements on relief work and snow shovelling accounted for the gain over December, 1932. There were, however, in addition small increases in logging, mining, and communication. Of the losses reported in other groups, that in services was the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 343; logging, 854; farming, 194; transportation, 95;



construction and maintenance, 16,613; trade, 308; and services, 3,018, of which 1,398 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,308 of men and 871 of women.

#### MANITOBA

During December, employment offices in Manitoba received orders for over 8 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 5 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1932. There was a decline of nearly 12 per cent in placements when compared with November, but a gain of 9 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. Farm and bush placements were considerably higher than in December, 1932, but these gains were offset, in part, by declines in services, construction and maintenance, and trade. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 22; logging, 442; farming, 1,580; construction and maintenance, 877; trade, 23; and services, 590, of which 503 were of household workers. There were 2,768 men and 337 women placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during December called for nearly 29 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 34 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1932. There was a decline of over 32 per cent in placements when compared with November and of nearly 33 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. Farm placements were considerably less than in December, 1932, and in a large measure accounted for the adverse change under this comparison. There was also a decline in construction and maintenance, but bush placements were higher. Small changes only were reported in other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 47; logging, 102; farming, 1,101; mining, 29; construction and maintenance, 637; trade, 41; and services, 628, of which 486 were of household workers. During the month 1,586 men and 366 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during December, were over 10 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 19 per cent above the corresponding month of 1932. There was a decline of over

10 per cent in placements when compared with November, but a gain of 20 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. An increase in placements on road construction and maintenance accounted for the improvement shown over December, 1932, as gains in mining and farming were offset by declines in services and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 121; farming, 454; mining, 119; construction and maintenance, 1,101; and services, 332, of which 261 were of household workers. There were 1,281 men and 184 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at employment offices in British Columbia called for over 11 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and nearly 15 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1932. There was a gain of nearly 10 per cent in placements when compared with November and of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. The increase in placements over December, 1932, was due to additional workers being sent to employment on road construction, supplemented by small gains in farming and logging. The only loss of importance was in services. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 25; farming, 44; construction and maintenance, 3,096; trade, 33; and services, 660, of which 437 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,641 of men and 170 of women.

#### The Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1933, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,320 placements in regular employment, 7,321 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 781 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 482 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office, and 299 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour from Quebec centres during December was entirely of bushmen, 89, in number, 71 of whom were conveyed to employment within the province and

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1933

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1932
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,135</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>114</b>
Halifax.....	228	17	258	213	40	173	1,250	89
New Glasgow.....	148	9	158	152	48	99	574	18
Sydney.....	759	0	759	759	6	753	156	7
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,066</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>207</b>
Chatham.....	53	0	55	53	2	51	282	6
Moncton.....	622	3	622	622	90	532	86	38
St. John.....	391	1	403	391	79	312	524	163
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>2,591</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,209</b>
Amos.....	21	0	38	30	30	0	6	77
Hull.....	141	0	446	223	206	10	208	52
Montreal.....	1,310	130	2,005	1,084	667	155	1,006	629
Quebec.....	730	120	1,317	797	422	140	322	181
Rouyn.....	27	9	34	24	22	2	10	43
Sherbrooke.....	99	0	246	163	96	12	43	131
Three Rivers.....	263	26	223	312	123	54	25	96
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>22,457</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>37,616</b>	<b>21,773</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>17,283</b>	<b>49,369</b>	<b>4,661</b>
Belleville.....	81	0	87	80	34	46	283	125
Brantford.....	3,075	4	3,465	3,075	86	2,989	2,683	94
Chatham.....	383	0	627	383	47	336	849	30
Fort William.....	354	0	384	372	214	158	111	377
Guelph.....	108	7	177	109	87	18	1,284	54
Hamilton.....	386	8	664	414	177	206	1,834	137
Kingston.....	875	0	1,179	862	66	796	1,064	31
Kitchener.....	1,686	0	2,108	1,698	59	1,635	1,494	57
London.....	1,481	13	1,586	1,494	396	1,067	2,938	436
Marmora.....	158	0	158	158	0	0	0	.....
Niagara Falls.....	42	5	100	41	16	25	1,810	25
North Bay.....	126	0	152	136	111	25	223	327
Oshawa.....	1,429	0	1,405	1,428	158	1,270	69	52
Ottawa.....	466	60	724	448	189	180	705	195
Pembroke.....	170	0	314	226	137	89	20	51
Peterborough.....	216	4	255	221	52	162	499	87
Port Arthur.....	1,071	0	827	827	581	246	848	696
St. Catharines.....	155	5	168	125	78	47	2,328	49
St. Thomas.....	135	6	175	131	50	81	633	52
Sarnia.....	166	0	267	151	43	108	639	48
Sault Ste. Marie.....	43	160	227	102	70	23	57	87
Stratford.....	145	0	213	145	57	88	892	43
Sudbury.....	407	100	266	125	90	35	74	39
Timmins.....	381	100	309	234	186	48	437	105
Toronto.....	8,530	194	21,278	8,434	872	7,416	24,943	1,265
Windsor.....	388	33	501	354	165	189	2,652	199
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,293</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>20,488</b>	<b>2,123</b>
Brandon.....	134	8	210	127	125	2	761	340
Winnipeg.....	3,159	0	4,952	3,421	2,980	441	19,727	1,783
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>3,003</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>2,249</b>
Estevan.....	190	15	178	171	97	74	29	103
Moose Jaw.....	570	98	519	542	220	303	398	408
North Battleford.....	238	20	196	220	220	0	26	92
Prince Albert.....	344	144	222	273	251	22	41	195
Regina.....	563	229	560	508	424	84	401	603
Saskatoon.....	569	80	411	473	434	39	354	568
Swift Current.....	159	39	129	124	91	33	0	137
Weyburn.....	85	31	60	68	43	25	10	28
Yorkton.....	285	117	242	238	172	66	4	115
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,180</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>1,074</b>
Calgary.....	546	0	1,448	554	501	53	4,849	537
Drumheller.....	103	1	337	98	82	16	197	86
Edmonton.....	845	3	1,370	849	744	96	4,736	386
Lethbridge.....	400	2	527	398	90	308	631	27
Medicine Hat.....	286	0	330	288	48	240	286	38
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,958</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>1,525</b>
Kamloops.....	326	20	298	268	263	5	30	236
Nanaimo.....	408	0	373	399	390	9	345	101
Nelson.....	512	12	520	512	342	170	6	43
New Westminster.....	51	0	170	51	40	11	128	59
Penticton.....	106	3	127	101	82	16	156	153
Prince Rupert.....	319	0	322	319	2	317	129	0
Vancouver.....	854	5	3,065	900	582	286	2,675	811
Victoria.....	1,382	0	1,456	1,382	110	1,272	553	122
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>39,693</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>62,193</b>	<b>38,880</b>	<b>14,343</b>	<b>23,464</b>	<b>90,333</b>	<b>14,290*</b>
Men.....	32,949	1,029	53,256	32,444	11,289	21,079	79,301	11,361
Women.....	6,734	820	8,937	6,436	3,054	2,385	11,032	2,929

\*1,128 Placements effected by offices since closed.



18 outside. Provincially 62 travelled from Quebec City, and 9 from Montreal, to points within their respective zones. The Hull office was responsible for all interprovincial transfers, despatching 15 bushmen to Sudbury, 2 to Timmins, and 1 to Pembroke. Reduced rate certificates issued at Ontario offices during December totalled 267, of which 262 were provincial and 5 interprovincial. Within the province 150 were granted at Port Arthur to 124 bushmen, 20 logging camp builders, 1 clerk, 1 cook, 1 cookee, 2 mine workers, and 1 café employee going to situations within the Port Arthur zone. To the Timmins zone were despatched 20 bushmen, 5 from Fort William, 8 from North Bay, 4 from Ottawa, 1 from Pembroke, and 2 from Sudbury, the Fort William office also transferring 1 mine engineer to this zone. For employment within the Sudbury zone Pembroke transferred 35 bushmen, Toronto 41 bushmen, and the Sudbury office 12 bushmen. Travelling from Windsor 1 tin plate operator went to Sarnia, and from Sudbury 2 mine workers were carried at the special rate to Port Arthur. Of the workers going outside the province 4 were for the Amos zone, including 2 acetylene welders and 1 baker transferred from Timmins and 1 cook from Ottawa. Securing a certificate at Ottawa also 1 cook travelled to Rouyn. Workers benefiting by the reduced rate in Manitoba during December numbered 253, of whom 12 were transported to provincial situations and 241 to other provinces. Of the latter 240 were for the Port Arthur zone, including 237 bush workers, 1 baker, 1 teamster, and 1 tractor man, all of whom were conveyed from Winnipeg, which office effected the transfer of 1 farm hand to Regina. The provincial labour movement was also from Winnipeg, from which centre 6 construction labourers, 2 mechanics, 1 mine chemist, 1 logger, 1 hotel general, and

1 stenographer travelled to situations at various points within the Winnipeg zone. Offices in Saskatchewan granted 56 certificates for reduced transportation during December, 21 of which were issued to provincial points, and 35 to centres outside the province. Provincially, 20 were secured by bush workers bound for the Prince Albert zone, 14 travelling from Saskatoon and 6 from Prince Albert. In addition, the Saskatoon office despatched 1 farm hand to employment within its own zone. The interprovincial movement comprised the transfer of 34 bushmen from Regina to Winnipeg, and 1 construction labourer from Saskatoon to Brandon. In Alberta, 105 workers took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, all of whom were destined to situations within the Edmonton zone. Included among these were 70 bush workers, 20 mine workers, 4 farm hands, 6 fish company employees, 1 edgerman, 2 cooks, and 1 axe man, who received their certificates for transportation at the Edmonton office, while the 1 remaining transfer was of a farm hand shipped from Calgary. British Columbia transfers at the reduced rate during December were 11 in number, all to provincial points. The Vancouver office was instrumental in the despatch of 1 hotel waitress to Kamloops and of 3 mine workers, 1 carpenter, 1 plasterer, 1 hotel cook, and 1 bushman to centres within its own zone. From Nelson 3 millwrights proceeded to Pen-ticton.

Of the 781 persons who availed themselves of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, 311 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 438 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 over the Northern Alberta Railway, 11 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 7 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during December, 1933

The building permits issued by 61 cities in December, 1933, represented construction work valued at \$1,975,855, as compared with \$1,609,874 in November, 1933, and \$1,569,255 in December, 1932. There was, therefore, an increase of \$365,981 or 22.7 per cent in December as compared with the preceding month, and of \$406,600 or 25.9 per cent in comparison with the same month of 1932. The December, 1933, figure was the lowest for the month in any year since 1920, except 1932; the wholesale prices of building materials, as measured by the Bureau's index number, however, were also lower than in other years of the record of fourteen years with the exception of 1932.

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Detailed statements were received from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued almost 60 permits for dwellings valued at some \$305,000 and over 400 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of about \$1,500,000. There was also a permit taken out in Brantford for engineering work at a cost of \$36,000. During November, the construction of some 150 dwellings and 970 other buildings was authorized; these were estimated to cost approximately \$600,000 and \$875,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of

the authorized building, Quebec showing the greatest gain of \$482,548 or 135.7 per cent. Declines were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of \$72,331 or 65.2 per cent in British Columbia being most pronounced.

New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario recorded increases as compared with December, 1932, in the value of the building authorized. In this comparison also, Quebec reported the most marked gain of \$577,300 or 214.3 per cent.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal registered increases, both as compared with November, 1933, and December, 1932; Toronto showed an increase in the former, but a decrease in the latter comparison. On the contrary, Winnipeg reported a decline as compared with November, 1933, but an increase over December, 1932, while Vancouver showed a reduction in the value of the building permits issued in each comparison. Of the smaller centres, Sydney, Fredericton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, York and East York, Windsor, Riverside, Walkerville, Brandon, Regina and North Vancouver recorded advances as compared with the preceding month, and also over December, 1932.

*Cumulative Record for 1933.*—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during December and in the years since 1920; the 1933 figures are unrevised, while for preceding years the statistics are revised. (A revised statement for 1933

will be issued next month.) Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1926 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years 1920-33. (Average 1926=100.)

Year	Value of permits issued in December	Value of permits issued in twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in twelve months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials twelve months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1933.....	1,975,855	21,629,783	13.8	78.3
1932.....	1,569,255	42,319,397	27.1	77.2
1931.....	7,895,106	112,222,845	71.8	81.9
1930.....	15,440,281	166,379,325	106.4	90.9
1929.....	14,688,682	234,944,549	150.2	99.0
1928.....	16,095,160	219,105,715	140.1	97.1
1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	118.0	96.1
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	100.0	100.0
1925.....	7,363,777	125,029,367	79.9	102.9
1924.....	6,463,319	126,583,148	80.9	106.6
1923.....	6,974,256	133,521,621	85.4	111.8
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	94.8	108.7
1921.....	5,537,330	116,794,414	74.7	122.7
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	74.8	144.0

The unrevised statistics for 1933 indicate that last year's aggregate was the smallest since 1920; it should be noted, however, that the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices of building materials was also lower than in any other of these years except 1932.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, January, 1934, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at December 18 showed a further improvement in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, steel melting and iron and steel rolling, etc., miscellaneous metal goods manufacture, vehicle building, the manufacturing section of the cotton industry, and the distributive trades. There was also some improvement in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, tailoring, printing, and bookbinding, and the road transport, shipping, hotel and boarding house services.

On the other hand the seasonal decline continued in building and public works contracting, and there was also a set-back in the pottery, boot and shoe, leather and hosiery industries.

In the South of England employment showed a slight decline on the whole, but was still fair to moderate. In the Midlands it continued to improve and was moderate. There was a further substantial improvement in the North of England, but employment in that area was still very slack. In Scotland and Wales there was a slight decline; employment was bad in the former area, and very bad in the latter. It was also bad, with a slight decline, in Northern Ireland.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at December 18, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 17.6, as compared with 17.9 at November 20, 1933, and with 21.7 at December 19,



1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at December 18, 1933, was 15.1, as compared with 15.3 at November 20, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.5, as compared with 2.6. For males alone, the percentage at December 18, 1933, was 20.8, and for females, 9.0; at November 20, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21.1 and 9.4.

At December 18, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,830,977 wholly unemployed, 308,821 temporarily stopped and 84,281 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,224,079. This was 55,938 less than a month before, and 499,208 less than a year before. The total included 1,871,196 men, 43,107 boys, 280,489 women and 29,287 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at December 18, 1933, was 2,287,466.

#### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Index numbers showing the trend of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries are computed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor from reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These indexes of employment and pay rolls are figures showing the percentage represented by the number of employees or weekly pay rolls in any month compared with employment and pay rolls in a selected base period. The year 1926 is the Bureau's index base year for manufacturing industries, and the average of the 12 monthly indexes of employment and pay rolls in that year is represented by 100 per cent.

Factory employment decreased 1.8 per cent in December, 1933, as compared with November, 1933, and pay rolls decreased 1 per cent over the month interval. The index of employment in manufacturing industries in December, 1933, was 70.1, compared with the index of 71.4 in the preceding month while the pay-roll index in December was 49.8 compared with 50.3 in November, 1933.

Comparing the level of employment in December, 1933, with December, 1932, the index is 20.2 per cent above the level of that for December, 1932 (58.3). The December, 1933, pay-roll index, compared with the December, 1932, pay-roll index (37.7) indicates an increase of 32.1 per cent in pay rolls over the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Employment in manufacturing industries has declined between November and December in 7 of the preceding 10 years for which information is available. The decrease, however, of 1.8 per cent in employment in December, 1933, is slightly greater than the average decline of 0.8 per cent between November and December over the period 1923-1932. The decrease of 1.0 per cent in pay roll in December, 1933, is contrary to the average change in pay rolls between November and December over the preceding 10-year period (an average increase of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent).

These changes in employment and pay rolls in December, 1933, are based on reports supplied by 18,015 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 3,125,093 employees on their pay rolls during the pay period ending nearest December 15 whose combined weekly earnings were \$56,352,943. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Increases in employment were reported in 25 of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed. Thirty-seven industries reported increases in pay rolls over the month interval. The most pronounced gains in both employment and pay rolls between November and December were in the automobile industry, in which increases of 16.7 per cent in employment and 16.3 per cent in pay rolls were reported. These sharp increases reflect the increased operations in automobile plants, marking the production of new models. The electric and steam car-building industry reported a gain of 11.9 per cent in employment and a corresponding gain in pay-roll totals, and the agricultural implement industry reported an increase of 9.2 per cent in number of workers with larger gain in earnings. Among the remaining 22 industries in which increased employment was reported, substantial gains in employment over the month interval were reported in such important industries as ship-building (6 per cent), hardware (5.5 per cent), engines-turbines-tractors (5.1 per cent), cast-iron pipe (4.4 per cent), book and job printing (3.8 per cent), leather (3.5 per cent), beverages (3.1 per cent), and machine tools (2.1 per cent). While 64 industries reported decreased employment, a number of the decreases were of seasonal character. Industries of major importance in which decreased employment was shown were men's clothing (5.9 per cent), silk (5.6 per cent), sawmills (4.1 per cent), woollen goods (4 per cent), cotton

goods (3 per cent), and iron and steel (1·3 per cent). The iron and steel industry, however, reported a gain of 1·9 per cent in pay rolls, indicating improved operating time in a number of establishments.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Increased employment in December, as compared with November, was reported in 6 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics and increased pay rolls were reported in 10 industries. The most pronounced percentage gains in employment and pay rolls over the month interval were shown in retail trade. Reports received from 19,062 retail establishments indicated a net increase of 15·1 per cent in employment and 10·6 per cent in pay rolls in these establishments between November 15 and December 15. These pronounced percentage gains are due largely to seasonal fluctuations in the group of retail establishments composed of department, variety, general merchandise stores and mail order houses, in which the Christmas trade resulted in an increase of 23·1 per cent in employment and 17·6 per cent in pay rolls. The remaining retail establishments surveyed showed a gain of 1·2 per cent in employment over the month interval combined with an increase

of 0·7 per cent in pay rolls. The crude petroleum producing industry reported gains of 3·8 per cent in employment and 5·7 per cent in pay rolls, and the hotel industry increases of 2·4 per cent in number of workers and 4·2 per cent in pay rolls. The bituminous coal mining and the telephone and telegraph industries both showed increases in employment of 0·8 per cent combined with smaller gains in pay rolls, and the metalliferous mining industry an increase of less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 per cent in employment combined with an increase of 2·6 per cent in pay rolls.

The most pronounced declines in employment and pay rolls in the group of non-manufacturing industries were seasonal declines. The building construction industry reported seasonal decreases of 18·3 per cent and 20·8 per cent in employment and pay roll, respectively. The quarrying and non-metallic mining industry reported a seasonal decrease of 11·3 per cent in employment and 13·7 per cent in pay rolls. Employment in the anthracite mining industry decreased 10·6 per cent between November and December and the dyeing and cleaning industry reported a decline, largely seasonal, of 7·3 per cent. The power and light industry show a fall of 1 per cent in employment.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which

the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work.



These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being

performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts, for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture and Supply of Clothing, Interior Fittings, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of January, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Khaki drill for shirts.....	Dominion Textile Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Khaki drill for trousers.....	W. Robinson & Son Converters Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Miscellaneous ware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Seamen's overcoats.....	Workmen Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Towels.....	Stauffer Dobbie Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Laundry soap.....	Northern Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Trousers, cloth.....	H. Kaye & Co., Trenton, Ont.
Mattresses, camp.....	P. D. Sprung, Calgary, Alta.
Leather mitts.....	Western Glove Works, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Mattresses and pillows....	Canadian Feather & Mattress Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Underwear.....	Schofield Woollen Co., Oshawa, Ont.
Gum rubber boots.....	Woodstock Rubber Co., Woodstock, Ont.
Gum rubber boots.....	Northern Rubber Co., Guelph, Ont.
Felt boots.....	Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.
Trousers, cloth.....	Needlecraft Mills, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Cases, pailasse.....	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Enamelware.....	General Steel Wares, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Underwear, fleece-lined..	Zimmerkmit Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Underwear, fleece-lined..	Jos. Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Underwear, fleece-lined..	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Underwear, fleece-lined..	Galt Knitting Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Socks.....	Brampton Knitting Mills, Brampton, Ont.
Trousers, drill.....	Woods Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Trousers, drill.....	Gault Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

These contracts involved a total expenditure of \$55,048.00.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of repairs to hull, spud casings, etc., of Dredge *P.W.D. No. 13*, at Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Name of contractors, Port Hawkesbury Marine Railway Co., Ltd., Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Date of contract, January 23, 1934. Amount of contract, \$7,676.75 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in January, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of the payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	\$ 373 01
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	232 81
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.</i> Jay Wolfe Incorporated, Montreal, P.Q. ....	120 00
Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. ....	8,231 42
Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. ....	833 00
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. ....	3,640 17
<i>Mail Bag Fittings.</i> F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. ....	2,544 00
<i>Scales.</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd. ....	370 90

Physical examination of all unemployed persons before being put to work was recommended by Dr. J. W. Barton of Toronto, in connection with the death of a relief worker a few hours after beginning his first job in six months. "Men on relief," he said, "should be examined whether living in hostels or at home. It would perhaps be a very sound move to have them categorized physically, as was done in the army. That is, the man in class A would be able to do any work. The man in class B could do work like driving trucks, but not loading them. The class C man would be confined to clerical work."



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Amendments to agreements between the two principal railway systems and certain groups of employers are described in connection with proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation on page 100, all with respect to provisions for fifteen per cent deductions (with certain modifications) from each employee's earnings instead of ten per cent as under previous amendments to existing agreements:

Canadian National Railways and clerks, freight handlers and station employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees;

Canadian Pacific Railway and clerks, freight handlers and station employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (International).

Canadian National Telegraphs and (1) Commercial telegraphers, clerks and installers, (2) construction and maintenance gangs, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America.

Canadian Pacific Railway, Communications Department, and commercial telegraphers and clerks, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America.

### Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**—THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS OF TORONTO AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Agreement signed January 29, 1934, terminating a strike reported on page 108 of this issue.

The agreement provides for recognition of the union as the sole representative of the workers; for the closed union shop, none but members in good standing to be employed; prices for work to be settled by shop chairman and price committee, no work to be made up unless price is first settled at the beginning of the season, thereafter employers to pay prices asked and

arbitrate any differences; equal division of work for all crafts.

Hours of work: 44 per week, overtime to be worked only with the consent of the union or the General Council.

Wages: operators, 90 cents per hour for 80 per cent of the operators in a shop; cutters \$35 per week, subject to certain modifications, to be increased to \$37.50 on July 1, 1934; over pressers on the basis of 90 cents per hour or 15 per cent increase whichever is greater; under pressers on the basis of 60 cents per hour or 15 per cent increase whichever is greater.

No work to be given out, cut or uncut to be made up in outside or contracting shops; no inside contracting. No work and no pay on legal holidays, except for shops already paying for legal holidays. Workers may stop work May 1.

Union representatives to have access to the place of business during working hours to adjust complaints, etc.

Means of arbitration are set up for expeditiously dealing with all disputes.

The Industrial Council assumes responsibility for each member thereof in the observance of the agreement; each employer to deposit security payable to the solicitors of the respective organizations to be forfeited on its violation in the judgment of the two solicitors; forfeited money to be used for a market survey or the maintenance of arbitration machinery.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**—CERTAIN DRESS MANUFACTURERS AND THE TORONTO DRESSMAKERS JOINT COUNCIL, COMPRISING THE CUTTERS' PRESSERS, OPERATORS AND FINISHERS' LOCALS OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION OF NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS OF CANADA.

Agreement reached following the strike reported on page 109 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from January 22, 1934, to January 30, 1935, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only members of this union to be employed. No work to be done for individual firms against which the union is conducting a strike.

Hours 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week.

No overtime to be permitted if other help can be obtained from the union and if there is room and extra machinery for such extra help. No work on legal holidays nor on May 1.

Minimum wages per week for week workers: \$30 for fully qualified cutters, \$13.50 for cutters' apprentices employed at the cutting table between six months and one year, \$12.50 for finishers, drapers \$18, pressers 20, 22, or 27½ cents per garment. Piece work rates to be settled between the employer and the shop committee. In case of disagreement, a union representative to be called in.

No additional apprentices to be employed until all unemployed union members have been absorbed.

No work to be given out to be done at contracting shops.

No employer, foreman or designer to work as a cutter, operator, presser or finisher except under specified conditions.

No employee to be discharged without good and sufficient cause and without the consent of the union.

A shop committee to be chosen at a meeting of the employees and any disputes which cannot be settled between the manufacturer and the shop chairman to be referred to the union representative for settlement.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

### MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

This agreement was reached following conferences between the parties and the Minister of Labour of Quebec, with reference to the application of the Hours of Work Act 1933, to motormen and conductors at Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 874). Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, except for certain clauses which may be amended at the end of any calendar year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 328, as amended and noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 1037, with a number of changes including the following:

Hours: conductors, motormen and chauffeurs limited to 54 per week and all bookings between 45 and 54 hours per week must be completed in 6 days, but men who have worked less than 42 hours in 6 days may work on 7th day providing the total does not exceed 42 hours for the week. Runs may be booked for 36 to 44 hours in 7 days. No employee to be obliged to book on a run making less than 36 hours per week. For work at Youville shops and car barns, for maintenance men and overhead department of power department, construction department shop employees: 40 per week. For operating men of power department: 56 hours per week. For construction department: 48 hours if work available.

Overtime: time and one-half after 10 hours' work at Youville shops and for maintenance men of power department. Time and one-quarter for work over ten hours for overhead department of power department and construction department shop employees. Provision is also made for overtime pay to construction gangs.

Wages rates for transportation department are the same as in 1933, that is 41 cents per hour for conductors, motormen and starters during first year's service, 46 cents during second year and 51 cents thereafter, with 5 cents per hour additional for one-man car operators, and for special kinds of work; 52 cents for auto-bus chauffeurs during first year's service, 56 cents during second year, 29 cents for hill-men during first year and 33 cents during second year. Wages per hour for road department: spring switch inspector 47 cents, trackmen 45½ cents in city, 43 cents on outside lines and 40 cents for snow work. Sectionmen and yard switchmen 38 cents, sub-foremen 51 cents in summer, 47 cents in winter, 45½ cents for snow work. Wages for labourers of construction department 31 cents.

### VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND OTHER CENTRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA.

The agreement which came into effect September 30, 1927, was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1928, page 905. This was renewed for a period of three years as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1931, page 1255, but a wage reduction of 5 per cent from December 1, 1932 was agreed to. The report of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1934, page 9. The recom-

mendations of the majority report of this Board were not however put into effect, and an agreement was later made to be in effect from January 16, 1934, to January 16, 1935, and thereafter subject to 60 days' notice.

This agreement renews the terms of the previous one except that it provides that, notwithstanding the clause in the previous agreement providing for motormen and conductors on regular runs having every eighth day off, the present practice of such men taking one day off in every six is to be continued until such time as it is necessary to engage additional men, in which case the matter is to come up for reconsideration.

Bus operators on certain routes (not previously specified in the agreement) are to have the same wages and conditions as provided for the Grandview operators. No other change is made in hours, wage rates or conditions from those in effect since December 1, 1932.

## Service: Hotel and Restaurant

### TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN RESTAURANTS IN THE SPADINA AVENUE DISTRICT AND THE TORONTO RESTAURANT AND HOTEL EMPLOYEES' LOCAL OF THE FOOD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 110 to be in effect from various dates in January, 1934.

Union members to be employed or if none available any others employed must join the union.

Hours: a six day week for all employees; 10 hours per day or 60 per week for all kitchen help, day to be a straight 10 hours after commencing work; 9 per day or 54 per week for all other employees and day may be divided into two periods. Extra help 6 hours divided into two periods.

Overtime to be worked only with consent of union and to be paid at 50 cents per hour.

Wages per week: chef or head cook \$15, second cook \$12, countermen \$12, waiters and waitresses \$10, bus boy or girl \$7, kitchen help \$8, extra men \$2.50 per day or \$1.50 for 3 hours work. Workers now receiving the minimum wage to be given a 10 per cent increase. Wages for workers at catered banquets, etc. to be arranged with the union committee.

All disputes to be settled by the employer and the committee or union representative.

## Service: Recreational

### EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE NATIONAL UNION OF THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES OF CANADA, LOCAL No. 11.

This agreement is the one referred to on page 101 of this issue in the report of a conciliation Board under the Labour Disputes Act of Alberta.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1933, to August 31, 1935.

Only union members to be employed. Two weeks' notice of dismissal to be given except when for grave cause, and dismissals to have the approval of the union.

Hours: 5½ hours per day, 6 days per week. Projectionists to report for work one half hour before due to start work. Maintenance of projection equipment to be done in members' own time.

Overtime: 35 cents per quarter hour. Previews, extra running time at \$1.50 per hour.

Wages per week for each of the four projectionists in the theatre: \$37.50.

Disputes to be settled between the management and the executive of the union.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued upward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being higher. The advance in the former was due to the higher cost of foods and in the latter mainly to higher prices for farm products, raw cotton and raw wool.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities in Canada was \$7.50 at the beginning of January as compared with \$7.37 for December, 1933; \$6.94 for January, 1933; \$11.88 for January, 1930; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post-war peak); and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The advance was due mainly to higher prices for butter, meats, and potatoes, while the most important decline was a seasonal fall in the price of eggs. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.95 at the beginning of January as compared with \$15.83 for December, 1933; \$15.89 for January, 1933; \$22.17 for January, 1930; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics again advanced, being 70.6 in January as compared with 69.0 in December, 1933. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are: 63.9 for January, 1933; 95.3 for January, 1930; 97.1 for January, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.9 for January, 1914. One hundred and seventy-two prices quotations were higher, fifty-four were lower and three hundred and forty-one were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were higher and one was slightly lower. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due mainly to higher prices for barley, wheat, corn, flax, flour, bran and shorts; the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for steers, calves, hogs, fresh and cured meats, hides, furs, and butter, which more than offset lower quotations for lambs, leather and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly owing to advanced quotations

for raw cotton, raw wool, cotton fabrics and wool blankets; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of higher prices for certain lines of lumber and for shingles; the Iron and its Products group, because of higher prices for certain rolling mill products; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of increases in the prices of copper, silver, tin and zinc; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of advanced quotations for window glass, lime and plaster. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was slightly lower.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were higher, the former chiefly on account of higher prices for flour, tea, meats, vegetables, certain cotton fabrics and worsted cloth yarns, and the latter due mainly to higher prices for lumber, painters' materials, materials for the meat packing industries, for the milling industries and for the furs and leather goods industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods both advanced. In articles of farm origin both animal products and field products advanced. Articles of marine origin were slightly lower and articles of forest origin and of mineral origin were higher.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expendi-

ture, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1934\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	153	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	143	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

### Retail Prices

The decline in beef prices in progress since the summer of 1933 was halted in January, 1934, and slight increases occurred in most localities being more pronounced however in the western provinces. Sirloin steak averaged 20 cents per pound as compared with 19 cents in December, 1933, rib roast 15·4 cents per pound as compared with 14·8 cents in December and shoulder roast 10·9 cents per pound as compared with 10·2 cents in December. Veal and mutton also were higher, the former averaging 12 cents per pound in January as compared with 11·3 cents in Decem-

(Continued on page 204)



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1931	Jan. 1932	Jan. 1933	Dec. 1933	Jan. 1934
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	46.4	63.8	71.4	71.0	54.6	56.4	62.8	69.4	71.8	63.0	50.2	41.2	38.0	40.0
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.6	45.0	46.4	44.6	30.4	30.6	36.4	43.2	45.4	37.2	26.8	22.2	20.4	21.8
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	31.2	32.3	30.8	25.6	28.9	29.0	30.1	31.0	26.9	22.1	16.6	17.4	19.0
Pork, leg.	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.6	33.1	36.5	36.0	26.7	28.5	25.9	27.2	29.8	25.9	15.9	12.7	15.6	16.6
Pork salt.	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.2	62.6	69.6	71.4	52.0	53.8	51.2	53.2	54.4	52.5	34.4	28.0	30.8	31.4
Bacon, break-fast.	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	24.8	44.8	52.4	58.4	39.8	41.4	37.2	38.4	39.4	38.3	20.9	18.1	21.1	21.6
Lard, pure.	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	66.6	77.6	67.8	43.4	49.8	44.2	44.8	42.6	41.6	25.6	24.6	26.8	27.0
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	45.5	63.3	86.6	85.2	71.2	62.8	64.3	60.2	64.4	50.5	41.8	39.1	44.8	40.7
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	33.4	51.2	69.5	75.7	58.7	50.1	52.0	48.4	52.1	40.1	32.6	29.5	30.9	30.2
Milk.	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	55.2	71.4	90.6	93.0	79.8	73.8	73.8	75.0	77.4	72.6	63.0	57.0	58.2	58.2
Butter, dairy.	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	61.0	93.8	135.2	113.4	83.4	92.0	85.8	88.2	88.0	67.6	48.8	45.6	44.4	48.8
Butter cream-ery.	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	35.9	51.2	74.8	63.6	48.6	50.7	47.0	48.3	47.5	37.3	27.5	26.1	25.6	28.4
Cheese, old.	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.3	33.3	40.9	39.2	32.6	33.4	33.2	33.8	33.0	32.9	22.2	19.6	19.6	19.7
Cheese, new.	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.6	30.4	38.1	37.5	29.3	33.4	33.2	33.8	33.0	32.9	22.2	19.6	19.6	19.7
Bread.	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.6	120.5	132.0	105.0	115.5	115.5	115.5	117.0	99.0	90.0	84.0	88.5	88.5	
Flour, family.	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	65.0	74.0	68.0	48.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	37.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
Roll'd Oats.	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.5	35.0	40.0	36.0	28.0	29.0	31.5	31.5	32.0	26.5	23.5	23.0	25.5	25.0
Rice.	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.0	19.6	30.4	28.2	19.6	22.0	21.2	21.0	20.6	19.6	17.4	16.4	16.2	16.2
Beans, hand-picked.	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	33.4	23.2	21.6	17.4	16.0	16.0	21.2	20.8	15.4	9.6	7.8	8.6	8.8
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.4	19.7	26.2	24.9	22.0	20.3	19.4	20.6	21.3	19.6	16.5	15.5	15.1	15.5
Prunes, medium.	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.2	17.3	25.7	25.3	18.4	15.7	13.9	13.6	16.0	12.6	11.7	10.8	12.4	12.3
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.8	42.8	62.0	51.2	36.8	31.6	32.4	30.0	29.2	25.6	24.4	23.2	32.0	32.0
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.2	19.8	28.6	24.6	17.4	15.0	15.4	14.4	13.8	12.2	11.8	11.2	15.4	15.6
Tea, black.	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	12.5	16.0	14.5	13.5	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.6	14.3	12.9	10.8	11.0
Tea, green.	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.3	12.1	16.7	15.7	15.1	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.6	14.3	12.9	10.8	11.0
Coffee.	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	10.1	14.7	14.8	13.6	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.1	13.3	11.2	10.2	9.9	9.9
Potatoes.	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	37.5	72.7	103.0	75.5	52.6	88.0	54.8	42.6	77.9	41.7	24.2	31.0	35.4	36.5
Vinegar.	1/2 qt.	-7	-7	-7	-8	-8	-8	-9	-9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods.		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.73	\$ 12.42	\$ 15.30	\$ 14.48	\$ 11.03	\$ 11.63	\$ 11.19	\$ 11.30	\$ 11.88	\$ 9.86	\$ 7.68	\$ 6.94	\$ 7.37	\$ 7.50
Starch, laundry.	1 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite.	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.1	72.4	87.8	125.0	109.6	114.7	102.7	102.1	101.4	101.4	101.2	96.0	95.0	94.9
Coal, bituminous.	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.1	55.9	65.2	92.1	71.7	65.8	63.7	63.0	63.1	62.5	61.0	58.4	57.9	57.9
Wood, hard.	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.9	63.7	80.6	90.5	80.2	76.9	75.0	75.5	76.0	75.6	69.8	63.6	69.2	58.9
Wood, soft.	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	32.1	47.2	62.5	69.0	59.8	56.2	55.8	55.4	54.3	54.4	50.9	47.8	45.4	45.2
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.9	25.8	31.0	40.3	31.7	30.1	31.2	31.0	31.1	30.7	27.7	27.0	27.6	27.5
Fuel and light.		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.65	\$ 3.27	\$ 4.17	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.28	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.11	\$ 2.93	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.84
Rent.	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.83	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.54	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.99	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.77	\$ 5.98	\$ 5.57	\$ 5.57
††Totals.		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.49	\$ 19.61	\$ 24.15	\$ 25.30	\$ 21.52	\$ 21.96	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.53	\$ 22.17	\$ 20.21	\$ 17.59	\$ 15.89	\$ 15.83	\$ 15.95

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.51	12.45	15.35	14.72	11.18	11.80	11.12	11.33	11.92	10.21	8.19	7.32	7.64	7.81	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.80	10.63	13.42	13.18	9.78	10.77	10.32	10.23	11.06	9.81	7.66	7.04	7.21	7.35	
New Brunswick.	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.45	12.33	14.97	14.44	11.11	11.82	11.26	11.21	11.81	10.20	8.24	7.32	7.67	7.72	
Quebec.	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.27	12.18	14.67	13.76	10.63	11.23	10.37	10.54	11.11	9.24	7.14	6.45	6.72	6.95	
Ontario.	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.43	12.51	15.35	14.39	10.88	11.66	11.22	11.27	11.84	9.77	7.56	6.85	7.37	7.47	
Manitoba.	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.21	11.84	16.09	13.94	10.87	10.83	10.80	11.13	11.51	9.23	7.36	6.66	6.85	7.06	
Saskatchewan.	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.46	12.18	15.39	14.10	11.06	11.21	11.37	11.36	11.90	9.58	7.40	6.66	7.02	7.34	
Alberta.	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.77	12.72	15.88	14.77	10.94	11.31	11.29	11.52	12.15	9.51	7.45	6.72	7.14	7.32	
British Columbia.	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.08	12.69	16.11	15.75	12.08	12.42	12.16	12.26	12.85	10.89	8.38	7.65	8.22	8.24	

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.		Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	cents 20.0	cents 16.0	cents 15.4	cents 10.9	cents 8.7	cents 19.0	cents 16.6	cents 15.7	cents 21.6	cents 24.5	cents 33.4
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	21.8	17.6	16.5	12.0	9.7	19.0	13.3	16.7	20.3	22.9	37.8
1—Sydney.....	20.9	17	16.1	12.5	10.1	16	17.7	17.1	20.7	21.7	35.0
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	18	12	9		20	16.2	21	23	38
3—Amherst.....	17.7	15	14	11	9	13	17	15.6	20.5	23.8	40
4—Halifax.....	25	18.2	19.7	12.6	11.6	9.5	20	17.6	16.3	20	35.2
5—Windsor.....	21.5	17.5	16.5	12.5	10	3.5	20	19	15	18.7	36.7
6—Truro.....	20.7	18	14.7	11.5	8.7	9.5	20	18.5	19.7	20.8	41.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22	18.7	17.3	13	11.3	8	17	14.5	20.5	22.9	
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	23.4	18.6	18.2	11.7	9.5	10.0	19.2	17.1	17.2	20.6	35.7
8—Moncton.....	22.5	17.5	17	10.7	8.7	8	20	18.2	16	21.4	35
9—Saint John.....	22.7	17.8	18.6	13.2	10	11	17.5	17.7	17.6	19.4	40.9
10—Fredericton.....		19	20	11.5	10	11	17.5	17.5	20.2	21	41
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	17.2	11.5	9.5		20	15	15	20.5	37.7
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	17.6	14.6	15.4	10.3	6.5	10.0	19.5	14.8	15.3	20.6	35.4
12—Quebec.....	19.2	15.6	13.4	12.4	8.2	10.9	18.5	15.4	15.9	20.8	36.7
13—Three Rivers.....	16	14	15	8	6	10	17	13.3	15.2	24.5	39
14—Sherbrooke.....	21.8	17.6	21.6	13.8	9	11.7	22.5	16	17	21.1	41.5
15—Sorel.....	13.7	13.3	12	9.7	5.3	7.7	15	13	15	22	35
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.8	12.4	13.6	9	5.9	11.7	20	13.4	13.3	18.3	39
17—St. John's.....	15	14.6	14.2	9.7	5.5	10.7	21.5	16.7	13.2	19.7	21.6
18—Theftford Mines.....	14	12	12	10	5		18	12	17.2	20	35
19—Montreal.....	22.4	16.5	20.4	9.7	6.9	8.7	21.4	16.7	14.8	20.2	22.1
20—Hull.....	19.1	15.2	16	10.1	6.9	8.8	19.2	16.6	16	19.2	39.4
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	20.4	16.1	15.8	11.4	9.2	13.6	19.7	16.9	15.8	21.2	38.0
21—Ottawa.....	22.6	16.9	16.5	12.3	8.8	12.2	20.1	16.8	16.4	20.6	40.6
22—Brockville.....	21.7	17.4	17	11.9	8.2	9.7	20.7	15.7	13.7	22.5	38.2
23—Kingston.....	21.3	16.3	16.4	11.4	9.1	12.8	17	13.8	19.3	21.9	34.7
24—Belleville.....	16.4	13.8	15.1	11	7.6	13.7	16.5	16.7	13.7	22.6	38.3
25—Peterborough.....	18.2	13.9	13.7	10	8.1	12.8	17.7	15.8	15	20.2	35.5
26—Oshawa.....	18	15	16	12	9	12.5	16	12	12	20.2	38.3
27—Orillia.....	17.6	14.4	14.3	10.8	11.7	16	19	17.5	16	20.4	35.6
28—Toronto.....	23.2	18	17.7	12.2	11.3	13.9	20.3	17.4	17.7	21.3	39.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	23.7	20	18	12.8	8	14.5	24.5	17.5	12.5	21	38.4
30—St. Catharines.....	17.2	14.2	14.8	10.5	8.2	13	17.7	16.2	15	19.7	35
31—Hamilton.....	21.1	17.1	16.7	12	10.5	14.6	19.8	16.5	17.5	21.1	37.6
32—Brantford.....	19.9	15.9	16.7	10.7	8.3	12	20.7	15.6	16.5	20.7	36
33—Galt.....	23.8	20.2	17.4	12.6	10.6	15.4	19.5	18.5	13	21.3	35.8
34—Guelph.....	19.8	15.3	15.6	11.6	11.6	14.5	18	15.8	16	20.3	36.1
35—Kitchener.....	17.8	15.5	14.1	11.4	10.1	14.4	19	15	15	18.6	35.1
36—Woodstock.....	20.2	15.8	15	10.6	8.4	12.8	17.5	17.2	17	20.4	36
37—Stratford.....	18	15	15	11	10	12		16		21.7	37.6
38—London.....	21.5	16.8	16.3	11.7	8.9	13.4	22.2	17.1	15	21.3	38.2
39—St. Thomas.....	20.2	16.5	15.7	11.3	9.5	14	24	17.5	15.5	21.1	38.7
40—Chatham.....	18.6	15.1	15	11.2	9	14.1	17	15.8	15.1	20.1	36.4
41—Windsor.....	20.6	16.6	15.2	12.1	10.4	14.3	19.2	17.8	15.5	19.3	37.7
42—Sarnia.....	20	17	14.8	12	10.3	14.4	16	15.5	14.5	19.8	38.1
43—Owen Sound.....	20	15	18	12	9	14		17		24	39.7
44—North Bay.....	20	14	13	9	10	12	20	15	16.8	21.2	38
45—Sudbury.....	21.2	16.7	16.7	12.2	8.6	16	22.5	19.5	16.6	20.1	38
46—Cobalt.....	22	15			5.5			19	20.3	23.1	39.4
47—Timmins.....	24.3	16.3	16	10.3	8	14.7	25	18.7	18.6	21	41.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18.8	15.8	16.1	11.2	8.2	14	18.8	17.4	15	21.9	38.4
49—Port Arthur.....	22	16.7	15	9.7	8.2	13	18.5	17.9	18.8	25.4	42.6
50—Fort William.....	23	17.2	15.7	12.5	11	14	20	18.9	18	26.4	46.1
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	16.9	13.5	13.8	9.0	7.4	10.4	16.6	15.3	14.2	22.5	36.6
51—Winnipeg.....	17.2	13.4	13.5	7.9	7.8	10.8	18.2	16	14.4	23.2	35.6
52—Brandon.....	16.5	13.5	14	10	7	10	15	14.5	14	21.8	37.5
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	18.2	14.0	12.9	8.5	6.4	9.3	15.4	15.5	13.2	24.4	39.7
53—Regina.....	17.9	13.3	12.4	7.9	6.4	8.5	14.5	14.5		22.9	38.4
54—Prince Albert.....	16.7	13.3	13	8	7.3	9.3	16.7	17	12	26	40
55—Saskatoon.....	18	14.5	12.3	8.8	5.6	9.3	15.7	15.1	12.5	25.5	39.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	20.1	15	14	9.4	6.4	10.1	14.6	15.2	15	23.1	38.8
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	17.2	13.3	12.0	8.6	6.7	10.0	15.9	14.1	12.8	21.7	36.6
57—Medicine Hat.....	16.5	11.5	12.5	9.5	7.5	11	15	13	11.7	22	35
58—Drumheller.....	16.5	13.5	11	8.5	5	8.5	16.5	14	12.2	20.8	36.7
59—Edmonton.....	17.1	13.6	12.4	7.9	6.7	10.5	16.5	14.4	13.3	20.9	36.6
60—Calgary.....	17.5	14.1	12.1	8.5	7.7	10.2	14.8	15.6	13.3	23.4	37.1
61—Lethbridge.....	18.2	13.7	12.2	8.7	6.6	10	16.7	13.6	13.5	21.4	37.6
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	21.5	17.3	15.5	11.2	10.4	13.3	20.6	18.2	17.9	24.3	40.7
62—Fernie.....	20	15	14	10	8	10	18	16	17.5	24	39.3
63—Nelson.....	20.7	17	14.7	10.3	8	11.7	20.3	18.7	16.7	24	40
64—Trail.....	13.7	15	13.7	9.7	9.7	13	19.3	18	18	25	39.8
65—New Westminster.....	20.8	17.6	14.8	10.7	9.9	12.8	18	17.6	17.5	23.9	40.2
66—Vancouver.....	23.5	19	16.7	12.1	12.3	14.6	22.7	18.1	18.4	24	40.9
67—Victoria.....	23.8	19.8	17.2	12.2	11.9	14.1	22.5	18.8	18	23.9	40.3
68—Nanaimo.....	24.6	20	18	13.4	13.1	16.2	24.2	18.7		25.2	42
69—Price Rupert.....	20	15	15	11.2	10	13.7	20	20	19.2	24.3	43.3

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1934

Fish								Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure lard, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
16-5	21-4	13-7	10-7	50-7	17-6	16-4	23-2	13-5	40-7	9-7	24-4	28-4
10-9	24-8			44-8	12-0	14-2	17-3	13-8	48-2	9-6	25-2	30-6
9-7	24-5			41-7	12-1	13-7	15-4	12-7	48-6	10-11	25	28-2
					12-9	13	18-8	12-7	47	10-11		32-2
11-3	25			50	11-9	14-5	16-1	13-6	44	8c	25-5	30-3
10				50	10-7		15-9	13-9	51-7	10-11-5a	25	31-5
12-5				40	12-7		21	15	51-2		24-7	29-5
11				42-5	11-4	15	16-3	14-7	46-4	8c	25-6	31-7
			5		12-2		20	13-8	42-3	6-8	23-7	28-8
12-6	24-8		5-0	48-8	12-3	16-3	19-5	13-8	43-1	9-8	26-1	29-3
10	24-3		5	42-5	12-6	14-2	16-9	13-3	45-3	9-10	26-8	29-1
12-5	25			54	12-1	13-3	25-3	13-2	49-8	12	26-9	30-8
15	25			50	13-6	17-7	22-2	14-8	42-3	8	27-8	29-9
13					11	20	13-7	14	35		22-7	27-5
13-8	21-2		7-0	56-7	17-2	17-0	17-3	13-1	43-0	8-1	24-1	26-9
17	21				12-5		16-8	13-6	41-5	10	22-7	27-2
					18	21-5	18-2	12-8	45-7	8b	27-2	27-2
15					18-3		18-2	14-4	44-8	7-7a	23-7	26-2
					18		13		28-3		26-2	26-2
			7				13		40	6b	25	27-3
							15	11-9	42	7		26-5
							15	13-7		6	21-8	26-2
13	23-2			56-7	16-1	14-9	22-5	12-6	43-8	10	26-6	28-3
10	19-5					12-9	15-5	13-3	43-3	10	25	27-2
16-9	22-2	17-6	8-8	55-4	16-8	15-3	26-8	12-9	38-5	9-8	25-3	28-1
15	20	20	10		18-7	14-7	27-7	12-7	44-9	32-1	28-1	27-2
	25		8		17	15	25-9	12-8	37	8	28-1	27
20	22-5			55	16-2	13-2	20-2	12-4	40-3	30-4	23-7	22
		18					17	21-4	12-9	35-3	25-7	24
					15-5		15	23-8	14	29-8	24	25
					17-5		15	27-8	12-4	31-4	28-1	26
16-5		15			15	12	28-8	12-9	38-5	31-4	24-6	27
	25					15-1	29-5	12-1	41-9	29-8	23-3	28
					20	15	29-5	13-4	35	30	28-5	29
	25				15	15	27	12-5	35-1	30-4	26	30
					14-5	13-6	29-8	12-8	36-8	29-3	27-7	31
					14-9	14-9	27-3	12-5	33-3	26	25-8	32
					14	15	25-9	12-3	38	30	24-5	33
					15	31-7	12-6	38-2	30	10	28-4	34
					18		12	31-7	27-2	9	24-2	35
					14-3	15-4	24-2	12-8	30-5	9	26	36
					20	15-8	31	12-5	36-2	9	27	37
	20				15-5	15-4	28-8	12-9	36-2	7	25	38
		18			15	15	32-8	13-1	38-9	10	26-8	39
					15	17-2	26-4	12-3	32-1	9	24-2	40
		22			19-3	16-7	27-7	12-3	36-5	10	27-4	41
					15	15	32-8	12-2	33-1	9	26-7	42
						15	24-5	12-2	32	10	26-5	43
						29-2	13		47	11	26-2	44
	18	15		55	19-5	15-2	17	13-2	51	11	28-2	45
				50	17	15	20-4	14-4	44-6	12	29-7	46
18	20			61-7	19-7	17-7	17-4	14	48-3	10b	29-7	47
					16-3	14-6	26-1	13-4	43-5	12-5a	28-1	48
15	19-3	16-2			21-2	16-6	31-7	14-4	42-1	11	23	49
	22	14-2			17	18-3	31-3	14-3	41	10	26	50
20-5	19-9	13-0		60-0	22-4	15-7	25-3	12-6	42-8	8-9	21-5	51
22	19-3				23	15-8	27-7	12-4	43-7	10	20-8	52
19	20-5	13		60	21-7	15-6	22-9	12-7	41-8	7-1-8-3	22-2	53
20-4	20-1	8-3	11-8		23-5	17-8	20-9	13-9	43-3	9-8	21-8	54
21-4	21-3	8	12		25	18-2	22-4	13-2	41-3	10	20	55
20	20	8-3	8-3		21-5	16-5	19-5	14-7	42-5	9	23	56
20	17-8	8-4	15		22-5	16-3	22-4	14-2	44-4	10	20	57
20	21-4	8-3			25	20	19-4	13-5	45	10	24-2	58
20-9	20-2	10-0	12-0		23-4	19-0	19-4	13-9	41-0	10-0	22-2	59
22-5	22-5	10			24	22	19-6	15	41-3	10	24-5	60
20	19	11	12		25	20	19-6	13	42-8	10	22-5	61
22-5	19-7	10-8			19-4	16-1	19-6	14-4	38-8	10	20-9	62
20-7	20-7	8				19		13-5	41-5	10	22-3	63
19	19-2	10-3			25	17-8	18-8	13-8	41-4	10	21	64
17-8	18-9	15-0	15-0		21-6	19-4	24-3	15-1	38-1	10-9	24-6	65
22					20	20	25-6	17-6	42-5	10	20	66
20-7	21-7	15			23-9	21-3	18-9	16	42-2	12-5a	23	67
19-3	20-3				21-3	20-3	20-3	15-7	42-4	25	24-5	68
18					19-7	18-2	26	13-6	33-5	9-1	25	69
15-4	13-5		9-8		19-3	16-9	27-8	13-2	34-6	9-1	25	70
11-6					22-6	18-9	24-3	13-7	34-4	10-12-5a	29-6	71
							27-5	14-8	36	10a	25	72
								16-5	39	12-5a	31	73

## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	19-7	5-9a	15-0	3-1	5-0	8-1	10-8	11-8	12-4	11-7
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	18-8	6-6	14-2	3-5	4-9	7-8	13-1	11-9	12-0	11-5
1—Sydney.....	18-5	7-3	13-4	3-2	4-7	6-8	13-5	11-7	11-5	11-2
2—New Glasgow.....	18-5	6-6-7	14-3	3-5	4-8	7-4	10-4	11	11-8	11-4
3—Amherst.....	17-8	6-7	15	3-5	5	7-6	13-5	12	11-6	10-8
4—Halifax.....	19-2	6-7	14-4	3-5	5	8		12	12-2	11
5—Windsor.....	18-5		14-7	3-4	5	8-5	15	12-2	12-2	12-2
6—Truro.....	20-4	6	13-3	3-6	5	8-7	13	12-7	12-4	12-5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19-2	6-7	15	3-3	4-8	7-4	15	12-5	12	12-5
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19-2	6-9	15-3	3-4	4-8	7-8	13-6	11-6	11-7	11-3
8—Moncton.....	18-9	6-7	15-2	3-5	5	9-5	12	12	11-5	11-4
9—Saint John.....	19-1	6-7-3	15-6	3-5	4-8	7-6	13-5	11-2	11-6	10-8
10—Fredericton.....	19-1	7-3	15-4	3-4	5	6-9	13-9	11-6	12-3	11-4
11—Bathurst.....	19-5	6-7	15	3-2	4-3	7	15	11-7	11-5	11-5
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	17-5	4-7	13-8	3-1	5-0	6-5	10-7	10-1	11-6	10-5
12—Quebec.....	18-7	6-5-7	14	3-1	5-1	7-3	10-8	10	12-3	10-6
13—Three Rivers.....	16-2	4-4-7	13-4	3-3	4-5	6-4	10-5	9-9	12-5	9-9
14—Sherbrooke.....	18-4	4-6	13-6	2-9	5	6-3	11-2	10-4	11-9	11-6
15—Sorel.....	16		14-7	2-8	4	6	9-7	10-4	11	10-7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17-9	4	14-1	3	5-7	7-6	11-3	10	10-3	11
17—St. John's.....	15-3	4	13	3	5	5	10	10	10-2	10
18—Thoford Mines.....	19-8	4	13-4	3-4	5-2	5-3	11-8	10	10-8	10-1
19—Montreal.....	18-2	4-7-6	14-2	3-4	5	7-7	10-3	10-2	11-6	10-7
20—Hull.....	17-2	4-7	14-1	3-3	5-2	6-7	10-4	10-1	11-7	10-1
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	19-0	5-5	14-9	2-9	4-8	9-0	11-0	11-3	12-2	11-3
21—Ottawa.....	16-3	5-3-7-3	14-3	3-6	5	9-2	10	10-1	12-5	10-6
22—Brockville.....	16-7	5-3	12-7	3-3	5	10-3	10-8	10-4	13	10-6
23—Kingston.....	15-8	5-3	14	3-1	4-5	7-7	10-3	10	10-9	10
24—Belleville.....	19-1	4-7	16	2-7	4-8	9	9-6	10-1	11-5	10-7
25—Peterborough.....	16-7	5-3-6-7	14-7	2-9	4-2	9	10-5	10-2	11-2	10-4
26—Oshawa.....	19-4	5-3-6-7	13	2-5	5	9	11	11-6	12-1	11-4
27—Orillia.....	19-2	4-7	15	2-7	4-8	9-2	11-6	12-1	12-2	11-2
28—Toronto.....	21-8	5-3-6-7	15-1	2-9	4-7	8-6	9-9	11-2	11-7	10-8
29—Niagara Falls.....	21	4-7-6-7	16-7	2-8	4-6	8-8	11-8	10-2	11-2	10-1
30—St. Catharines.....	18-7	5-3-6-7	15	2-9	4-4	11-5	10-9	10-6	12-2	10-6
31—Hamilton.....	23-6	5-3-6-7	14-2	2-5	5	8-7	10-4	11-1	12-2	11-1
32—Brantford.....	19-5	4-7-6-7	16	2-4				11-3	11-8	11-1
33—Galt.....	19-8	5-3-6	15-6	2-4	4-9	9-8	11-1	11-6	11-9	11-1
34—Guelph.....	20-7	4-7-5-3	16-5	2-5	5	9-8	10-7	11-5	12-6	11-3
35—Kitchener.....	20-1	4-7-6	15-3	2-7	4-8	8-8	10-7	10-3	11-2	10-5
36—Woodstock.....	18	4-7	15	2-3	4-7	7-7	9-6	11-2	12-5	11
37—Stratford.....	17-7	5-3-6-7	15-3	2-5	5	9-9	11-6	12-3	12-8	11-6
38—London.....	19-2	5-3	16-5	2-6	4-9	8-7	11-4	11-7	12-3	11-1
39—St. Thomas.....	19-1	4-7-5-3	15-2	2-5	5	9-2	11-5	12-2	13-2	12-4
40—Chatham.....	17-5	4-5-3	16-3	2-7	5	9-4	11-6	11-7	13-3	12-1
41—Windsor.....	17-7	4-7-6-7	16	2-8	4	8-6	11-5	11-3	12	11-7
42—Sarnia.....	21	4-7	14	2-3	4-7	8-6	10-5	11-9	12-9	11-9
43—Owen Sound.....	19-5	5-3	15-7	2-3	4-3	9-3	11	10-8	11-7	11-7
44—North Bay.....	19	4-7	12-5	3-6	5-7	8-6	12	11-3	11-8	11-3
45—Sudbury.....	19	5-3	15	3-5	4-8	8-4	12-5	11-4	13-5	11-8
46—Cobalt.....	19-5	6-7	12-5	3-8	5-5	9-3	11-9	13-3	13-8	13-6
47—Timmins.....	17-7	5-6	13-5	3-4	4-6	9-6	12-8	12-3	11-4	11-7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16-8	5-3-6-7	14	3-1	5	7-8	11-3	11-7	12-6	11-6
49—Port Arthur.....	18-7	4-7-6	17-7	3-2	5	9-4	11-4	11-3	11-9	11-2
50—Fort William.....	20-4	4-7-6	13-7	3-2	5-1	8-2	10-5	12-1	12-6	11-9
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	21-2	5-0	17-5	3-2	5-4	9-8	10-7	13-3	13-6	13-1
51—Winnipeg.....	21-1	5-6-6	17-5	3-1	4-9	8-9	11-2	12-8	13-1	12-8
52—Brandon.....	21-2	4-4-4		3-3	5-8	10-6	11-2	13-8	14	13-4
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21-7	5-5	15-0	3-0	5-0	8-9	10-0	14-0	14-1	13-8
53—Regina.....	21-5	4-8-5-6		3-1	5	8-5	10	13-7	14-3	14
54—Prince Albert.....	23-3	4-8		2-8	5	7-7	9-3	14-1	13-9	13-9
55—Saskatoon.....	19-8	5-7	15	3-1	5-1	9-7	10	13-6	13-9	13-6
56—Moose Jaw.....	22-2	6-4	15	3-1	4-9	9-8	10-8	14-7	14-4	13-7
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22-4	6-3	15-6	3-1	5-1	7-8	10-1	13-1	13-9	14-0
57—Medicine Hat.....	22-2	5-3	16	3-1	5-4	7-7	9-7	13	14-3	14-1
58—Drumheller.....	21-6	6-7	15	3-2	4-8	6-8	10-4	12-9	13-3	13-7
59—Edmonton.....	21-6	6-7-5	16	3	5	8-1	10-4	12-7	13-7	13-8
60—Calgary.....	23-5	6-7	15-5	3	5	9	10	13-1	13-9	14-1
61—Lethbridge.....	23-5	5-7		3-1	5-5	7-5	10	13-6	14-3	14-2
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	22-7	7-7	16-9	3-5	5-6	6-2	7-5	12-8	12-7	12-4
62—Fernie.....	22-5		15	3-2	5	7	7-7	13-9	15	14-3
63—Nelson.....	23-7	8-3	15	3-5	5-5	7	8-5	12-9	12-5	13-3
64—Trail.....	21-7	8-3	15	3-3	5-5	6	9-2	12-3	13	13-3
65—New Westminster.....	22-2	7-7-5	19-6	3-7	5-3	5-5	6-9	12-5	12-3	11-1
66—Vancouver.....	22	7-7-5	19-7	3-4	4-9	6-6	7-2	12	11-2	11-1
67—Victoria.....	19-2	7-5	19-2	3-6	5-6	5-7	6-4	12-4	12	12-4
68—Nanaimo.....	25	7-5-8	15	3-8	6-9	6-5	7-5	11-2	10-9	11-7
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	6-3-8-3		3-8	6	5	6-5	15	14-3	12-5

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1934

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2½, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.4	3.5	1.094	22.2	17.7	13.5	12.3	16.8	15.9	61.1	19.9	54.3	42.3
4.3	4.0	1.058	20.3	18.3	15.2	12.0	16.3	15.7	61.7	19.2	53.0	41.6
3.8	3.8	1.06	21.5		13	12.5	15.9	15.4		18.1		43.5
4.2	4.2	1.10	19.4			10.3	15.2	14.5	65	20	55	37.2
4.4	4.2	.906	16.8	25	20	13	15.4	14.3	55	19	55	40
4.3	3.8	1.10	21.5	15		11	17.4	17.2	65	19.6	55	45
4.5	4	1.237	23.7	15	15	12.5	17.5	16.5		20		37.5
4.3	4.1	.944	18.7	18.3	12.7	12.9	16.2	16		18.7	55	41.8
4.7	4.5	.717	16			13.9	15.6	14.8	50	19.4		46.7
4.2	4.0	.834	18.0	16.7	13.3	12.5	15.5	15.2	57.3	18.7	53.0	43.9
4.4	3.7	.817	17		14	12	16	15.3		21	55	50
4.1	4	.944	20.6		13.7	13	15.2	14.4	65	16.8	45	35
4.5	4.3	.90	18.6	18.3	12.5	12.1	15.8	16		16.8	59	44.5
3.7	4	.675	15.7	15	13	13	15	15	49.5	20		46
4.2	4.3	.974	18.5	20.1	13.6	12.2	16.3	15.3	68.5	19.1	57.3	39.9
4.4	4.3	.992	18.9	15	12.7	12.4	16.7	14.5	81	21.7	59.7	39.2
4.2	4.4	.891	18.3	20	14.4	13.4	16.5	15.6		19	52	41
3.4	4.5	.873	16.4	23	14.4	12.2	16.8	16.6		17.7	55.5	39.7
4.5	5	.867	17		14	12	16	13.2		18.7		41.7
4.2	4.6	.95	17		13.5	14.2	15.5	13.8		18.5	58	39.8
4	4	1.06	20.5		13	10	17	17.5	53	17.5		35
4.1	3.9	.832	15		15	11.5	16.4	15.1	60	20		45.8
5	3.5	1.23	23.1	23.1	12	11.7	16.4	14.5	80	19.9	58.7	38
4.2	4.5	1.069	20.4	19.2	13	12.5	15	17		19	60	39
4.1	3.4	1.145	23.0	17.3	15.4	12.6	16.8	16.3	60.5	19.2	54.4	38.9
4.1	4.2	1.14	23.6	19	13.3	12.1	16.2	16.8		19.7	55	38.2
5	4.4	1.17	25	16.7		13.8	18	18		20	60	44.3
4.2	3.6	1.19	24	18.1		11.7	16.8	15.5	59	17.5	54.5	38.5
4.1	4.2	1.04	18.3	13.7		12.2	17.1	16.4	68	18.4	58	37.4
3.8	2.7	1.02	19.9	14.6		11.8	15.5	15.8	64.5	19.8	57.7	37.6
3.8	3.1	1.00	20.2	14.5		13	17.2	16.6		18	64	40.7
4.1	3.3	1.02	20.9	16.3		12.5	17	16.2		22.6	59.5	39
4.2	3.4	1.10	21.9	14.5		11.2	16.4	15.5	70	18.5	57.8	37.6
3.7	3.7	1.24	23.5	15		11.3	17.4	15.2	67.5	19	55	38.2
4.4	3.1	1.04	23.2	17		14.2	17	16.8	60	17.6	50	37.7
4	3.4	1.17	22.2	17		12.9	16.9	15.4	69	16	49.5	37
4.8	2.8	1.04	21.2	15.1		13.1	16.6	14.9		18.9	45	37.2
3.9	3.3	1.07	22.3	17		12.5	16.6	18.7		18.7	60	37
5.5	3.7	1.12	26.2	16.3		11.4	18	16.8	47	18.7	50	38.4
3.5	2.8	1.18	23.6	14.2		14	16	14.7	50	18.1	60	36.7
3.1	2.5	1.20	24.2			12.3	15.7	14.8	49	20		38.8
4.1	3.3	1.13	22.1	14.4		12.7	16.7	15.9		20.2	59	39.1
3.9	2.5	1.13	22.4	15		12.1	15.7	15.2		19.1	57	38.3
3.3	3	1.30	24.3	14.7	15	12.4	16.2	15.3	55	21.1		38
2.9	2.5	1.26	24.8	13.4		11.8	15.7	15.5		19		37.8
3.5	2.1	1.24	23	11		12.3	17.7	15.7		20.7		37
4.3	2.5	1.17	23.5	16		12.7	17	16.7		18.5	59	38.2
5.3	3	1.07	20	15		13	16.3	15	55		50	39
3.7	3.4	1.04	23.3	23	19.5	12.7	18	18.5	69	18.8	54	38.7
4.3	4.6	1.22	23.7	25	16.2	14.3	18	18.2	60.6	19.5	52.7	40.6
5	5	1.27	25	25	16.7	13.2	17.8	16	65	19.8	50	45
4.5	4.1	1.52	30.9	25	14.2	12.7	16.8	17.8	61.2	20.7	50.5	42.8
3.7	3.5	1.29	24.8	19	12.2	12.7	15	16.7	62.3	18.5	45	37.5
3.6	3.5	.975	20.6	26.7	17	13	16.8	18	57.5	20.8	49	40.8
3.9	3.3	.99	20.1	18.7	14.5	12.9	17.3	17.3	60.2	19.3	53.2	41.3
4.6	3.7	.783	15.8		13.4	12.3	17.2	16.1	59.5	21.9	51.9	44.0
4.6	3.6	.723	15.4		13.4	12	17.2	15.4	58.3	20.2	48.4	43
4.6	3.7	.842	16.2			12.5	17.2	16.7	60.7	23.5	55.3	45
4.9	3.5	1.039	23.6		18.8	12.0	18.4	17.0	63.7	22.4	56.9	48.3
5	3.2	1.00	22.6		17.5	12.7	18.3	17.2	66	22.3	60	45.6
5	3.6	.937				11	20	16	59.5	24.3	54.7	49.7
4.8	3.3	1.20	24.7		20	12	17.1	16.6	66.3	22	55	49
4.8	3.7	1.02	23.6			12.3	18	18.2	63	20.9	57.8	48.8
5.1	2.9	.958	21.8		16.1	12.1	18.0	16.9	63.1	22.1	54.6	51.0
5.4	2.6	1.07	23		20	12	18	17.8	65	19.2	60	52
4.8	3.2	1.10	23.3		15	13	18.8	16.3	63.8	22.9	54.5	51
5.7	3.2	.834	17.3		14.3	12.4	18.2	16.6	63.2	23.6	53.2	50.1
4.7	2.7	.965	24.5		15	10.8	17.5	16.2	61	22	51.2	49.2
4.7	2.7	.82	21		16	12.4	17.5	17.6	62.6	22.7	54	52.5
5.5	3.0	1.433	29.5		18.6	11.3	16.7	15.0	59.0	21.5	51.1	47.7
6.2	3	1.25	30		18.3	12.7	17.5	16.2	60	23.3	60	55
7	3.1	1.61	30		18.3	11.7	18.2	15	61.2	22.5	51.2	63
6	2.3	1.37	26.7		20	12.2	17.5	15	62.5	25	47.5	64
5	3.6	1.10	21.7		18	11.6	16.3	14.8	55.2	20.3	50.3	44.6
4.6	2.6	1.24	24.5		17.7	10.2	14.8	14.2	57.4	20.1	50	42.9
4.7	3	1.37	28.2		18.7	10.8	15.3	13.7	58.3	19.5	49.9	46.9
5.1	3	1.50	30			10	16	15.8	60	21	50	45
5	3.5	2.02	45		19	11	17.7	15	57.5	20	50	50

## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States' stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-8	39-7	45-7	22-3	14-7	3-0	42-9	50-4	11-4	5-1	\$ 15-184
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-6	43-1	40-1	20-9	11-2	3-0	40-7	37-6	12-1	5-0	16-000
1—Sydney.....	7-9	7-7	46-4	41	25-6	14-3	3-2	40-8	46-2	12	5-8	
2—New Glasgow.....	8	7-9	37-6	40-6	21	10-4	2-4	40	35	11-2	5	
3—Amherst.....	7-9	7-4	48-3	41	17-5	10	3	37-5	36-2	12-4	5	
4—Halifax.....	7-8	7-7	41-2	39-8	25-3	11-7	3-2	40	40	11-6	5-4	
5—Windsor.....	8	7-7	40	37-5	16-5	10	3-1	35	35	13-5	5	16-00
6—Truro.....	8-2	7-4	44-8	40-8	19-6	10-7	2-9	40-7	33	11-7	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7-6	7-2	48-5	39-2	21-5	14-3	3-4	47-4	42-2	12-2	5-2	15-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	8-1	7-7	44-1	40-2	18-0	11-1	3-0	43-0	38-7	12-3	5-0	15-000
8—Moncton.....	8	7-5	46-5	40	19-7	12-3	2-9	56-7	41-5	13-7	5-2	b & g
9—Saint John.....	8	7-7	45	41-6	17-5	10-8	2-8	38-7	37-4	11-2	5	15-00
10—Fredericton.....	8-4	7-8	46	40-7	17-4	10-4	3	36-7	38-2	11-5	5	
11—Bathurst.....	8	7-8	39	38-5	17-5	11	3-2	40	37-5	12-7	4-7	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7-4	7-2	49-5	48-7	32-6	13-1	3-0	44-9	54-1	10-2	4-6	14-411
12—Quebec.....	7-4	7-1	41	51-4	24-4	15-4	2-8	40	53-3	10-2	4-5	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	7-8	7-7	38-2	51-2	23	14-4	3-6	50	56-7	10-5	4	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7-3	7	36-6	48-4	22-7	12-6	2-8	47	51-7	10-2	4-7	15-00-15-25
15—Sorel.....	7-6	7-4	41-2	45	21-7	10	3	46-7	60	10	5	14-25
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7-5	7-1	40-2	49-4	23	12-7	3	43	57	11	4-4	13-75-14-00
17—St. John's.....	7	7	40	45	20	12-5	3	50	60	10	5	
18—Theftford Mines.....	7-6	7-1	38	44-1	21-2	12-3	3-2	40-7	45	10	4-4	
19—Montreal.....	7-3	7-1	41	51-9	22	13-7	2-7	46	49-7	10-2	4-7	14-50-14-75
20—Hull.....	7-5	7-1	39-6	52	24-6	13	3	41	53-3	10	4-4	15-25-15-75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7-9	7-8	41-1	49-1	21-6	13-6	2-7	41-7	51-5	10-6	4-9	15-009
21—Ottawa.....	7-3	7-3	41-9	51-1	23-2	13-7	2-5	45	54-4	10-2	4-8	15-25-15-75
22—Brockville.....	7-8	7-7	43-7	52	17-7	10-7	2-7	40	46-7	10-7	5	14-00
23—Kingston.....	7-4	7-2	39-3	45-4	17-1	12-3	2-7	39-4	50	10	4-8	14-50
24—Belleville.....	7-8	7-6	40-9	51-4	22-1	13-2	2-8	43-7	56-7	9-3	4-7	15-50
25—Peterborough.....	7-7	7-6	42-8	45-6	20-6	14-2	2-9	44	48	10	5	15-00-15-25
26—Oshawa.....	7-9	7-9	51	55-8	23	12-8	2-8	46	55	11-3	5-2	14-00
27—Orillia.....	7-9	7-7	42	52	25-5	14	2-7	40	42-5	10	5	15-00
28—Toronto.....	7-5	7-3	41-5	51-2	19-8	12	2-6	38-2	47-1	9-7	4-7	14-00-14-25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-7	7-6	40	51-8	21-4	14-2	2-7	42-5	55	10	5-2	13-00-13-25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7-8	7-8	38-3	54-5	23-7	13-6	3-1	41-3	50	12	5-2	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	7-6	7-5	45-2	49-3	22-2	11-2	2-7	36-5	46-9	9-8	4-9	14-00
32—Brantford.....	7-8	7-7	39-2	50-2	21-1	11-4	2-6	38-7	47	10-2	5-3	14-00-14-25
33—Galt.....	7-9	7-7	40-2	42-8	19-5	13-2	2-9	44-3	50	10-3	4-7	14-50-14-75
34—Kitchener.....	7-9	7-7	44	49-7	20-8	12-8	2-9	45	55	10	4-8	14-25-14-50
35—Woodstock.....	7-7	7-7	31-9	44-5	18-8	12-1	2-7	35	48-7	10	4-2	14-50-15-00
37—Stratford.....	8-1	8	39	53-2	19-3	12	2-9	44-8	51-8	10-5	4-7	
38—London.....	8-1	7-9	43-9	48-6	22-2	13-1	2-9	47-5	52-5	10-6	5-2	14-00
39—St. Thomas.....	8-3	8	42-8	48-3	20-7	13-7	2-6	44-7	53	10-2	4-6	15-50
40—Chatham.....	7-5	7-8	42-8	49	21-1	12-8	2-7	44-5	54-2	10-5	5-1	14-00-14-50
41—Windsor.....	7-5	7-4	42-2	48-5	21-5	13-6	2-9	40	50	10	5	14-50-15-00
42—Sarnia.....	7-9	7-9	44-7	48-7	21	13	2-5	42-5	60	10	4-9	15-00
43—Owen Sound.....	7-7	7-7	45	43-3	20-7	11-7	2-9	37-5	40	10	4-7	15-50
44—North Bay.....	8-1	7-8	53-5	47-6	19	15	2-5	43-3	52-5	9-3	5-3	14-75-15-00
45—Sudbury.....	8-1	8	34	49	22-5	18	2-6	39-6	60	13-7	5	16-50
46—Cobalt.....	8-8	8-2	38-8	50	27	15	2-7	40	60	10	4-6	16-25-16-50
47—Timmins.....	8-4	8-1	39-1	47-3	25-7	16-2	3-1	41-7	40	11-5	4-8	17-75
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7-8	7-8	37	50-5	21	15	2-6	39-7	52-5	14	4-9	18-00
49—Port Arthur.....	8-1	7-9	35-8	50	23-7	16-7	2-9	42-3	55	12-8	4-6	16-00-16-25
50—Fort William.....	8-5	8-3	40	49-1	23-2	15-2	2-7	43-9	56-5	12	4-6	15-75-16-00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	8-6	8-5	37-7	43-6	23-6	14-7	3-1	39-4	51-5	13-1	6-1	20-000
51—Winnipeg.....	8-5	8-6	35-7	44-9	23-2	14-3	3-1	40	51-2	12-2	6-2	18-50
52—Brandon.....	8-7	8-4	39-7	42-2	24	15	3-1	38-7	51-7	14	6	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	8-6	8-5	35-1	44-5	26-0	19-2	3-5	43-7	60-0	13-8	6-1	
53—Regina.....	8-5	8-4	30	40-7	25-6	17 a	3-2	41-2	60	12-5	6	
54—Prince Albert.....	8-7	8-5	34-3	43-3	28-3	20 a	4	37-5			6	
55—Saskatoon.....	8-6	8-4	34-8	44-7	24-1	19-6a	2-8	41		14	6	
56—Moose Jaw.....	8-7	8-6	41-1	49-2	26	20 a	4	55		15	6-3	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8-6	8-5	34-3	41-4	24-3	18-1	3-4	40-9	54-7	13-7	5-3	
57—Medicine Hat.....	9	8-4	34	42	25	20-6a	3-4	42	55-1	14	5-7	g
58—Drumheller.....	8-8	8-6	32	38-4	24-4	19 a	3-7	39	55	13	4-8	
59—Edmonton.....	8-4	8-5	37-8	43-4	25-1	17-7a	3-5	47-2	48-3	14-1	6-1	
60—Calgary.....	8-4	8-4	34	40-6	20	16 a	3-3	35	60	12-5	5-5	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8-4	8-4	33-6	42-7	26-8	17 a	3-3	41-2	55	14-7	4-6	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	8-2	7-7	34-2	39-8	24-8	21-2	3-2	48-7	54-7	11-7	6-0	
62—Fernie.....	8-7	8	36-2	42-5	25	17-5a	3-2	55	50	13-7	5-5	
63—Nelson.....	8-7	8-4	33-7	41-2	24-5	26-7a	4-1	46-2	55	13-2	7	
64—Trail.....	8-6	8	30	37-5	20	25 a	3-3	45	50	11	7	
65—New Westminster.....	7-8	7-5	32-1	38-8	23-3	20 a	2-9	56-7	55	11-5	5-5	
66—Vancouver.....	7-3	7-2	36	39-5	22-9	19-8a	2-8	49-5	60	11-2	5-3	
67—Victoria.....	8-5	7-9	35-9	40-4	24-7	20-7a	2-9	43-7	52-8	10-3	5-7	
68—Nanaimo.....	7-7	7-1	35	38-6	27-7	20 a	3-5	45	55	10	6-3	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	7-5	35	40	30	20 a	2-9		60	12-5		

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated price per n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$30. p. Mining company houses \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord		Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9-263 8-075	\$ 11-577 10-000	\$ 9-424 7-000	\$ 11-361 8-167	\$ 7-225 5-500	\$ 8-658 6-500	\$ 7-561 5-500	c. 27-5 30-3	c. 10-1 10-1	\$ 22-262 21-333	\$ 15-877 14-333
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				30-7	10	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30-10-4	10-4	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00
7-00-9-00	10-50						29-6	10	15-00-18-00	10-00-3
9-00-10-25	11-00	10-00	10-50	7-00	8-00	7-00	31-2	10	23-00-35-00	15-00-24-00
							30	10	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00
9-25							30-10	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
8-50-9-40	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	8-25c	29-2	10	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00
10-344	11-250	7-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	29-7	10-0	23-000	17-375
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	g	31-7	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	28-2	10	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
9-00-11-00	11-00						28-8	9-8	25-00	18-00
9-25							30	10	18-00	15-00
8-900	11-679	9-780	11-071	7-811	8-774	8-450	23-8	9-9	20-278	13-563
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	23-1	10	20-00-30-00	
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	25	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	25-4	9-6	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00
	11-50	8-67-10-00	9-33-12-00	6-67	7-33-8-00	7-50c	22	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
	12-00	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c		21-1	9-9	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00
8-00	10-75	13-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	25	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
9-25	12-50	6-50-7-75	8-50	6-00	6-75		24-8	9-8	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00
9-866	11-112	10-015	12-152	8-168	10-028	8-946	25-7	9-7	22-778	16-625
9-25	11-75-12-75	10-00	9-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	26-2	9-5	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
7-75-8-75	11-50						23-7	9-2	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
7-50	12-50-13-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	10-50	24-8	9-6	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00
	11-50	8-50	9-50	6-50	7-00	6-50	24-7	9-9	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
9-00	11-00-12-25	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	25	8-9	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
10-00	9-50	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	26-7	9-8	15-00-25-00	10-00-15-00
9-50	12-00	6-50-8-00	9-00-9-50	7-00	8-50		24-7	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00
11-00	10-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	24-6	9-2	22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00
7-25-9-00 g	10-50g	g	g	g	g	g	24-7g	9-5	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
7-50g	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24	9-8	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
9-00	10-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	26-7	9-5	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	11-25	13-00	13-00	12-00	12-00	8-25c	25-2	9-7	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	24	9-6	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
9-00-11-00	10-75	12-00	13-00	10-50	11-00		25-5	9-7	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00
11-50	11-50	13-00-14-00	15-00-16-00	11-00	13-00		24-4	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-50-11-00	10-50-11-00						24	9-5	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00
9-00-11-00	10-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		23-2	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
11-00	10-00-11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-50c	10-50c	9-00c	24-2	9-5	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	10-25-12-00	16-00c	16-00c	12-00c	12-00c	12-00c	24-4	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
9-00	9-00						23-6	9-7	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
8-00	10-50	18-00c		14-00c	8-00c		10	17-00-27-00	12-00-20-00	
9-00	11-50-12-00						23-3	9-8	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
	10-50						24-3	9-2	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00
12-75	13-00-13-50	7-00-9-50	8-00-10-50	4-50-5-50	6-75-7-50		29-3	9-9		
9-00-13-00	12-00		13-50c	10-50c	10-50c	12-00c	27	9-7	n	20-00
14-50	15-50	7-50	8-50	6-00	7-00		32	9-7	20-00	14-00
7-50-10-50	9-00	5-00	6-50	4-50	6-00	6-00	35	9-9	p	p
9-50-10-50	9-50-11-00	5-75	6-50c	5-35	6-10c		27	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
8-00-11-00	10-50	5-50	6-50	5-00	6-00		27-8	9-9	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
10-188	14-125		6-250	6-938	6-000		27-1	10-1	23-750	16-250
9-50-12-50	13-50-14-00		4-25-6-75	5-00-7-75	6-00c	6-00c	27-5	10-1	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-50		6-00-8-00	6-50-8-50	6-00	6-00	26-7	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
8-313	16-375		4-625	7-531	9-375		28-8	11-2	25-600	16-875
8-50-12-25h	14-50f			6-00-8-00			25	10-3	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
8-00-9-00h	19-00		3-00-4-00	4-50-5-50			30	13-5	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
6-50-8-00h	17-50		5-75	6-25-10-00	6-75		30	10-6	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
5-25-9-00h	14-50			8-00-12-00c	12-00c		30	10-5	20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00
5-531	10-000			5-500	6-500	4-000	29-8	10-7	22-500	16-125
g 6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	33 g	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
2-75-4-25h				5-00	7-00		30	10	r	r
7-50-8-00h	10-00 f & g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	31-1	11-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-23-00
4-00-5-75h						4-00	25	11-5	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
9-886	11-200		6-500	6-944	4-814	33-9	10-4	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	
9-00-10-50	12-00		6-00-7-50	7-50-9-00			38-7	10	17-00-20-00	15-00
8-50-9-50	13-50		5-75	7-00	6-50		37-5	13-3	20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00
9-50-10-50	10-75			5-00	3-50		9	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	
9-50-10-50	10-75			6-50	4-50		30	10-6	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00
8-75-10-75	9-00		5-50-6-50	7-30-8-42c	4-77c		31-7	11-4	17-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
7-70-C-20s				4-50			30-9	11-9	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00
12-00-13-50			5-00-10-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80		33-3	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
							35	12	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00

cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch, less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and up. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1931	Jan. 1932	Jan. 1933	Dec. 1933	Jan. 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	103.0	96.9	94.0	95.3	76.7	69.4	63.9	69.0	70.6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	105.1	95.0	87.1	92.0	58.0	55.7	50.9	60.5	64.0
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	103.0	107.1	107.0	109.9	88.2	63.6	57.1	63.3	65.1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	104.3	94.5	93.2	88.6	75.5	71.8	68.0	71.7	72.5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.6	98.4	93.7	93.3	83.1	74.8	63.6	64.6	65.3
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.8	93.7	93.3	92.9	88.7	87.1	85.4	86.7	87.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	105.7	91.4	96.9	95.5	69.1	66.5	56.9	66.5	67.0
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	100.6	92.8	93.4	93.4	89.3	87.3	86.0	85.9	86.1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.9	96.9	94.9	94.6	88.4	84.4	82.5	80.8	80.6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	103.2	96.0	94.1	95.2	81.7	73.3	69.8	73.3	74.2
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	103.1	99.2	96.6	103.4	79.9	63.6	59.5	67.2	69.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	103.2	93.9	92.4	89.8	82.9	79.8	76.7	77.4	77.6
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	103.2	97.9	93.6	94.5	70.3	66.5	58.8	65.1	66.8
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.7	94.8	94.4	96.2	91.5	91.1	87.7	87.2	86.5
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	103.3	98.2	93.5	94.3	67.9	63.8	55.6	62.6	64.6
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.3	95.2	98.0	97.4	84.0	79.5	75.8	80.7	83.3
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	103.5	98.9	92.5	93.6	64.4	60.3	51.1	58.6	60.5
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	107.2	95.7	86.6	89.6	59.0	56.6	51.5	60.4	62.7
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	104.0	105.1	105.1	106.7	86.2	64.7	58.5	64.8	66.3
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	105.1	103.3	95.6	102.7	61.1	52.0	43.6	53.3	55.3
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	98.3	98.0	105.6	104.8	84.7	71.0	60.0	70.2	68.7
III. Forest.....	62	63.9	89.1	154.4	124.4	106.3	100.7	98.3	93.6	93.1	84.9	74.8	63.9	64.9	65.5
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.1	91.9	92.8	92.2	84.8	83.1	80.5	82.2	82.8
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	106.0	100.3	94.2	97.6	66.6	58.6	51.2	58.8	61.0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.0	95.6	92.6	92.6	79.4	71.8	67.5	71.9	73.0

\* Prior to 1926 number of price series was 236 and commencing in January 1934 the number is 567.

*(Continued from page 196)*

ber, and the latter averaging 19 cents per pound as compared with 17.4 cents in the previous month. Fresh pork was higher in most localities, averaging 16.6 cents per pound in January, an advance of 1 cent per pound over the figure for December.

Eggs showed a seasonal decline, fresh averaging 40.7 cents per dozen as compared with 44.8 cents the previous month, and cooking averaged 30.2 cents per dozen in January as compared with 30.9 cents in December. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 9.7 cents per quart. Butter prices were higher in nearly all localities, dairy being up from an average of 22.2 cents per pound in December to 24.4 cents in January and creamery from 25.6 cents per pound to 28.4 cents.

Bread has been unchanged during the past five months, the average price being 5.9 cents per pound. The price of potatoes has shown little movement in recent months, averaging \$1.09 per ninety pounds in January as compared with \$1.06 in December and \$1.10 in November. The price of sugar has been unchanged at an average of 8 cents per pound

during the last six months. The price in January, 1933, was 5.8 cents per pound. The price of tea continued upward in most localities, the Dominion average advancing from 43.9 cents per pound in December to 45.7 cents in January. Coal prices were practically unchanged. No changes were reported in rent.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16.50; Charlottetown, \$14.40; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$14.75; Montreal, \$14.75; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$15.50; Belleville, \$16; Peterborough, \$16.25; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$14.75; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$14.50; Galt, \$15.50; \$16; St. Thomas, \$15; Sudbury, \$17; Cobalt, \$17.75; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16.50; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

**Wholesale Prices**

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices averaged higher during January



than in the previous month. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat Fort William and Port Arthur basis was up from an average price of 60.3 cents per bushel in December, 1933, to 65 cents in January, 1934. Unsatisfactory crop conditions in the United States and the probability of considerably reduced acreage in the United States for the next crop were mentioned as factors in the advance. In coarse grains western barley was up from an average of 34.2 cents per bushel to 38.8 cents; flax from \$1.42 per bushel to \$1.48; western oats from 29.8 cents per bushel to 33.5 cents and rye from 41.1 cents per bushel to 45.8 cents. Flour at Montreal rose from \$5.20 per barrel to \$5.40. Bran at Montreal was up from \$19.21 per ton to \$20.05. Raw sugar at New York declined 3 cents per hundred pounds to \$1.16, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$6.37 per cwt. Coffee at Toronto advanced from 14.8 cents per pound to 16 cents. Ceylon rubber at New York advanced from 8.8 cents per pound to 9.3 cents. In live stock choice steers at Toronto rose from \$5.09 per hundred pounds to \$5.54 and at Winnipeg from \$3.69 per hundred pounds to \$4.15. Veal calves at Toronto were up from \$6.65 per hundred pounds to \$7.11. Lambs at Montreal declined from \$6.74 per hundred pounds to \$5.69 and at Toronto from

\$7.71 per hundred pounds to \$7.21. Bacon hogs at Toronto were considerably higher, the price being \$8.11 per hundred pounds in January as compared with \$6.48 in December. At Winnipeg the advance was from \$5.73 per hundred pounds to \$7.63. The price of creamery butter at Montreal was up from 25.2 cents per pound to 27 cents and at Toronto from 25 cents per pound to 27.2 cents. Cold storage holdings at the beginning of the year were considerably lower than at the beginning of December, 1933. Fresh eggs at Montreal were down from 37 cents per dozen to 31.9 cents and at Toronto from 32.6 cents per dozen to 29.8 cents. Raw cotton at New York was 1½ cents per pound higher at 11.3 cents. Among the factors influencing this movement were mentioned the greater foreign and domestic demand together with considerably decreased visible supplies. The price of raw wool was 4½ to 5 cents per pound higher at 24-26 cents. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper advanced from \$9.07 per hundred pounds to \$9.30 and imported copper wire bars were slightly higher at \$7.98 per hundred pounds. Tin was up from 55 cents per pound to 56.3 cents. Shellac was up from 16.5 cents per pound to 21.3 cents and white lead from \$7.60 per hundred pounds to \$7.80.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1933," issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1934.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 61.9 for December, showing no change from the November level, and an increase of 1.9 per cent over the November, 1932, level. A decrease in foods as compared with the previous month was due to a substantial decline in the group for foods other than cereals and meat and fish. Non-foods were slightly higher on the average for the month due to increases in prices of coal, cotton and wool.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 80.0 at the end of December, an increase of 0.9 per cent for the month.

Increases were noted for all groups with the exceptions of minerals and sundries which were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 142 at January 1, a decrease of one point for the month, due to lower food prices, chiefly eggs and butter.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical office index number, on the base 1914=100 (gold index), was 79 for December, an increase of one point for the month. Increases were noted in both national and imported products and included all food groups and textiles.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 96.2 for December, an increase of 0.2 per cent for the month. Agricultural products and colonial products were both unchanged, on the whole, while industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, as well as manufactured goods both showed small increases,

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 120.9 for December, an advance of 0.4 per cent over the November level. Small increases were noted in food and heat and light, while rent and clothing were unchanged and sundries showed a slight decline.

#### South Africa

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1910=1,000, was 1,280 for November, which is 0.8 per cent higher than the October level.

#### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common

consumption, was \$8.8329 at January 1, a rise of 0.2 per cent over the previous month's level and of 30.1 per cent over January 1, 1933. Textiles and oils were the only groups to show declines from the December 1 level. The coal and coke group was unchanged for the month, but all other groups were higher.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$162.309 at January 1, a gain of 1.77 per cent for the month. Increases were recorded in all of the seven groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 77.3 for December, a decrease of 0.6 per cent for the month, the change being due chiefly to lower food prices.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1933

**T**HE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1933, was 187, there being 79 in October, 66 in November and 42 in December.

The report for the third quarter of 1933, showing 189 fatalities, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1933, page 1139. In the fourth quarter of 1932, 229 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1933 page 241). The supplementary lists of fatal accidents, not reported in time for inclusion, contain 24 fatalities for the first three quarters of 1933 and 2 fatalities for 1932.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1933 were as follows: agriculture, 20; logging, 29; fishing and trapping, 9; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 26; manufacturing, 12; construction, 23; electric light and power, 5; transportation and public utilities, 40; trade, 10; service, 13.

Of the mining accidents, 19 were in "metaliferous mining," and 7 in "coal mining."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "textiles and clothing," 4 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 3 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 1 in "miscellaneous products."

In construction there were 8 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 1 in "shipbuilding," 11 in "highway and bridge," and 3 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 17 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 15 in "water transportation," and 6 in "local transportation."

In trade there were 5 fatalities in "wholesale," and 5 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 4 were in "public administration," 3 in "recreational," 2 in custom and repair," 3 in "personal, domestic and business," and 1 in "professional establishments."

The most serious accident during the period under review occurred on the Salmon River, near St. Martins, New Brunswick, on October 26, when seven log drivers were trapped on a sand bar by rapidly rising waters following a very heavy rain storm and were drowned on attempting to cross the river. Other accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On November 2, two pulpwood cutters were drowned when a row boat capsized near Hurket, Ontario.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1933.  
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.).....					2	1	1	2					6
B.—Working machines.....											1		1
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyers, etc.).....											2		2
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.).....	2		3	5	1	6	3	5	3		2		30
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects.....		1			2	1		2					6
F.—Falling objects.....	3	15		12				1			1		32
G.—Handling of objects.....					1	1							2
H.—Tools.....					1								1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.....	6	4	5	1	3	3		23	4		3		52
J.—Animals.....	3	1						1	1				5
K.—Falls of persons.....	3	1	1	3	1	7	1	6	2		4		29
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infection, lightning, cave-ins, etc.).....	3	7		5	1	4		1					21
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>187</b>

On October 15, two fishermen were drowned at Retreat Cove, Nova Scotia, following an explosion on their boat; and two other fishermen were drowned when their heavy laden dory sank in a storm off Liverpool, Nova Scotia, on November 8.

Three plumbers lost their lives from burns received when a steam pipe exploded at Toronto, Ontario, on November 27.

Two gravel pit workers were killed by a cave-in of gravel near Sonora, Nova Scotia, on October 21.

On October 26, an engineer and his helper were burned when trapped in the flaming engine room of a gas schooner following an explosion, at Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories.

Two workers on a sand boat were overcome by carbon-monoxide gas from a gasoline pump while pumping water from a hold of a ship, at Port Dalhousie, Ontario, on November 2.

An explosion of oil in an oil company's warehouse resulted in the loss of the lives of two workers, near Toronto, Ontario, on December 12.

*Supplementary Lists of Accidents.*—A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1933 has been compiled which contains 24 fatalities, of which 3 were in agriculture, 2 in fishing and trapping, 3 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 2 in manufacturing, 2 in construction, 9 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade, and 2 in service. Three of these fatalities occurred in January, 1 in March, 1 in April, 1 in June, 4 in July, 3 in August and 11 in September.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1932 has been made. This includes 2 fatalities of which 1 was in transportation and public utilities and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in September and 1 in October.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933

THE accompanying tables issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the calendar year 1933, with some comparative figures for 1932.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS

	Calendar year 1932	Calendar year 1933	Percentages of increase and decrease
British—			
English.....	2,101	1,412	.....
Irish.....	350	278	.....
Scotch.....	800	561	.....
Welsh.....	76	53	.....
Totals.....	3,327	2,304	*30·7
United States.....	13,709	8,500	*38·0
Northern European Races—			
Belgian.....	40	26	.....
Danish.....	49	46	.....
Dutch.....	30	25	.....
Finnish.....	32	45	.....
French.....	90	76	.....
German.....	562	389	.....
Icelandic.....	1	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	54	29	.....
Swedish.....	34	13	.....
Swiss.....	17	21	.....
Totals.....	909	670	*26·3
Other Races—			
Arabian.....	2	.....	.....
Armenian.....	1	7	.....
Bohemian.....	7	.....	.....
Bulgarian.....	12	12	.....
Chinese.....	1	1	.....
Croatian.....	93	102	.....
Czech.....	69	52	.....
East Indian.....	61	35	.....
Estonian.....	.....	1	.....
Greek.....	34	29	.....
Hebrew.....	313	420	.....
Italian.....	280	253	.....
Japanese.....	119	106	.....
Jugo-Slav.....	48	65	.....
Lettish.....	3	3	.....
Lithuanian.....	43	42	.....
Magyar.....	311	484	.....
Maltese.....	2	.....	.....
Moravian.....	3	.....	.....
Negro.....	9	16	.....
Persian.....	1	.....	.....
Polish.....	379	360	.....
Portuguese.....	2	1	.....
Roumanian.....	31	27	.....
Russian.....	74	63	.....
Ruthenian.....	438	378	.....
Serbian.....	30	25	.....
Slovak.....	253	400	.....
Spanish.....	6	7	.....
Spanish American.....	1	4	.....
Syrian.....	20	13	.....
Turkish.....	.....	2	.....
Totals.....	2,646	2,908	†9·9
Grand totals.....	20,591	14,382	*30·2

\* decrease. † increase.

The total number of immigrants entering the country during the year was 14,382, a decrease of 30·2 per cent from the total number of 20,591 during 1932. British immigrants numbered 2,304 in 1933 as compared with 3,327 the previous year, a decrease of 30·7 per cent. The number from the United States was down from 13,709 in 1932 to 8,500 in 1933, or a decrease of 38 per cent. Northern European immigration was down from 909 in 1932 to 670 in 1933. The number of other races was up from 2,646 in 1932 to 2,908 in 1933, or 9·9 per cent greater.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1933

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
SEX—			
Adult males.....	1,073	2,618	3,691
Adult females.....	2,664	3,085	5,749
Children under eighteen.....	2,145	2,797	4,942
Totals.....	5,882	8,500	14,382
OCCUPATION—			
Farming Class—			
Males.....	315	705	1,020
Females.....	88	334	422
Children.....	123	329	452
Labouring Class—			
Males.....	172	191	363
Females.....	22	48	70
Children.....	49	49	98
Mechanics—			
Males.....	184	401	585
Females.....	66	141	207
Children.....	33	88	121
Trading Class—			
Males.....	181	636	817
Females.....	81	287	368
Children.....	38	174	212
Mining Class—			
Males.....	9	45	54
Females.....	7	9	16
Children.....	4	3	7
Female Domestic Servants—			
18 years and over.....	386	131	517
Under 18 years.....	71	8	79
Other Classes—			
Males.....	212	640	852
Females.....	2,014	2,135	4,149
Children.....	1,827	2,146	3,973
DESTINATION—			
Nova Scotia.....	342	381	723
New Brunswick.....	94	369	463
Prince Edward Island.....	1	94	95
Quebec.....	1,104	1,651	2,755
Ontario.....	2,403	3,807	6,210
Manitoba.....	261	297	558
Saskatchewan.....	380	347	727
Alberta.....	696	600	1,296
British Columbia.....	597	933	1,530
Yukon Territory.....	2	20	22
Northwest Territories.....	2	.....	2
Not given.....	.....	1	1



STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE YEAR, 1932

	1932				
	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European races	Other races	Totals
January.....	142	725	59	141	1,067
February.....	109	684	42	204	1,039
March.....	270	903	59	206	1,438
April.....	386	1,274	112	287	2,059
May.....	510	1,834	86	288	2,718
June.....	387	1,794	90	291	2,562
July.....	298	1,299	130	247	1,974
August.....	270	1,338	92	244	1,944
September.....	357	1,279	55	180	1,871
October.....	300	1,145	99	179	1,723
November.....	188	817	47	206	1,258
December.....	110	617	38	173	938
Totals.....	3,327	13,709	909	2,646	20,591

	1933				
	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European races	Other races	Totals
January.....	96	513	10	81	700
February.....	96	554	36	223	909
March.....	99	732	45	250	1,126
April.....	238	875	67	247	1,427
May.....	251	956	61	206	1,474
June.....	260	871	57	236	1,424
July.....	212	860	60	238	1,370
August.....	264	681	56	246	1,247
September.....	271	792	72	303	1,438
October.....	237	715	107	331	1,390
November.....	181	542	62	311	1,096
December.....	99	409	37	236	781
Totals.....	2,304	8,500	670	2,908	14,382

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS, FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR

1932	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
January.....	857	63	37	957
February.....	753	56	53	862
March.....	908	85	42	1,035
April.....	1,388	91	59	1,538
May.....	2,014	104	76	2,194
June.....	1,806	83	55	1,944
July.....	1,667	81	59	1,807
August.....	1,494	77	40	1,611
September.....	1,298	40	40	1,378
October.....	1,143	47	46	1,236
November.....	948	36	42	1,026
December.....	2,525	46	61	2,632
Totals.....	16,801	809	610	18,220

1933	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
January.....	707	71	29	807
February.....	610	44	14	668
March.....	720	37	27	784
April.....	940	39	32	1,011
May.....	1,034	35	35	1,104
June.....	1,116	56	31	1,203
July.....	1,059	40	51	1,150
August.....	962	57	68	1,087
September.....	766	37	67	870
October.....	517	14	35	566
November.....	453	14	22	489
December.....	446	13	11	470
Totals.....	9,330	457	422	10,209

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Time Limit for Action for Damages Resulting from Employer's Negligence

Action for damages resulting from her employer's negligence was brought by a female worker for alleged poisoning of her system contracted while in the employ of a firm of engravers and lithographers in Manitoba in 1927 and 1928. In the course of her work she was required to use a material known as gold dust, which, she alleged, caused her to be affected with an incurable rash or eczema on her face, neck and arms, her health being seriously and permanently affected. The employer, she claimed, had failed to provide a proper place or proper materials or apparatus for the work, including rubber gloves to protect her hands, masks, milk as an antidote, etc. The defence set forth, among other matters, that the action, which was instituted more than two years after the negligence complained of, was barred by the Limitations Act (an Act of James I), and in the alternative by the Limitation of Actions Act (Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, chapter 30, sections 3 (i) *d.*). This special

ground of defence, after hearing by His Honour Judge Adamson, was dismissed by him, but on appeal by the defendants the Manitoba Court of Appeal reversed that decision, and entered judgment that the right of action was barred, the appeal being allowed, with costs.

Chief Justice Prendergast, in the Manitoba Court of Appeal, dealt with the provision of the Limitation of Actions Act. The wording of the section which enumerates the kind of actions falling under the provision (and therefore barred), was susceptible of two interpretations, according as the words "or other injury" were held to be strictly governed by the words which preceded (actions for trespass to the person, assault, battery, etc.), or on the other hand were held to mean that all other classes of injury as well as acts of violence were included. Judge Adamson held the former view, having found for the plaintiff on the ground that the act complained of was not one of violence, and that therefore an action in regard thereto was not barred. The Chief Justice, on the other

hand, pointed out that the actions subject to the Act were stated later in the section to include actions "whether arising from an unlawful act or from negligence," and that therefore the present action was subject to the provision of the Act.

In regard to the further contention of the plaintiff that the action was for breach of contract, as well as in tort, and that therefore it did not come under the section of the Act, His Lordship reached the conclusion that the present action was not also on contract, but wholly in tort, and that it fell under the said section of the Limitation of Actions Act.

Justices Dennistoun, Trueman and Richards concurred with the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Robson, in a dissenting judgment, said in part: "The plaintiff's cause of action here is plainly put upon the obligations that arose in her favour from the contract of employment." Referring to Judge Adamson's opinion that the application of the act was limited to actions arising out of injuries wherein violence was a factor, His Lordship continued: "I would add by way of example that a failure of obligation to take care towards a servant cannot be put in the category of actions of negligence such as running-down cases. The term negligence does not strictly apply. It is a case of failure of duty. I agree with the learned Judge's view and merely say that I think the exclusion of this case from clause (d) can be put on either ground. The rule of construction is that statutes of limitation are to be strictly construed and therefore the expression 'other injury to the person. . . arising. . . from negligence' should be restricted to cases having the characteristic of those specifically enumerated in that they are wholly tortious. I think the appeal should be dismissed with costs in the cause to the plaintiff in any event."

*Puls versus Bulman Brothers Limited* (Manitoba) 1934 *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 203.

### **Recipients of Unemployment Relief Ineligible for Civic Office**

Under the provisions of the Constitutional Questions Act (Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, chapter 89) reference to the Alberta Supreme Court was made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to determine the qualifications, as candidates for the offices of mayor and aldermen of the City of Calgary, of persons in receipt of relief under the conditions specified in the order of reference.

Chief Justice Harvey, in giving judgment, said in part as follows:—

"The world-wide unemployment situation, with the distress resulting or likely to result therefrom, is one known to all and of which the Courts will take judicial notice. This situation is being met in the City of Calgary by an arrangement between it and the Provincial and Dominion Governments under which each bears one-third of the burden, the administration of the scheme being conducted by the city.

"Before relief is granted an application in writing is made and in the application is the statement by the applicant that he is unable to pay for the relief. After investigation, if it is found that the applicant is deserving, he is given an order for supplies, etc., of a definite value. No further application is made but each month the applicant is required to make a declaration showing the continuance of his need and the orders are given as required.

"By another arrangement between the three contributing parties a work scheme was established in 1931 which apparently continues, under which 'the recipients of relief are required to work off by creative work the amount or value of the relief granted at a fixed rate of 50 cents an hour.' This requirement of the performance of labour is not applied to certain recipients of relief in special circumstances, nor is it applied to any recipient until he has received relief to the extent of \$30 or \$40 in value. It is stated that recipients are expected to do the work required, if physically able, and if they do not, the amount of relief is decreased but not completely cut off. . . .

"Section 4, (1) of the Charter of the City of Calgary provides *inter alia* that, 'Any person . . . having any unsettled or disputed account with or claim against the City . . . or any person having by himself or through his partner any contract whatsoever or any interest in any contract with or for the City, either directly or indirectly, shall not be capable of being elected or serving as Mayor or Alderman of the said City.'

"It is urged that, on the facts stated, a contract can be implied between the city and the recipients of relief to do the necessary work to repay the amount advanced, but I think this argument fails, for, though it appears that they are expected to work, an expectation by one party is quite different from an agreement by another and there is nothing to show that the recipients received the relief with such knowledge of the city's expectation as would justify the inference that they undertake and bind themselves to do the work. The fact also that all the city



does upon the failure or refusal to do the work after long continuance is only to reduce the amount of relief, seems to support that view. But the provision that a person is disqualified from becoming or being mayor or alderman if he has an unsettled account with or claim against the city seems to have an important bearing on the case. Both in this provision and in that respecting contracts the reason for disqualification is plainly seen to be in the fact that such a person may find his interest and duty in conflict if he should hold the office. Such being the case in other jurisdictions it has been held that the broadest meaning should be given to the word 'contract' in similar statutes for the purpose of giving effect to the evident purpose of the legislation. In Harrison's Municipal Manual, 5th ed., p. 63, it is stated that the object 'is clearly to prevent all dealings on the part of the council with any of its members in their private capacity, or, in other words, to prevent a member of the council, who stands in the situation of a trustee for the public, from taking any share or benefit out of the trust fund, or in any contract in the making of which he, as one of the council, ought to exercise a superintendence'....."

His Lordship cited various cases bearing upon the point at issue, and concluded as follows:

"The applicant for relief is making a claim against the city, if not a legal one certainly a moral one, if not of right, certainly an appeal to its humanity and charity. It is clear that if he were in the position of considering the merits of his application as an alderman he could not consider it apart from his own interest in it and he would be in a position in which his duty and interest came in conflict. It will be seen that it is not because he is a recipient of relief but because he is an applicant for relief that this situation would arise and it is quite apparent that at any time the question of revision of conditions and terms upon which relief may be granted may arise. As already stated the application is a continuing one and the claim under it is an unsettled one because it may be necessary to reconsider at any time the conditions upon which it may require to be dealt with.

"For the foregoing reasons and under the principles to be applied it seems that an applicant for relief is one who has a claim against the city within the meaning of the section respecting qualification. It will be seen that since it is the outstanding application for relief which disqualifies rather than the receipt of such relief and that the question of repayment in work has no bearing, no

categorical answers can be made to the questions submitted, but they are sufficiently answered in substance by what has been said."

Justices Clarke, Mitchell and Lunney concurred with the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice McGillivray in the course of a dissenting judgment said:—

"This city contributes one-third of the monies expended for relief within its boundaries. It is therefore not difficult to understand the point of view of taxpayers who assert that those on relief should have no say as to the distribution of relief. On the other hand I experience no difficulty in understanding the point of view of those who state that men or women, who, through no fault of their own, have suffered the pangs of hunger and the pain of cold, are able to speak with the authority born of personal experience as to what are the actual needs of those who are in destitute and necessitous circumstances and so should be heard at the council table at which decisions as to relief are made. I repeat that it is easy to understand each of these points of view which I mention for the sole purpose of emphasizing at the outset that such considerations have no place in a Court of Law when the answers to the questions propounded by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, depend solely upon the interpretation of one section of the statute known as the Charter of the City of Calgary. This Court is not concerned with the wisdom or lack of wisdom of those who enacted the Calgary City Charter. It is the simple duty of this Court to so interpret that Charter as to give effect to the intention of the Legislative Assembly that enacted it. . . ."

After a discussion of various precedents His Lordship said in conclusion:—"It may or may not be wise to have anyone on relief as mayor or member of the city council; I express no opinion as to this; this is wholly a matter for the consideration of the members of the Legislative Assembly. I do not think that when this section was passed the members of the Legislative Assembly could conceivably have had in mind moral claims arising out of a depression, not then in existence and which could not have been forecast; at any rate the words employed are clear and in my opinion incapable of supporting any other view than that the word 'claim' is used in its ordinary and natural legal sense. If I am right in the views expressed, it follows that persons on relief are eligible as candidates for the offices of mayor or alderman. I would so hold and I would answer the questions referred accordingly."

*Reference to Alberta Supreme Court, 1934, Dominion Law Reports, vol. 1, page 55.*

### Master may not retain Wages earned when Servant breaks Engagement

A maid servant, employed at a monthly salary of \$15, left her position six days before the first month had expired. She claimed \$11.50 as owing from her employer in respect to the portion of the month she worked. The employer refused payment on the ground that the plaintiff had left without notice or reason before the period of the contract had expired, and he submitted that she was not entitled to any wages. Chief District Magistrate Roy refused the claim on that ground, but on appeal the Superior Court at Quebec reversed that decision, holding that the master could not refuse to pay his domestic for the time she had actually worked under the pretext that she left without completing the period of her engagement. "No law or principle," the Court stated, "authorizes the master—who does not even allege that he sustained any damage—to derive a pecuniary profit from the domestic's leaving." The defendant was ordered to pay arrears of wages, with interest and costs.

*Mlle. Gauvin vs. Richard and Richard* (Quebec), 1933, *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec (Cour Supérieure)*, vol. 71, page 517.

### Public Interest and Private Undertakings in United States

The United States Department of Labor recently published Bulletin No. 592 in the "Labour Laws" series, containing Decisions of Courts and Opinions affecting Labour, 1931 and 1932. An important case outlined is one in which the United States Supreme Court, in March, 1932, declared unconstitutional a law passed by the State of Oklahoma to regulate the retail ice business so as to limit competition and production and thereby prevent as far as possible irregularity of employment. The main question at issue was whether the business in question was so charged with a public interest as to justify the restriction placed by the Statute. The majority of the Court held the Statute to be an unwarranted interference with private business, and affirmed the decision of the lower court declaring the Statute invalid.

Mr. Justice Brandeis delivered a dissenting opinion in which he was joined by Mr. Justice Stone. So far as concerned the power to regulate, the minority opinion contended that there is no difference "between a business

called private and one called a public utility or said to be affected with a public interest." The source in every case was the police power. "Increasingly, doubt is expressed whether it is economically wise or morally right that men should be permitted to add to the producing facilities of an industry which is already suffering from over-capacity. In justification of that doubt men point to the excess capacity of our productive facilities resulting from their vast expansion without corresponding increase in the consumptive capacity of the people. They assert that through improved methods of manufacture, made possible by advances in science and invention and vast accumulation of capital, our industries had become capable of producing from 30 to 100 per cent more than was consumed even in days of vaunted prosperity; and that the present capacity will, for a long time, exceed the needs of business." In the opinion of many economists, unless production and consumption are more nearly balanced, the evils of irregularity in employment cannot be overcome. While plans for proration and stabilization have been attempted, such as the La Follette proposal, the Swope plan, and the Davis-Kelly bill to regulate the soft-coal industry, it is the opinion of thoughtful men, Mr. Justice Brandeis said, "that all projects for stabilization and proration must prove futile unless, in some way, the equivalent of the certificate of public convenience and necessity is made a prerequisite to embarking new capital in an industry in which the capacity already exceeds the production schedules."

Mr. Justice Brandeis could not believe that "the framers of the fourteenth amendment, or the States which ratified it, intended to deprive us of the power to correct the evils of technological unemployment and excess productive capacity which have attended progress in the useful arts." There must be power, he said, "in the States and the nation to remould, through experimentation, our economic practices and institutions to meet changing social and economic needs."

Early in 1934 the United States Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Minnesota Moratorium law, upholding the power of the State to defer mortgage foreclosures on the theory that right of private individuals to contract is subject to power of government for "use of reasonable means to safeguard the economic structure upon which the good of all depends."



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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

A LARGE increase was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,463 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms on February 1 aggregated 846,943 persons, as compared with 820,998 on January 1. This increase of 25,945 workers or 3.1 per cent was the largest noted on February 1 in the years of the record, which commenced with 1921; it compares favourably with the declines recorded at the beginning of February in the preceding three years. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 88.6 on January 1 to 91.4 at the beginning of February, as compared with 77.0 at the same date in 1933. On February 1 in the previous twelve years it was as follows:—1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9; 1921, 91.2. The returns are representative of employment in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of February, 1934, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local unions stood at 21.2 contrasted with 21.0 per cent at the beginning of January, 1934, and with 25.5 per cent at the beginning of February, 1933. The percentage was based on the reports compiled from 1,728 labour organizations, with a total of 149,630 members.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted in January, 1934, when a comparison was made with the preceding month, but a gain over January a year ago, these comparisons being based on the average daily placements effected during the periods under review, the highway division of construction and maintenance being mainly responsible for the change in each case. Vacancies in January, 1934, numbered 37,856, applications 68,442, and placements in regular and casual employment 36,215.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, contrary to the usual movement in recent years at this season, was higher in February at \$16.09 as compared with \$15.95 for January. The increase was due to the higher cost of foods, chiefly meats, butter and potatoes, which more than offset a seasonal fall in the cost of eggs. Some comparative figures for earlier dates are \$15.41 for June, 1933, which was the low point since 1916; \$15.61 for February, 1933; \$22.12 for February, 1930; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.54 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics continued to advance being up from 70.6 in January to 72.1 in February. Figures for certain earlier dates are 63.6 in February, 1933 (the low point); 93.9 in February, 1930; 102.2 in February, 1926; 98.3 in February, 1922; 164.3 in May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.8 in February, 1914. The advance in February this year as compared to the previous month was due mainly to higher prices for live stock, meats, butter, eggs, grains and certain milled products.

The table on page 216 gives the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions. The index of the physical volume of business was slightly higher in January than in the previous month. Of the main factors in this index mineral production, construction, electric power output, carloadings and exports were higher after the necessary adjustments for seasonal variations, while manufacturing, trade employment and imports were lower. As compared with a year ago all these factors were substantially higher. The production of flour, newsprint, footwear, and automobiles in January was higher than in the previous month and also higher than in January, 1933. Statistics available for February show a continuation of the upward movement of wholesale prices while employment also was at a higher level than in the previous month. Carloadings were higher both as compared with January and as

compared with one year ago. Sugar manufactured during the first two months of the present year was eleven per cent lower than for the corresponding period last year.

The time loss due to strikes and lockouts during February, as well as the number of disputes and the number of workers involved, showed decreases from the figures for January. A large part of the time loss in February was due to a strike of loggers in Vancouver Island, B.C., whereas most of the time loss in January was due to two strikes of cloak and suit makers and dressmakers in Toronto. As compared with February, 1933, a considerable increase in the number of disputes appears, with an appreciable increase in the number of workers involved but a reduction in time loss, strikes of cloak and suit makers in Toronto and Montreal and strikes of copper miners at Anyox, B.C., and coal miners at River Hebert, N.S., causing considerable time loss a year ago. There were in existence during the month twenty-one disputes, involving 5,462 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 30,690 working days, as compared with twenty-three disputes in January, 1934, involving 6,038 workers and resulting in a time loss of 47,968 working days. In February, 1933, there were on record eight disputes, involving 4,521 workers and resulting in a time loss of 54,730 working days. At the end of the month there were on record eight disputes, involving approximately 2,900 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off by the unions.

#### **Appeal from decision of Compensation Board in New Brunswick.**

Among the Legal Decisions Affecting Labour in this issue is the case in which the Supreme Court of Canada allowed an appeal from the judgment of the New Brunswick Supreme Court affirming a decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick provides in section 35, subsection (1): "An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court, Appeal Division, from any final decision of the board upon any question as to its jurisdiction or upon any question of law, but such appeal can be taken only by permission of a judge of the Supreme Court, given upon a petition presented to him within fifteen days after the rendering of the decision, and upon such terms as said judge may determine."

In the present case the question at issue concerned the interpretation to be placed upon the expressions "mine rescue," "accident arising out of and in the course of their employment," and the effect of an emergency as enlarging the scope of "employment."

#### **Work of the National Research Council**

The activities of the National Research Council during the fiscal period 1932-33, are reviewed in its 16th annual report, submitted to the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. The establishment of the National Research Laboratories at Ottawa was an event of unusual significance during this period. Notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the condition of the national finances notable progress was made in a considerable number of investigations, many of these being directly in the industrial field. The major part of the work is now carried on in the Council's own laboratories, but many investigations are carried on under associated committees, assisted researches and scholarships. During the year the association of private enterprise with the Council was extended, and financial contributions to the support of the work of the Council were received from industries, including the laundry industry and the magnesian products industry. The report calls attention to the growing demand for the extension of the Council's services, and a program of research is being planned, to be undertaken when the finances permit. Particulars are given of the work carried on in the various laboratory divisions—biology and agriculture, chemistry, physics and engineering, and research information, and of the activities of the Associate Committee. The *Canadian Journal of Research*, established by the Council in 1929 as a medium for the publication of the results of Canadian research, was noted widely in the scientific press of other countries during the year.

The work of the Council is stated to be hampered to some extent by the problem of staff: "Without question, fifty additional investigators could be put to work in the Council's laboratories on investigations already undertaken. It has been one of the tragedies of the present depression that a method has not been found of meeting this need by the employment of the highly trained investigators whose services are now being lost to Canada. A distressing feature of the year under review has been the number of those who have unsuccessfully sought employment under the auspices of the Council."

#### **Resolution of Quebec Legislature on Old Age Pensions**

The Quebec Legislature, on February 15, rejected a resolution proposed by Mr. Guertin, of Hull, inviting the government to introduce, during the present session, legislation giving effect within the province to the federal Old



Age Pension system. As a substitute, the following resolution, proposed by Hon. Mr. David, seconded by Hon. Mr. Mercier, was adopted by 53 to 9 votes:—

"Whereas the majority report of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission recommends that the province, whenever it is possible, accept as a temporary and transitory measure, the putting into operation of the Federal Old Age Pension Act. This House, whereas it deems it inopportune to accept temporarily and in a transitory manner a legislation where perils, dangers and incertitudes are evident; whereas the Government on account of its financial position deems it unwise to assume and to force the municipalities to assume the extraordinary expenditures which would follow the acceptance of the federal law concerning the Old Age Pension; whereas the Government to-day more than ever must see that its legislation be characterized by an increased foresight and prudence; whereas homes for the aged and hostels have been encouraged through substantial subsidies of the Government and are developing so as to receive old married couples and allow them to continue their life in common; express the wish that the Government continue its encouragement by means of subsidies to homes for the aged and hostels and so acknowledge the services that have been rendered to the province by our charitable and religious institutions."

#### **Enforcement of Lord's Day Act in Quebec**

The Quebec Legislature adopted the following motion on February 22:—

"That this House, whereas on March 28, 1931, this House passed the following resolution:

"That this House expresses the opinion that the continued and general violation of the Lord's Day Act, besides causing overproduction, tends always to diminish respect for law and authority, civil as well as religious, and to favour the spread of Bolsheviki ideas; that this House thanks the Government for having adopted the request which was made to it to have the said law better observed, and for having appointed two inspectors for that purpose; that, moreover, it considers that the Government should appoint as many qualified inspectors reasonably remunerated, as required to have this fundamental law respected, and that it respectfully requests the government to prosecute the transgressors with more severity than ever."

"Whereas the Lord's Day Act is not yet observed as it should be; whereas, to secure the desirable results it would be necessary to appoint a sufficient number of competent and reasonably remunerated inspectors; whereas,

good inspectors of industrial establishments would be able to look after the security of the employees in factories and could give the necessary attention to the observance of the Lord's Day Act;

"Respectfully invites the Government to appoint a sufficient number of competent and remunerated inspectors, to exercise proper supervision, to secure the protection of the employees in factories, as well as insure the observance of the Lord's Day Act."

#### **Suggestions for maternal welfare in Canada**

"The Future of Maternal Welfare in Canada" is the subject of a paper by Dr. Grant Fleming, of McGill University, Montreal, appearing in the January issue of the *National Health Review*, the quarterly publication of the Department of Pensions and National Health. Dr. Fleming discusses the extent of the provisions which are now made for medical care, and finds that while valuable educational work is carried on by the various Health Departments, there is a marked deficiency in medical aid of a more direct and practical character. He concludes with the following suggestions:—

"Although the responsibilities of the public health authority may be limited in the actual carrying out of the maternal hygiene program, it does appear that the public health authority should give leadership in devising a plan suitable for cities, towns and rural areas. There is need in Canada for the establishment of standard methods, based on our own conditions, to serve as a guide for the establishment of sound and adequate public health programs and for a definition as to the responsibilities of the various governments. Provincial health departments should have a program of maternal hygiene to offer for rural areas in particular, and might there not be a common plan for all provinces established in joint conference with other bodies directly interested, such as the Canadian Medical Association and the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, under the leadership of the Department of Pensions and National Health? The future of maternal welfare in Canada depends upon our ability to devise a plan which will secure medical and nursing care for all mothers, under our present system of medical practice or under any new system."

#### **Proposed measures for farm relief in Saskatchewan**

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Saskatchewan Legislature on February 15 referred to the general difficulties of the time and continued: "Our province, in addition, has had to face more than its fair

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934		1933		1932	
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	71,956,457	79,509,522	86,991,972	50,328,093	56,441,595	72,069,839
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	33,591,884	32,391,424	35,367,553	23,514,114	24,441,133	28,961,212
Exports, Canadian produce... \$	37,842,403	46,652,017	50,928,856	26,397,528	31,561,813	42,615,796
Customs duty collected..... \$	5,831,373	5,770,944	5,985,802	5,149,538	4,723,482	5,918,903
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,597,015,425	2,491,921,510	1,830,276,963	1,968,875,631	2,084,605,132
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		121,218,816	132,058,957	121,140,822	116,868,992	127,074,824
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,350,903,682	1,356,916,826	1,397,063,161	1,382,874,932	1,377,520,115
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		878,748,673	898,159,673	923,764,135	945,740,389	964,023,809
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	86.5	81.6	75.3	49.2	52.9	52.2
Preferred stocks.....	66.5	64.1	60.2	49.6	49.6	50.2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	96.0	97.2	98.5	98.7	99.2	102.7
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.1	70.6	69.0	63.6	63.9	64.0
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.09	15.95	15.83	15.61	15.89	16.01
Business failures, number.....			159	214	216	196
Business failures, liabilities.....			2,344,772	3,947,202	4,049,929	7,836,377
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	91.4	88.6	91.8	77.0	78.5	83.2
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	21.2	21.0	20.4	25.5	25.5	22.8
Immigration.....			781	909	700	938
Railway—						
(2) Car loadings, revenue (freight)..... cars	162,553	156,697	143,472	132,420	123,795	131,332
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	11,525,217	11,562,577		9,455,223	9,723,589	
Operating expenses..... \$			10,091,769	9,753,823	10,008,297	10,588,958
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		8,970,335	9,912,738	7,096,887	7,675,650	9,701,199
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,081,346	6,666,340	7,000,276	7,352,288	7,390,450
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,536,844,685	1,301,658,035	1,387,532,381	1,740,345,489
Building permits..... \$		692,962	1,983,292	907,906	1,185,961	1,569,255
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	5,635,100	6,702,900	8,207,600	3,149,300	3,362,400	4,190,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	12,199	30,677	38,612	6,144	29,209	27,031
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	57,999	60,787	49,557	12,374	40,766	30,755
Ferro-alloys..... tons	1,620	1,814	2,228	1,076	1,217	1,090
Coal..... tons		1,270,567	1,299,261	1,036,405	1,023,243	1,160,355
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		57,600,000	64,970,000	37,560,000	35,090,000	32,810,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,854,000	3,972,000	2,632,000	2,663,000	2,109,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		8,499,000	19,803,000	6,026,000	8,765,000	13,819,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		2,076,000	1,877,000	819,000	919,000	1,283,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		131,770,258	123,034,438	37,407,893	49,125,057	80,490,623
Flour production..... brls.		1,042,505	967,284	844,899	859,107	1,009,799
(2) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	19,844,703	22,657,397	56,968,394	20,347,000	27,303,000	61,345,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,030,667	944,816	1,200,276	921,898	978,064
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		55,760,000	55,093,000	46,414,000	45,053,000	46,231,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		27,726,000	37,028,000	26,089,000	29,171,000	33,249,000
Newsprint..... tons		188,370	175,300	125,610	140,540	138,680
Automobiles, passenger.....		4,946	2,171	3,025	2,921	1,561
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		86.8	86.2	67.0	68.1	72.6
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		84.5	85.1	60.9	62.2	67.7
Mineral production.....		120.6	118.2	103.1	91.8	90.5
Manufacturing.....		80.7	88.6	58.7	62.2	70.2
Construction.....		47.4	36.4	21.7	29.6	19.3
Electric power.....		162.9	156.5	136.1	131.6	131.5
DISTRIBUTION.....		93.2	89.3	83.8	84.3	86.1
Trade employment.....		113.8	115.9	110.9	111.5	113.4
Carloadings.....		73.6	60.4	57.9	56.1	58.4
Imports.....		62.8	67.8	50.8	52.4	59.8
Exports.....		75.4	53.5	49.6	56.6	47.5

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending February 24 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending February 24 and January 27, 1934; December 30, February 25 and January 28, 1933, and December 31, 1932.



share of adversity owing to another disastrous crop failure covering a large area and affecting nearly 40,000 of our farmers and arising from drought along with serious inroads of insect pests, with the result that to-day approximately 180,000 men, women and children on our farms have been and are being provided with assistance by my Government acting through the Provincial Relief Commission. In order to meet this situation, my Government considered it advisable to retain the services of this Commission which was set up in the fall of 1931 and which has functioned continuously since that time. . . .

"During the past year a considerable number of new settlers have been assisted in becoming established on land in the northern part of our Province and this policy will be continued during the present year. Some 4,000 settlers with their families have gone into our great north land during the past four years, thereby increasing the population of that section of the Province by at least 20,000. Believing that there are many occupied farm lands in the Province which are not capable of yielding a reasonable return to farmers, and that lands which should be used only for range purposes have been turned into farms during wet years, with the result that during dry years numerous farm families have been struggling against hopeless obstacles, my Government proposes to continue its program of investigation in order to ascertain the possibilities of land in the different areas of the Province, for crop, pasture or forest purposes, with a view to directing the expansion of agriculture in those areas best suited for farming purposes and encouraging the abandonment of economically unproductive lands, to the end that agriculture may be established on a sounder economic basis." It was intimated that "operations in the construction and maintenance of highways will be undertaken during the coming season in order to provide employment for many of our farmers and others in need of assistance."

Reference was made in the Speech to the efforts made by the Government to develop the growth of fruit in the province, and to a definite forestry policy, to be spread over a sixty to seventy-five year period, which is to be studied by a permanent Forestry Commission. The government, moreover, plans a survey of natural water basins and depressions on rivers and water courses in the drought areas, and will submit, as part of a national public works program during the current year, the construction of dams where possible.

### **Medical aid for sailors in merchant service**

A new International Code of Signals, compiled in seven languages (English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian and Spanish) and covering both radio and visual signalling, came into force for ships of all nationalities on January 1, 1934. This Code, superseding one which has been in use for over thirty years and was devoted to flag signals only, is the work of an international committee set up in 1928 under the auspices of the British Government, in pursuance of recommendations of the International Radio-Telegraph Conference held in Washington in 1927.

A novel and important feature of the Code is that it contains a special medical section embodying a complete case-stating system for medical consultations at sea by radio signalling in cases of illness or injury on board ship, especially ships not carrying a ship's doctor, which constitute the great majority of the merchant vessels of the world. This section is designed to overcome the difficulties which have not infrequently been experienced in the past when, in a case of serious illness or injury occurring at sea in his ship, the master has sought advice by wireless from any ship within range carrying a doctor—difficulties due to the master's not being aware of the precise details required by the doctor to enable him to form a correct diagnosis and to give the proper advice, and to complications caused by language differences between ships of different nationality.

### **Milk as a public utility at Winnipeg**

The events leading to the placing of the milk business at Winnipeg under the control of the Public Utilities Board are outlined by Mr. Peter MacDonald in an article in the March issue of the *Country Guide* (formerly the *Grain Growers' Guide*). The Manitoba Legislature, in May, 1932, amended the Public Utilities Act by giving the Board authority to intervene in the event of an emergency arising in the milk market. This action was taken in consequence of the disturbed condition of the industry following the sudden fall in the price of milk. "In 1929," Mr. MacDonald states, "producers were getting \$2.45 per hundred pounds for milk. The price dropped first to \$2.15, then slipped down successively to \$1.80, \$1.40, \$1.20, on down to an even dollar, finally bogging down to a low of 93 cents. Part of this was no doubt inevitable. As the urban payroll shrank, milk prices were sure to skid some, but a new and violently disturbing factor

entered into the retail milk business. One of the large store chains announced its intention of selling milk a cent a quart cheaper than anyone else, and immediately the battle was joined. It was purely a price war between distributors, yet the producers paid the shot. . . .

"Finally on September 12, 1932, a date that may become historic in the history of agricultural marketing, the board took the plunge. Milk for the first time, took its place with gas, electricity, and transportation as a public utility. The board posted its retail and wholesale prices below which it might not be sold. The price set for payment to farmers was \$1.55 a hundred pounds. The wagon distributors were allowed 10 cents. Milk over the counter was to be sold for not less than eight cents. . . . The measures of regulation ordained that the distributors should keep a scrupulous record of all milk bought and sold in every price classification. Quotas were set for every producer. Virtually Winnipeg's supply of milk was handed over as a monopoly to those farmers then engaged in the business, the conditions imposed on that monopoly, as with every other public utility, being strict supervision of price."

"Winnipeg's experiment," the writer states, "has attracted attention far and wide. At least two other Canadian cities have already copied it. The Province of Quebec is interested and a continuous flow of inquiries comes from the States. The administrators in Winnipeg speak with considerable reserve as to what may be accomplished elsewhere. They point out that their success may perhaps be due to the isolation of Winnipeg in respect to fluid milk. . . . In a whole milk sense the Red River Valley of Manitoba is an island. If it can work out an equation between home supplies and consumption its dairymen can conduct their business in reasonable security, for there is small danger of an inrush of supplies from other sources."

#### **Relief Settlement Plan, 1932-3**

ment on relief land settlement during that period:

"In the course of settlement activities, it was the experience of the department, the provinces and the railways that there were many families in urban centres with previous farm experience but absolutely without personal funds, desirous of settling on land where they would have an opportunity of self-dependence. Having regard to this situation the federal Government early in May, 1932, offered to all provinces the Relief Settlement

Plan whereby public monies that would otherwise be spent in the form of direct relief to maintain families in comparative idleness in urban centres would be applied to assist selected families to settle on land where they could contribute to their own maintenance and eventually become self-supporting.

"Agreements have been entered into with all provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island providing for a Dominion non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family for the purpose of providing modest equipment and subsistence for a two year period.

"Relief land settlement is essentially subsistence farming. It is primarily an unemployment relief measure—not a colonization scheme—but it is anticipated the plan will be so administered by the respective provinces that a reasonable measure of permanent settlement will result. Under the terms of the agreement the province is responsible for the administration of relief settlement, including selection of families and suitable lands and the settlement of families thereon.

"Advisory Committees have been appointed in all provinces participating in relief settlement, the members of the committee including a colonization representative of the department and a representative of the Colonization Department of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways. During the past year, 1,563 families with 6,951 dependants and representing 25 nationalities were settled in the following provinces: Alberta, 51; Saskatchewan, 395; Manitoba, 207; Ontario, 210; Quebec, 523; and Nova Scotia, 177. Lands used for settlement are mainly of two classes—Provincial Crown lands and privately owned farms that may be acquired with no down payment and on long terms.

"Agreements between the Dominion and provinces are effective until March 31, 1934, and settlement is proceeding in the following seven provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia."

The month of February, with 3,930 accidents, shows the largest number of accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during any month since February of 1932, when there were 4,023 accidents. This compares with 3,807 accidents during January, and 2,733 during February, of 1933. The fatal cases reported during February numbered 17, as against 16 in January. The benefits awarded amounted to \$244,140.11, \$186,772.32 of this being for compensation and \$57,367.79 for medical aid. The benefits awarded during January amounted to \$346,370.01, and during February a year ago, \$295,771.11.



**Conditions of industrial home work in New York State**

A memorandum dealing with the conditions of industrial home work in New York State was submitted to the legislature recently by the Industrial Commissioner, Elmer F. Andrews, in support of an Industrial Home Work Bill now under consideration. The proposed law would provide (1) licensing of all homework manufacturers and contractors upon payment of fees to be used in defraying the expense of enforcing the law; (2) licensing without charge of places where homework is done; (3) Issuance without charge of certificates to all homeworkers. Under the terms of the bill, the regulation of sanitary conditions in places where homework is carried on would be in the hands of the local health authorities. The State Labour Department would be charged with safeguarding minimum wage and child labour standards, as required by the Labour Law.

The Industrial Commissioner said: "Passage of the bill is a necessary first step in the enforcement of the Minimum Fair Wage Law for the protection of more than 30,000 women and children employed in industrial homework in the State. Their weekly earnings, which averaged \$6.19 in the prosperous year of 1928, have been cut to as little as 25 cents a day for 14 hours work. Skilled embroidery workers are working long hours to earn from 50 to 75 cents a day. Under existing law, the Department of Labour has control over industrial homework only when it is performed in dwellings housing three or more families. Most of this work is now done in one and two family houses, many of which are in small towns and villages. Terms are dictated by the employer, often by mail, without any sort of regulation as to pay, hours or working conditions.

"Industrial homework will be either abolished or humanized by the payment of decent wages in the near future. In addition to its shameful exploitation of isolated and unorganized women and child workers at coolie wages, it constitutes a direct menace to the wages of factory workers, to industries operating in factories, to those homework manufacturers and contractors who pay fair wages, and to the industrial equilibrium of the State. Homeworkers employed by contractors paying decent wages are threatened by the helpless cut-throat competition of other workers, who, in many instances, are forced to apply for relief money to make up the difference between their pitiful earnings and the bare cost of food and shelter."

**Industrial accidents and physical condition of workers**

Increases in industrial accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in January as compared with the same month in 1933, are to be attributed mainly to increases in the number of workers in employment. While this is true, however, a recent bulletin of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association calls attention to a contributory cause of accidents under present conditions: "It is a fair statement that men now returning to industry have lost some of their former skill, that in many instances they are below par physically, and that industrial executives must recognize this condition and pay for it in one of two ways—either by permitting a certain slowness to exist while men are rehabilitated, or by paying an excessive accident cost."

The same bulletin points out that a large proportion of compensation claims arise from a limited number of plants which are deficient in safety provisions and therefore throw an unfair assessment burden on plants with a good record. To remedy this unsatisfactory situation a field force of the organization is now engaged in a survey of industry in the province, special attention being directed to the following points:—

(1) Every employer under compensation should have First Aid as required by Regulation 88 of the Workmen's Compensation Board and should provide First Aid service during all employment hours. There should be an enforced rule requiring the reporting of all injuries, including minor, for First Aid. There should be a proper record of First Aid treatments. Where injuries are sufficiently serious to warrant medical attention the employer should make certain that he is securing the services of a reliable physician, preferably one with surgical training. There should be follow-up of all accident cases to make certain that the injured worker is receiving proper medical attention, if any, and that he is returned to work as soon as fit.

(2) All mechanical hazards should be guarded.

(3) Superintendents and foremen should exercise close supervision of work methods to insure safe practices.

4. Managers should know something of the accident experience, including accident frequency, compensation assessments, and awards for compensation and medical aid.

Statistics of industrial accidents in Canada in 1933 are given in this issue.

### Governments and co-operation in Canada

Referring to the unfriendly attitude which, it is claimed, has been taken by various European governments towards the co-operative

movement, the *Canadian Co-operator*, February, 1934, pays tribute to the recognition that has been accorded to the movement by the various governments in Canada, as follows:—

"The Federal Parliament has given statutory recognition of the fact that the net revenues of co-operative societies in trading relations with their members are not profits or taxable income, but savings made on their behalf. Consumers' and producers' societies composed of farmers and fishermen doing business with non-members not in excess of twenty per cent of that done with members are exempt from income taxation. There seems no logical reason why the statutory exemption should not be applied to co-operative societies of working men and of people following other occupations than those above mentioned. This, no doubt, will be corrected in due course.

"Some provincial governments have gone further. They have provided facilities for the encouragement of co-operative practice. Credit therefor is not confined to any one political party. For many years under both Liberal and Conservative governments, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, through its Co-operation and Markets Branch, has spent large sums annually in the encouragement and assistance of co-operative societies, and people interested in co-operative organization. The Co-operative Union of Canada has long maintained close co-operation with the branch, and is much indebted to its officers for their cordial and helpful assistance at all times.

"Under the Farmers' Government in Manitoba the Registrar of Co-operative Associations, who is also secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, has, for some years, given co-operators sympathetic and much-appreciated aid, and has co-operated with the Union in that province. In Alberta the Farmers' Government has an Adviser of Co-operative Activities, and in Quebec the Department of Agriculture, under a Liberal Government, has an Inspector of Co-operatives. Even in industrial Ontario, under a Conservative Government, a Co-operative and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture was maintained for many years, although its activities are now included in the work of the Crops, Co-operation and Markets Branch."

### Agricultural Co-operation in Quebec

The *Statistical Annual of Quebec* for 1933, recently published, gives the following account of agricultural co-operative societies in the

province:—

Legislation on agricultural co-operative societies dates from 1908. It was amended on several occasions, but the most important changes were made in 1930. The societies are composed of at least 25 members called "producer shareholders"; each member must subscribe a minimum of five or ten shares of a value of \$10, and he enters into a contract, for a period of at least three years, to sell or buy certain named products through the medium of the society. Ordinary shares of co-operative societies return no dividend. The surplus, less deduction made for reserves, is distributed among the member shareholders in proportion to the extent of their business with the society. The co-operatives may also have as "affiliated" members producers who pay an annual contribution of \$2. The duties and privileges of affiliated members are determined by the directors; they have not the right of voting at general meetings.

In 1932, the Department of Agriculture received reports from 135 such societies, including a provincial federation for the purchase and sale of all agricultural products, five provincial and thirty district societies with varied activities, the remainder being local and for special purposes. The total sales effected by the co-operatives in 1932 was \$7,093,305, those of the Co-operative Federation being over \$8,850,000. The provincial government makes societies complying with certain conditions a grant of 1½ per cent of their sales. In 1932, sixty-five co-operatives benefited by this grant, the central society receiving 1 per cent of its total sales. The number of members of co-operative societies in the province advanced steadily from 14,558 in 1929 to 19,492 in 1932.

The Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance, the Saskatchewan Educational Association, and the Saskatchewan Rural Teachers' Association, professional organizations of educationists in Saskatchewan, now form one body, known as The Saskatchewan Teacher's Federation.

The Alberta School Trustees Association, at a convention held at Calgary in February, adopted a resolution asking the provincial government to establish a minimum salary for school teachers of \$600 a year. At present the minimum is \$540, but Boards of School Trustees may, with the permission of the Department of Education, pay less than that amount.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

A BOARD of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Honourable W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, on February 16, 1934, to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Telegraphs and certain of its commercial telegraphers in the Maritime Provinces. Two groups of employees are concerned in the dispute, one group comprising a number of telegraphers commonly known as "the North Sydney Group of operators", and the other group comprising members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America. When the Canadian National Telegraphs acquired the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Maritime Provinces in July, 1929, certain cable operators employed by the Western Union Cable Company at North Sydney in connection with land line commercial telegraph

activities, were absorbed into the land line service of the Canadian National Telegraphs, and the present dispute relates to the matter of wages and seniority rights of this "North Sydney Group."

The Board was established by the Minister under Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, on his own motion and without formal application. The personnel of the Board is as follows: His Honour Judge R. H. Murray, of Halifax, N.S., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Hector McInnes, K.C., of Halifax, nominated by the company; and Mr. C. W. Lunn, of Truro, N.S., appointed by the Minister without recommendation, the two groups of employees having failed to agree upon a nominee.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1934

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for February, 1934, as compared with the previous months and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Feb., 1934.	21	5,463	30,690
*Jan., 1934...	23	6,038	47,968
Feb., 1933	8	4,521	54,730

\* Preliminary figures

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts during February, as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred, showed decreases from the figures for January. A

large part of the time loss in February was due to a strike of loggers in Vancouver Island, B.C., whereas most of the time loss in January was due to two strikes of cloak and suit makers and dressmakers in Toronto, Ont. As compared with February, 1933, a considerable increase in the number of disputes appears, with an appreciable increase in the number of workers involved, but a reduction in time loss, strikes involving cloak and suit makers in Toronto and Montreal, copper miners at Anyox, B.C., and coal miners at River Herbert, N.S., causing considerable time loss a year ago.

Nine disputes, involving approximately 1,257 workers, were carried over from January, but one of these, involving broom factory workers in Vancouver, B.C., commencing January 27, 1934, was not reported in time for inclusion in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Twelve disputes commenced during February. Of these twenty-one disputes, thirteen terminated during the month, seven in favour of the workers involved, two in favour of the employer concerned, and compromise settlements were reached in four cases. At the end of February, therefore, there were eight disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: loggers, etc., Campbell River, B.C.; boys' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; knitting factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.; shingle weavers, Port Moody, B.C.; broom and brush factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.; coal miners, Stelarton, N.S.; shoe factory workers, Toronto,

Ont., and furniture factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; and compositors, Winnipeg, Man., March 13, 1933, one employer.

Particulars have been received recently as to a strike of millinery workers in one establishment in Toronto, referred to in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as occurring in January. The strike involved fourteen employees from January 8 to January 28, the employer agreeing to recognize an agreement between the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union and the previous proprietor.

A minor dispute involved twenty-two taxi drivers employed by one firm in Vancouver for two hours on February 4. The men were paid one-third of the receipts with a minimum of \$7.00 per week and demanded a minimum of \$10.00 per week, which was conceded.

A minor dispute involved four employees of a scrap metal and waste paper dealer at Windsor, Ont., for one day on February 6, demanding an increase in wages from 15 cents per hour to 35 cents. The employer agreed to increase the rate to 25 cents, which was accepted. The union reported that other workers in the establishment also received increases in wages but the employer stated that these were not involved in the dispute.

A minor strike involving four employees in one restaurant in Toronto for one-half day on February 17 resulted in wage increases of two dollars per week and an agreement with the Food Workers Industrial Union, similar to that summarized in LABOUR GAZETTE for February on page 194, following a strike involving several restaurants.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

LOGGERS, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—The strike of loggers and other lumber camp workers employed by one firm with 400 employees in the Campbell River district on Vancouver Island on January 27, spread during February to other parts of the island involving numbers reported as from 1,200 to 1,300 by February 22. In one camp involved on the latter date it was reported that the strike was settled within a few days on the basis of wage increases of twenty per cent. In certain other camps wage increases of ten per cent, stated to be the third such increase in the past year, were given without cessation of work. The strike was called by the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union demanding a wage scale ranging from \$3.20 per day to \$6.50 for lumber workers, shop and transportation employees, and \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day for camp workers, the latter with board, etc.; also time and one-half rates for overtime, the abolition of Sunday work except in emergencies at double time rates, recognition of camp committees, the abolition of black lists and discrimination, reinstatement of all men discharged or laid off and commissaries to be supplied at cost, including freight charges. The minimum rates previously paid in the various camps for lumber workers were from \$2.20 per day to \$2.65 per day while the top rates were from \$6 to \$6.20. The Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia interviewed the representatives of the employers and employees, and toward the end of February placed before both parties proposals for a wage scale ranging from \$2.75 per day to \$6.50 for lumber workers; no discrimination against men returning who had been employed before operations ceased; no Sunday work except for extreme emergency; no control by operators over purchasing of commissary by employees; arrangements to be made between employers and employees to settle difficulties arising. The employers agreed to these terms but the strikers' representatives insisted on compliance with their demands. At the end of the month, therefore, no settlement had been reached.

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—Coal miners in one colliery were involved in a cessation of work on January 31, demanding that the wages of certain piece workers on longwall mining should be made up to \$3.05 per day for those days when earnings were low. This was granted and arrangements were made for the adjustment of the piece rates and the working conditions. Work was resumed on February 2.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on January 23, 1934, demanding union recognition, a fifteen per cent increase in wages



and the reinstatement of a discharged worker. On February 7, work was resumed under a signed agreement with the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union providing for an increase in wages of approximately eight per cent, closed union shop, and the reinstatement of the discharged worker, also provision for a further increase in wages for the next season.

**BOYS' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—At the end of February no termination had been reported in this dispute, which commenced on November 3, 1933, to secure an increase in wages and recognition of the union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. On February 9 the employer involved pleaded guilty to breach of the Minimum Wage Act, as the result of action taken by the Minimum Wage Board on complaints of the striking employees. A fine was imposed and the firm was also ordered to turn over to the Board the difference between the wages

paid and the legal scale, the money to be distributed to workers entitled to it.

**SHIRT FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—The employees involved in this dispute, affecting one establishment, who had ceased work on January 23 demanding a fifteen per cent wage increase, resumed work of February 8, having secured a ten per cent increase in wages as a result of negotiations.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Twelve employees in one establishment ceased work on January 23 demanding an hourly rate of 40 cents instead of piece rates, and recognition of a shop committee. The employer is reported to have replaced the strikers during February and the dispute is, therefore, reported as lapsed.

**BROOM AND BRUSH FACTORY WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—As stated elsewhere in this article, information as to this dispute, which commenced on January 27, was received in the Department too late for inclusion in the

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to February, 1934.</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Loggers, etc., Campbell River, B.C. ....	1,300	20,000	Commenced Jan. 27, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; untermi- nated
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b> Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S. ....	600	600	Commenced Jan. 31, 1934; for revision of piece rates with a minimum per day; terminated Feb. 1, 1934; in favour of workers.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)—</i> Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont. ....	52	312	Commenced Jan. 22, 1934; for union recognition, increase in wages and reinstatement of worker; terminated Feb. 7, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Boys' clothing factory work- ers, Toronto, Ont. ....	128	3,000	Commencing Nov. 3, 1933; for recognition of union and increased wages; untermi- nated.
Shirt factory workers, Toronto, Ont. ....	10	60	Commenced Jan. 23, 1934; for increase in wages; terminated Feb. 7, 1934; in favour of workers.
Knitting factory workers, Win- nipeg, Man. ....	27	548	Commenced Jan. 23, 1934; against discharge of workers; untermi- nated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Shingle weavers, Port Moody, B.C. ....	20	360	Commenced Jan. 2, 1934; against lower wages; untermi- nated.
Furniture factory workers, Montreal, P.Q. ....	12	144	Commenced Jan. 23, 1934; for increase in wages and recognition of union; lapsed by Feb. 15, 1934; in favour of employer.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Broom and Brush factory workers, Vancouver, B.C. ....	8	192	Commenced Jan. 27, 1934; for increased wages and reduced hours; untermi- nated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1934\*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during February, 1934.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.....	750	750	Commenced Feb. 2, 1934; against suspension of worker; terminated Feb. 3, 1934; in favour of employer.
Coal miners (steam shovel operators, etc.) Coal Valley Alta. . .	65	130	Commenced Feb. 16, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; terminated Feb. 17, 1934; compromise.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.....	1,300	650	Commenced Feb. 28, 1934; against reduction in wages; unternminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
Boots and Shoes (Leather)— Shoefactory workers, Toronto, Ont. ....	50	500	Commenced Feb. 9, 1934; for increase in wages and union agreement; terminated Feb. 20, 1934; in favour of workers.
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	10	20	Commenced Feb. 27, 1934; for increase in wages and improved working conditions; unternminated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Winnipeg, Man. ....	60	180	Commenced Feb. 8, 1934; against discharge of workers and for recognition of union shop committee; terminated Feb. 10, 1934; in favour of workers.
Textile factory workers, (cotton), Trenton, Ont.....	23	69	Commenced Feb. 21, 1934; against piece work system and for reduction in hours; terminated Feb. 28, 1934; compromise.
Textile factory workers, (silk), Louisville, P.Q.....	800	800	Commenced Feb. 27, 1934; for increase in wages; terminated Feb. 27, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Sawmill workers, Qualicum Beach, B.C.....	50	150	Commenced Feb. 9, 1934; for increase in wages; terminated Feb. 12, 1934; compromise.
Furniture factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.....	35	450	Commenced Feb. 7, 1934; for increase in wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; terminated Feb. 21, 1934; compromise.
Furniture factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.....	160	1,760	Commenced Feb. 16, 1934; alleged violation of agreement; unternminated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Windsor, Ont.....	3	15	Alleged lockout; commencing Feb. 2, 1934; <i>re</i> partial restoration of wage decrease; terminated Feb. 7, 1934; workers reinstated.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The stoppage involved eight broom makers and sorters employed by one company in a demand for an increase in wages from \$9 per week to \$13 and a reduction in hours from 48 per week to 46. At the end of the month the dispute was reported as unternminated.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—A number of employees in one colliery ceased work on February 22 to secure the reinstatement of a

worker, suspended for occupying a company house illegally. The strikers complained of discrimination against members of their union, another organization having an agreement with the employer, and requested the intervention of the provincial government. The employer reinstated the worker when the house was vacated some days later, but operation of the mine for only one shift was lost as the mine was being worked part time.



**COAL MINERS (STEAM SHOVEL OPERATORS, ETC.), COAL VALLEY, ALTA.**—During negotiations between the employers and the International Union of Operating Engineers, representing steam shovel operators and other employees, in connection with the revision and renewal of an agreement which had expired on December 31, 1933, sixty-five steam shovel operators, dinky locomotive engineers, etc., employed in one colliery, ceased work on February 16. The union applied for conciliation by the Department of Labour and at the suggestion of the Department work was resumed on February 19 pending the results of the negotiations, and, if necessary, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Another mine in the district, not on strike, was involved in the dispute. The western representative of the Department met the parties to the dispute in conference at Coal Valley and at Edmonton and the agreement was renewed, with certain amendments. These were modifications of proposals of the employer, and provided for the recognition of seniority in the assignment of work and in filling positions of firemen and of dinky locomotive engineers, and also that all hours worked should be cumulative to the monthly guarantee.

**COAL MINERS, STELLARTON, N.S.**—Employees in the collieries of one company ceased work in the afternoon of February 28 when a reduced wage scale was to come into effect. The company had been for some time in the hands of receivers and in November the latter stated that the mines could no longer be operated unless the wage scale were reduced. As the miners refused to agree to a scale lower than in the other principal mines in the province, the mines were closed until the middle of December when the provincial government arranged for financial assistance to enable the mines to be operated without changes in wages until an investigation could be made. Representatives of the miners met with the receivers and the provincial government in Halifax on February 14 to consider the report of the investigator, but refused to agree to the reduced wage scale reported to be necessary. The receivers posted the new scale effective March 1, providing rates for men on day wages ranging from \$2.80 to \$3.83 instead of \$3.25 to \$5.10, and for reductions of twenty per cent to twenty-three per cent in piece rates. The mines had been operated for some time only two or three days per week and the receivers stated that the working time per week would be lengthened as much as possible and the wage reduction restored as soon as financial conditions permitted; also that no deductions from earnings would be made for back rent

or coal for one year and reductions in rates for rent and coal to miners would be considered. No settlement, however, was reached.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), WINNIPEG, MAN.**—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work, demanding the reinstatement of certain workers and recognition of a union shop committee, on February 8. Work was resumed on February 12, the union reporting that their demands had been conceded.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS (COTTON), TRENTON, ONT.**—Protesting against the adoption of the piece work system of wage payment in one cotton yarn factory at Trenton, Ont., members of the night shift ceased work on February 21. Work was resumed the next night, however, but on February 26 operations were again suspended, the strikers demanding a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour, a fifty hour week and the abolition of the piece work system. A number of the strikers returned to work on February 28 when the employer agreed to restore the rate of 22 cents per hour in effect prior to the walkout, the sixty hour week also being retained. A number of workers who refused to accept less than 35 cents per hour were paid off.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS (SILK), LOUISEVILLE, P.Q.**—Employees in one textile mill at Louiseville, P.Q., were involved in a twenty-four hour strike on February 27, when twenty-eight employees in the silk-washing Department demanded an increase in wages from 19 cents per hour to 25 cents, the entire staff joining in the strike. Increases ranging from twelve and one-half per cent to fifteen per cent were conceded and work was resumed on February 28.

**SAWMILL WORKERS, QUALICUM BEACH, B.C.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on February 9 demanding an increase in wages from 17½-50 cents per hour to 30-60 cents. The Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and the western representative of the Federal Department of Labour acted as mediators in the dispute with the result that work was resumed on February 13, the employer having agreed to increase wages as from March 1.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.**—Two disputes were called during February by the Furniture and Woodworkers' Industrial Union of Canada against furniture manufacturers in Kitchener. The first dispute, commencing February 7, involved some thirty-five workers and one firm in a demand for a 25-45 per cent wage increase, a forty-four hour week and recognition of the union. The employer refused to deal with the union

and the plant was picketed by the strikers, a few non-union employees remaining at work. Negotiations between the shop committee and the plant manager, however, resulted in the signing of an agreement on February 21 providing for wage increases of 10-25 per cent, the forty-four hour week and the right of the employee to join individually any union he desires, the company, however, continuing to refuse recognition to the union. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

In the second case, on February 16, one hundred employees of one firm ceased work

alleging the employer had failed to live up to the terms of the agreement signed in November, 1933. Sixty employees of a second firm associated with the first joined in the dispute. The factories attempted to operate with reduced staffs but were picketed by the strikers. Three pickets were arrested on February 20 on charges of obstructing the police and were remanded for trial on bail. The homes of employees who continued to work were damaged, it being alleged that the strikers were responsible. At the end of the month the strike had not been terminated.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1934, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in January was 32, and 9 were in effect from the previous month, making a total of 41 disputes in progress during the month, involving 8,700 workers with a time loss of 41,000 working days. Of the 32 disputes beginning in the month, 6 were over demands for increased wages, 9 over other wage questions, 2 over questions as to working hours, 6 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 4 over questions of trade union principle; and 5 were over other questions. Settlements were reached during the month in 28 disputes, of which 9 were in favour of workers, 12 in favour of employers and 7 ended in compromises; in 2 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike of coal miners near Pontefract was in progress from January 9 to January 22, over the transfer of a worker from piece work to

day work, and was settled by the reinstatement of the worker conditionally.

### France

A strike of taxi-cab drivers in Paris was in effect from February 1, to March 2, against increased taxes on gasoline and for other demands. Before the termination of the strike, certain reductions in gasoline and operating taxes were made and other concessions granted the strikers.

### Netherlands

Preliminary figures for the year 1933 give the number of disputes in existence during the year as 182, involving 850 establishments and 12,490 workers with a time loss of 500,900 working days for the year.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in December was 41 and 40 were still in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 14,706, and the time loss 441,807 working days for the month.

The strike of several thousand anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania, which began January 15, to secure recognition of their newly formed union and other demands, was mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Although no report of a definite settlement has been noted, it was reported that by the end of January, employment conditions were no longer greatly affected and early in February that the dispute was likely to be abandoned.

A stoppage of work of 35,000 workers in the dyeing and cleaning industry in New York City, which number included proprietors of small establishments began February 19, to compel certain large chain store establishments to observe the code of the industry, especially



as to prices, and also for new agreements with increased wage rates.

A strike of about 30,000 taxi drivers in New York City began February 2, over the disposition of the money collected from a special

city tax which was subsequently declared to be illegal. The strikers also demanded recognition of their new union. A compromise settlement was reached February 8, through the intervention of the Mayor of the city.

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### List of Principal Investigations since 1923

**I**NFORMATION concerning investigations under the Combines Investigation Act since this legislation was passed in 1923 was given by Honourable W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, in the House of Commons on March 7 in answer to a series of questions asked by J. R. Hurtubise, M.P. for Nipissing. The principal investigations conducted in the three periods indicated in the questions were as follows:

#### 1923-25

Distributors of fruits and vegetables in Western Canada;

Coal dealers at Winnipeg and other places in Western Canada;

Wholesale distributors of New Brunswick potatoes;

Over fifty other cases dealt with.

#### 1926-30

Bread bakeries in Montreal;

Distributors of fruits and vegetables produced in Ontario;

Wholesale and retail druggist and manufacturers (Proprietary Articles Trade Association);

Plumbing and heating contractors and others in Ontario (Amalgamated Builders' Council);

Electrical contractors in Toronto (Electrical Estimators' Association);

Over one hundred other cases dealt with.

#### 1931-33

Bread-making industry in Canada;

Motion picture industry in Canada;

Manufacturers of radio tubes and sets;

Manufacturers of fruit and meat baskets, Ontario (Canadian Basket Pool);

Canadian tobacco manufacturers and other buyers of Ontario tobacco;

Importers and distributors of British anthracite coal in Canada;

Over one hundred other cases dealt with.

In answer to the inquiry as to what fines had been imposed the following particulars were given:—

Western fruit combine case, 1926, 8 fines, \$25,000 each, \$200,000.

Amalgamated Builders' Council, 1930-31, 30 fines, ranging from \$100 to \$10,000, \$45,200.

Electrical Estimators' Association, 1932, 22 fines, ranging from \$100 to \$2,500, \$26,000.

Canadian Basket Pool, 1933, 15 fines, \$100 each, \$1,500.

Importers of British anthracite coal, 1933, 5 fines, ranging from \$5,000 to \$7,000, \$30,000.

The Winnipeg City Council, on February 13, authorized the Unemployment Committee to make arrangements for the provision for a period of three months, of medical relief on the lines of a tentative agreement with the doctors' committee. The unemployed may be attended by their own physicians, safeguards being provided as to the total cost. The resolution of the Council ordered that efforts should be continued to secure federal and provincial assistance for medical aid as part of unemployment relief.

The mayors of twenty-two municipalities in Ontario held a convention on February 15-16, at London, Ontario, the resolutions that

were adopted containing the following recommendations: Reduction of the age limit under the Dominion Old Age Pension system from 70 to 65 years; provincial legislation to permit municipalities to renovate old houses and charge the cost to the properties; appointment of commissions to bring into existence Dominion systems of unemployment insurance and minimum wages; extension by the Provincial Government of the residence clause in connection with unemployment relief, to twelve months; assumption by the Dominion Government of full responsibility for the cost of direct relief; and that the Provincial Government take responsibility for the relief of transients.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CAMPS IN CANADA

Address delivered by the Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defence, over the Canadian Radio Commission's System on March 4, 1934

I AM to speak to you tonight for a few minutes on the camps for the care of single, homeless men which have been developed by the Department of National Defence in co-operation with the Department of Labour. This task has been undertaken in consequence of the unemployment situation which existed in Canada in the Autumn of 1932 due to world-wide depression. At that date over 70,000 single homeless men in Canada were unemployed and with no prospects of employment as the resources of all governments—Dominion, provincial and municipal—were strained in providing work for married and single men with dependents. Beside lacking prospects for employment, these single homeless men lacked proper shelter, food and clothing; consequently their morale was low, their physical condition was poor, and their outlook was gloomy to say the least. Therefore, in addition to providing a measure of relief it was urgently necessary to take action to restore the health and morale of these men.

The Department of National Defence possesses a Dominion wide organization which is able, in emergency, to feed, clothe and administer to the general requirements of large numbers of men. It also has its own engineering service. It was suggested, therefore, that this organization might be utilized for the care of single homeless men in need of relief in camps where their conditions could be improved by good food, adequate clothing, comfortable accommodation, proper medical care and by useful work on undertakings to the general advantage of Canada.

The proposal to utilize the Department of National Defence for this purpose was approved by the Government, and by Order in Council dated October 8, 1932, provision was made for the care of 2,000 single homeless men in need of relief to March 31, 1933. Expansion has progressed until the last Order in Council of October, 1933, provides for the care of 35,000 of these men during the period November 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934. At February 15, the authorized establishment was 24,697 and the actual strength in the camps was 19,725.

The works selected for execution under this scheme are located in every province of the Dominion except Prince Edward Island where, to date, the problem of the single homeless man has not been serious. They

comprise development of landing fields on the Trans-Canada Airway, municipal airports, forestry operations, clearing, highway construction, restoration of walls at the historic citadels of Halifax and Quebec, etc. They are mainly of the "primitive" type, that is, they absorb a large number of unskilled labour in proportion to the amount required for skilled labour, machinery and materials of construction. In our Canadian climate, grading and similar operations are usually not possible in the winter, and owing to the necessity of providing alternative work some of our projects then include a proportion of simple types of building construction. All the works undertaken anticipate the normal programs of the Department by a number of years, and in consequence their execution does not deprive anyone of work under normal conditions which he might otherwise have had either now or in the near future. In fact the projects have afforded opportunities of employment to married skilled mechanics resident in the vicinity that they would not have had if the projects had not been instituted. At February 15, 108 projects were in active operation, 2 had been completed and 13 were closed down for the winter.

The supervisory and administrative staffs are selected, for the most part, from married men with dependants who have the necessary qualifications and are in need of relief. Military personnel are in charge of projects only in a few cases where the administrative problems are such as to require an officer who is thoroughly familiar with departmental practice in matter of supplies, clothing, equipment, etc. Technical positions on the supervisory staffs are filled, to a considerable extent, by nominees of the Engineering Institute of Canada, whose Relief Committees bring to notice deserving cases of not only members of the Institute but also members of the Provincial Professional Engineers Association, and qualified engineers in need of relief who are non-members of either body.

Relief labourers are selected in consultation with the Employment Service of Canada or with municipal authorities in localities where no offices of the Employment Service exist. This ensures that personnel selected are really eligible for care under this scheme. The scheme is wholly non-sectarian, and non-political, and apart from being single, home-



less, and in need of relief, the only qualifications for admission to a project are that the applicant must be free from communicable disease and physically fit for ordinary manual labour.

When a man is selected and medical examination indicates that he is physically suitable, he is given free transportation to a project where he is comfortably housed in buildings, hutments or tents depending on the location of the project and the season of the year. Tents are normally used for accommodation at projects where only summer work is feasible.

The food supplied is the standard army ration but this may be varied at the discretion of the official in charge, provided that the medical officers are satisfied that it is not unbalanced by this variation and provided that the cost of the standard army ration at the location concerned is not exceeded. This ration has proved ample in the hands of competent cooks, and great care is taken to ensure that only capable cooks are retained. The authorized ration is also supplemented by produce from project vegetable gardens where the soil and other conditions permit.

Relief personnel are given a free issue of such articles of clothing as they actually require for the season. The articles issued include leather boots, rubber lumbermen's boots, trousers, shirts, socks, mackinaw, cap, sweater, etc., as well as necessities such as razors, towels, kit bags, etc. When a man leaves a project he is permitted to retain essential requirements, depending on the season of the year, but is obliged to turn in all other articles issued to him.

The health of the men is given careful attention, with the result that the incidence of sickness has been very small, and the death rate, even including deaths from accidents occurring outside the projects has been only approximately 3 per thousand of camp population per year, which is less than a third of the average death rate in Canada as a whole. The services of qualified doctors are provided for all projects, and serious cases of accident or illness are treated in the nearest civil hospital. The allowances of a man are continued while he is in hospital unless his admission has been necessitated through wilful neglect on his part.

Facilities for sports, recreation, education and spiritual welfare are provided in addition to good accommodation, wholesome food, adequate clothing and proper medical care. Sports equipment has been made available through the generosity of private individuals and organizations who have also supplied reading material, indoor games, gramophones

and radios. Any person having any spare equipment of this nature is cordially invited to send it to the nearest Military District Headquarters, from which it will be sent to the camps most in need of assistance of this nature. Instruction in elementary educational subjects is given by representatives of the Frontier College who work as labourers on the project during the day and hold classes in the evenings for those who desire to attend; vocational classes are held where the location of the project in proximity to Departmental workshops permits. The spiritual welfare of the men is provided for by permitting them to attend near-by churches or by arrangements for clergymen of various denominations to visit the camps and conduct services.

A free issue of smoking tobacco is made to each smoker.

In addition to transportation, accommodation, food, tobacco, clothing and medical care in kind, the relief labourers receive 20 cents per day for each day, or part of a day, actually worked.

No military discipline or drill is permitted, and no powers of compulsion or punishment have been taken by the Department of National Defence in respect of relief personnel. The rules prescribed are no more than will be found in any well conducted lumber or construction camp. The entire scheme is on a voluntary basis, and no man is forced either to join a project or remain if he wishes to leave. If he refuses to obey the simple rules laid down he is required to leave, but he is not subjected to any punishment unless his actions require his arrest and conviction in the ordinary process of law.

No tradesman among the relief personnel is forced to work at his trade, and if he prefers doing unskilled labourers' work he is allowed to do so. He is, however, encouraged to work at his trade as opportunities offer with a view to retaining his trade efficiency, and it is of interest to note that many prefer to work at their trades for this reason. Young men who have never had the opportunity of learning a trade are encouraged to work as tradesmen's helpers as opportunities occur in order that they may learn the rudiments of a trade and so be able to qualify for something more than jobs as "unskilled labourers" when they return to normal employment.

Men are encouraged to return to normal employment and if they secure jobs they are given free transportation for distances up to those of their incoming journeys in order to accept them. It is gratifying to note that there has been a steady flow from projects back to industry, and this will increase as

industry revives. Further, men are given leave to engage in seasonal employment, such as harvesting, and are taken back on the projects at the termination if they so desire.

I would particularly like to emphasize that the purpose of our work is to afford a measure of relief to single homeless unemployed men until they can be absorbed in industry. I do not claim that we have any final solution of our unemployment problem, neither do I say that the measures which have been developed can be applied to single or married men with dependants from whom they would be separated if accommodated in camps. I maintain, however, that single homeless men who are provided with good accommodation, wholesome and sufficient food, adequate clothing, proper medical care and hospital treatment, tobacco, educational and recreational facilities, opportunities to learn a trade, and a net cash allowance of about \$5 per month, in return for their work, are probably better off from a purely material point of view than many married men on direct relief in these times of depression.

At this point I would like to record our appreciation for the help and assistance which

has been freely given by many of our great Canadian religious, educational and charitable organizations, and to the multitude of private citizens who have helped us through the provision of radios, books, games and similar articles which would not otherwise have been made available.

The officers of the Department have thrown themselves whole-heartedly into the novel task which has been allotted to them; they take much satisfaction from the evident improvement in the health and spirits of the many thousands of men who have been temporarily entrusted to their care.

In conclusion it is satisfactory to record that there has been a steady flow of men from the camps back to industry, and it is confidently hoped that with the developing opportunities for regular employment this will continue and increase. The purpose has been to ensure that the efficiency—mental, physical and at their trades—of the men entrusted to the Department's care is improved, so that they may be returned to the economic life of the country well able to resume their usual work.

## **“ESSENTIALS OF A RELIEF PROGRAM FOR CANADA”**

### **Some Suggestions Offered by the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare**

THE Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare recently published a statement, prepared by its Board of Governors, in which the “essentials of a relief program for Canada” are discussed, immediate action being recommended along three main lines: (1) the constructive re-organization of direct relief; (2) a co-ordinated plan of relief work; and (3) the initiation of an actuarially sound system of unemployment insurance. Accurate information as to the extent and incidence of destitution, and a definite plan—federal, provincial and municipal—for co-ordinating the whole relief problem, are considered as the prime needs of the situation today. The relief plan should include “measures of social insurance or assistance admittedly necessary in an industrialized civilization.”

*Unemployment Insurance.*—On the subject of unemployment insurance the statement says: “There would appear to be general agreement in Canada as to the desirability of some system of unemployment insurance on some contributory basis, but the more closely such a project is examined the more obvious it becomes that such a measure relieves but part of the economic and social dependency

that threatens the wageworker in modern civilization. There is now no serious questioning of the contention that any system of unemployment insurance projected for Canada should be actuarially sound and based on the contributory principle... Even in the best of times no such system of contributory assurance would provide full social protection for the casually employed—always and even at the present one of the heaviest items in our unemployment relief load. The decasualization of unskilled labour must depend on better organization of the employment market and so of the employment services. No actuarially sound system could possibly provide for the continuous burden of various forms of relief and social aid required in our present community life for the prevention and relief of dependency arising from various causes other than unemployment, and yet against which the security of the wage-working population requires protection. While it is possible to evolve an actuarially sound system to provide against ordinary unemployment and even to extend this to seasonal and a measure of cyclical unemployment of limited duration, it is highly doubtful whether any insurance sys-



tem could provide against the extreme and almost catastrophic contraction of employment of 1932 and 1933 arising from severe economic derangement of credit and finance. Unless a well-articulated system of relief administration works side by side with any unemployment insurance scheme, the danger of loading the latter with all sorts of charges which are really relief burdens, such as extended payments, extra grants, etc., becomes a very grave one and apt to undermine the actuarial basis of any sound insurance system."

Unemployment, therefore, in the opinion of the Council, must be supplemented by local relief services, health insurance, and provision against various types of dependency; and the functions of public and private services must be co-ordinated. Provision should also be made to organize and co-ordinate federal, provincial and municipal reserve funds to meet economic emergencies.

*An Unemployment Average.*—For the provision of accurate information the Council recommends that "action should be initiated at the earliest possible date to ascertain the incidence of unemployment in Canada which could be regarded as a fair average unemployment and the extent to which its costs could be met by each province, within provincial and municipal resources, on such basis as these respective authorities within each respective province might decide. Whenever and as long as unemployment conditions extended beyond these average conditions a condition of emergency need would be accepted as prevailing and as calling for treatment outside the limits even of extended unemployment insurance benefits and involving participation of special payments from public funds set aside specifically for exceptional unemployment conditions.

*Classification of Services.*—The Council proposes that the governments concerned should perfect a system for the registration of employment and unemployment, additional Employment Offices being created as required. Relief statistics should show the types of persons in receipt of relief, according to their chances of re-employment. Direct unemployment relief should be continued until the employment condition regarded as normal has been reached. The Council recommends, however, that "Dominion participation in these direct relief costs in future should be made subject to provincial and municipal establishment, within each province, of a definite system of relief organization and administration, the details of which should be submitted to the federal authority by each province and on the basis of which the federal

power should then decide whether or not it will participate in the plan, the Dominion Relief Act to be so re-cast in the present session of Parliament as to provide for federal contributory aid being made on such a conditional basis. This should involve a much more definite system of supervision and co-ordination of relief methods and the inclusion in the relief services of some of the best qualified and ablest people obtainable with a background and knowledge of social work. Such a development would bring about real economies, as the supplementing of the business administration of relief by a definitely socialized approach as well must come if relief lists are to be ultimately cleared by the readjustment of many families to positions of self-support."

*Return to the Land.*—Apart, however, from the organization of systems of relief, certain fundamental problems in social readjustment must be studied and solved: "Relief of itself over a long period of time carries", it is shown, "a vitiating influence which demands stimulation of any type of effort that will call into play individual initiative and independence. Any such channels of possible development must be explored. The Canadian picture presents certain special aspects in this regard. The rapid urbanization of population which has taken place in the last quarter century offers peculiar problems in the heavy preponderance of relief loads in the urban centres, particularly in the older centres of the country.

"Much of this drift of population developed following upon heavy construction works of a capital investment nature, and the secondary stimulation of industrial and manufacturing activity related thereto. Undoubtedly also, since 1920-30 there has been a heavy influx of rural dwellers to urban centres attracted by the relief scales and provisions offered there. It would therefore seem certain that even with substantial adjustments in industrial and agricultural management a definite percentage of our industrial population cannot be absorbed again within any reasonable time into ordinary industrial employment, or in related secondary services of urban occupation. Yet many of these unemployed urban dwellers, for whom no early return to industrial employment can be anticipated, until recent years were engaged in agriculture. Therefore, as part of the immediately possible measures of relieving the present relief and unemployment situation, the desirability of a better equilibrium between urban and rural population in Canada would seem to demand careful attention. A well developed relief plan should therefore include provisions

for seeking out among the unemployed those who are suited to life on the land and for assisting them in rehabilitating themselves in agricultural re-establishment. This would have the result of diminishing the number of those receiving direct relief within the urban centres, many of whom have little hope of reasonably early re-employment, and of putting them in a position to provide themselves in the

future with the essentials of food, fuel and clothing. A well constructed plan of so stimulating the individual's self-reliance and independence through a carefully organized return to the land of people capable and willing to cultivate it, would appear to be a necessary item in a comprehensive Canadian relief program today."

## DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

### Report for the Fiscal Period Ending March 31, 1933

THE annual report of the Department of Pensions and National Health reviews the various administrative activities of the department during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933. The report is divided into six sections, as follows: the Pensions Division, which deals with pensions of ex-service men; the War Veterans' Allowance Committee; the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada; the Pension Tribunal; the Pension Appeal Court; and the National Health Division, which is concerned with matters affecting public health, child welfare, etc.

According to the information contained in the report of the Pensions Division the number of pensioners in hospitals on March 31, 1933, was 2,533, as compared with 2,626 in the previous year. The total number of war pensioners at the close of the year was 77,967, of whom 66,336 resided in Canada.

*Pensioners' Employment and Relief.*—The duty of securing employment for handicapped veterans is chiefly performed by two organizations—the Employment Service of Canada and the Montreal Rehabilitation Committee. A summary of the statistics indicated that the total placements during the fiscal year 1932-33 were 6,565, as compared with 7,451 in the previous year. During 1932-33, applications for assistance in obtaining employment numbered 16,623 as compared with 19,067 in 1931-32.

The expenditure on relief during 1932-33 was \$1,978,284.64, as compared with \$2,082,052.10 in the year previous. The number of men who obtained relief was 14,368, as compared with 12,303, in 1931-32. This relief was issued 103,714 times, or an average of 13.85 times per man.

Vetcraft industries operated by the department at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, with a factory under the Red Cross Society at Halifax, continued to give sheltered employment. These shops manufacture juvenile furniture and toys, unfinished furniture

lines, porcelain table tops, poppy and wreath emblems. During the year, 31 men were admitted and 76 discharged, leaving 143 employed in these shops at March 31, 1933. There was one man undergoing vocational training on March 31, 1933, while under "industrial problem cases" none were receiving probational training, ten being struck off strength during the year.

The report of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, which functions under legislation to relieve from necessity aged or totally incapacitated war veterans, indicate that the number of new applications dealt with was 2,746, and the number of cases reviewed was 5,312. The duty of the Veterans' Bureau, established under amendments to the Pensions' Act, is to represent the applicant for pension in the prosecution of his claim before the judicial bodies. Applications dealt with during the year numbered 22,146, leaving 14,853 outstanding at the close of the year.

*Pensioners' Workmen's Compensation.*—Under Order in Council of 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1928, page 1333) the Dominion Government assumes workmen's compensation liability for pensioners of 25 per cent disability rating or upwards who are suffering injury or disease as a result of an industrial accident. During the fiscal year under review the number of claims was 179, being 21 less than the previous year. No serious accident was reported during the year, so that the actual expenditure showed a marked decrease. It amounted to \$17,461, as against \$49,878 in 1931-32, and \$45,142 in 1930-31.

*Returned Soldiers' Insurance.*—The number of applications received for Returned Soldiers' Insurance was 1,642 as compared with 1,463 during the previous fiscal year. Policies in force at the end of the year numbered 27,536—a decrease of 890—and the amount of insurance carried was \$60,299,358.

*National Health Division.*—Under the Food and Drugs Act, designed for the protection of



the purchasing consumer, the Department, as in other years, carried on its strict inspection and examination of food and drug products imported into Canada. Statistics in the report indicate the extensive supervision exercised in this respect. The prosecutions also show the close check-up conducted. During the year there were 48 convictions, and in 28 other cases, all first offences, settlement was made out of court by the payment of the minimum penalty and costs. Similarly, the Narcotic Drug Division continued its vigilance in the curbing of illegal traffic in drugs. It is the considered opinion of the department that narcotic addiction in Canada is not on the increase. Of the 340 convictions obtained, 164 were federal prosecutions and 175 initiated by provincial and municipal police forces.

Other phases of activity included under the health section were those dealing with public health engineering, public water supplies, particularly in transportation systems on airways, rail and water; and the quarantine and immigration medical health service.

### The Dominion Government and National Health

A motion was made in the House of Commons on February 12 by Mr. H. E. Spencer (Battle River) to refer to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations the question whether the Government should adopt a definite health policy which could be carried out in co-operation with the provincial governments. Mr. Spencer recalled that the House in 1930, and later in 1931, had accepted a resolution asking the government to consider "the advisability of making grants to the provinces equal to one-third of the cost of establishing, and to cover permanently, such full-time health units as may be organized;" but that action on that resolution had been delayed by the financial crisis. "A medical service," he continued, "should provide scientific diagnosis and treatment if needed; it should provide adequate pay for doctors and nurses; it should encourage health education, and it should correlate the work of all health agencies." Mr. Spencer suggested in conclusion that public health should be put on a business basis; that the federal and provincial governments should increase expenditures for health; that the medical profession be asked to co-operate, and that the public should be educated in health matters.

The Hon. Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pensions and National Health, speaking on the motion, pointed out that the Dominion Government was already active in supplementing the work of the provincial governments in re-

*Marine Hospital Service.*—Also under jurisdiction of the department is the Marine Hospitals Service administered in conformity with the Canada Shipping Act. By the collection of dues at the rate of two cents per ton of registered tonnage from every vessel (with certain exceptions) medical aid and surgical attendance are provided to sick and injured mariners on vessels that call at Canadian ports. During the year, sick mariners' dues were collected from 2,650 vessels and the number of seamen on these vessels, eligible for treatment was 78,262. Hospital care, out-patient treatment or other medical services were furnished to 5,715. Three thousand four hundred and twenty-four of these were admitted to the various hospitals, 1,383 as out-patients and 2,041 as ward patients. The number of out-patient hospital treatments was 2,688 and the number of hospital days was 42,407. The number of treatments furnished by the doctors paid by the department aggregated 10,663.

gard to public health. He mentioned first the Dominion Council of Health: "This organization," he said, "meets in Ottawa twice yearly under arrangements made by the federal government. It is composed of fifteen members, and includes a health officer from each province, representatives of agriculture and women's organizations, as well as a specialist in public health. I direct the attention of the hon. member who moved this resolution to the existence of this organization. It represents an attempt on the part of the government to nationalize in a manner the care of the sick and to improve sanitation. It brings together representatives from all the provinces and I think provides an example of co-operation."

After an appreciative reference to the movement for health units in Quebec and the western provinces, the minister proceeded to outline the work of the Department of National Health in reference to drugs, proprietary and patent medicines and foods: "The Department which I have the honour of administering guards against exaggerated and false claims in regard to drugs that are on sale to the public. That comes under the federal Department of Health. . . . Proprietary and patent medicines and other medicines of that character must fulfil certain requirements. They must state on their labels the constituent or potent drugs which enter into their composition. It ensures that they do not exceed the proper dosage. It also prevents undue claims

being made to the public. It protects the public who are so prone to depend on something that holds out to them great hope—cures for tuberculosis, cures for cancer, and so forth. All that work is being quietly but effectively done under the federal Department of Health to safeguard the people of Canada." . . . "All radio broadcasting on the question of health and on cures and drugs must first be submitted to the Department of Health to be passed upon before it is broadcast. That has been found to be practical and successful. It is the means of preventing exaggerated advertisements being broadcast over the radio." The Federal government moreover actively supported organizations to combat tuberculosis, venereal and other diseases.

"In reference to child welfare, the Department of Health keeps in close touch with the Child Welfare Association. One of its aims is to further the care of maternity cases, of mothers, infants and children, and this co-operation has advanced in the last year so that there is now a special connection between the Department of National Health and the Child Welfare Organization."

The Minister, in conclusion, intimated that the government could not accept the motion as it would ask the committee to form a definite health policy for the government.

Other speakers on the resolution included Mr. E. F. Willis (Souris) and Mr. Humphrey Mitchell (East Hamilton).

### Investigation into Whitley Councils in Great Britain

The National Industrial Alliance (Great Britain) recently published a report received from a sub-committee appointed to examine the causes which hamper the growth of Whitley Councils and to recommend what steps the Alliance should take to remove those causes, to strengthen existing Councils and to help to set up new Councils. The hampering causes were found by the committee to lie (1) in the absence of legislation enabling a Joint Industrial Council to obtain power to make any of its decisions binding on the whole of the industry concerned, when so desired; (2) in the apparent lack of interest in the industrial council movement on the part of the Government, and, in particular, of the Ministry most directly concerned; (3) in the lack of organization on the part of employers, or workers, or both; (4) in the existence in certain large industries, as engineering and railways, of conciliation machinery different from that of Joint Industrial Councils; (5) in the self-imposed limitation of questions for decision, or even discussion; (6) in the absence of any arrangement for regular or frequent meetings of the Council.

The following conclusions were reached by the investigators:

1. The Whitley conception for the organization of industry is most valuable and should be strongly supported. It has been copied in Spain, the Netherlands and elsewhere.

2. The Councils which have been formed have done valuable service, not only to the industries concerned, but to the nation as a whole; they have brought a spirit of goodwill and a desire for co-operation on the part of both employers and workpeople.

3. In some notable cases the existence of a Whitley Council has led to freedom from strike or lockout for periods lasting over many years. Disputes have arisen, but the Joint Industrial

Council has settled them to the satisfaction and credit of both sides.

4. The benefits have not been confined to the settlement of wages questions and the like, but numerous other problems touching the welfare of the workpeople and of the industry itself have been discussed and settled. Two councils have organized successfully pension schemes for all employees in their respective industries.

5. The setting up of District Councils is infrequent at present and does not seem to be necessary in all cases. The complete machinery is probably not suited to every industry, and needs to be adapted.

6. There is no evidence to show that lack of District Councils and Works Committees, or the absence of representatives of salaried workers has actually hampered the growth of Whitley Councils.

The committee recommends the Alliance to accept the principle that Joint Industrial Councils should have statutory powers so that agreements made by them be legally binding on the trade or industry concerned, and to urge the government and the Ministry of Labour to enact legislation on these lines. Pending the passage of such legislation, the rates fixed by a Joint Industrial Council should be recognized as the "fair wages" for that industry; the Ministry of Labour should ascertain the views of the Joint Industrial Councils on matters of industrial importance as at present it ascertains those of the principal employers' and trade union organizations; the Ministry should actively encourage the establishment of Councils where they do not exist; provision should be made in the constitution of every Council for the settlement of disputes; and Councils should deal not only with wages and labour conditions, but with all questions affecting the industry.



## PROPOSED ENFORCEMENT OF LABOUR UNION AGREEMENTS

### Bill Introduced in Quebec Legislature by Provincial Minister of Labour

A PROPOSED Act respecting the extension of collective labour agreements was introduced in the Legislature of the province of Quebec by the Hon. C. J. Arcand, provincial Minister of Labour, receiving its first reading on January 30 and its second reading on February 8.

The bill, as introduced, was as follows:—

1. This act may be cited as the *Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act*.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order that a collective labour agreement made between an association of employees and one or more employers or an association of employers shall also bind all the employees and employers in the same trade or industry; provided that such employees and employers carry on their activities within the territorial jurisdiction which he determines.

Whenever an order is made under the preceding paragraph, the only provisions of the collective labour agreement which thus become obligatory upon the classes of employees and employers concerned, are those respecting rates of wages, the duration of work and the regulating of apprenticeship.

Such order shall remain in force during the same period of time as the collective agreement.

3. Any association of employees or employers, whether a party or not to a collective labour agreement, may request the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to pass an Order in Council under the preceding section.

Such request shall be made by a petition addressed to the Minister of Labour.

When such petition is presented by one of the parties to the collective labour agreement, it must be accompanied by a duly certified copy of such agreement.

When the petition is presented by an association of employees or employers which is not a party to the agreement, the Minister may exact from one of the parties to such agreement a certified copy thereof.

Every association of employees and of employers and every officer or member of such association must comply with such demand of the Minister and furnish the document required.

4. Upon receipt of a petition, the Minister of Labour shall cause notice thereof to be given in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and, during the thirty days from the publishing of such notice, he shall receive the objections to the request contained in the petition.

At the expiration of such delay, the Minister, if he deems that the provisions of the collective labour agreement which is the object of such petition have acquired sufficient importance and meaning for the establishing of conditions of labour in a trade or industry in the region for which the agreement was entered into, may recommend the approval of the petition to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Order in Council establishing such approval shall come into force from and after its publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

5. The provisions of a collective labour agreement made obligatory under this act shall, in

the region fixed, govern all the individual labour contracts in connection with the trade or industry contemplated by the agreement.

However, when they are to the advantage of the employed, the provisions of an individual labour contract shall have effect although they may be derogatory to those of a collective labour agreement which has been the object of an Order in Council under section 2.

6. The parties to a collective labour agreement made obligatory under this act must form a joint committee charged with supervising the carrying out of such agreement.

Such joint committee must create a board of examiners charged with determining the technical qualifications of workmen and apprentices who benefit from the extension of the collective labour agreement.

Subject to the approval of the Minister of Labour, the joint committee and the board of examiners may adopt by-laws for their internal government and for exercising the powers conferred upon them by this section.

7. Only the workmen and apprentices to whom such board of examiners shall have awarded a certificate of competency shall be entitled to exercise the civil claims which may appertain to them under a collective labour agreement made obligatory under this act.

8. The board of examiners provided for by section 6 shall be entitled to charge, as a fee, five dollars for the examination of a workman and one dollar for that of an apprentice.

The fees so collected shall be employed in defraying the expenses of the said board.

9. The members of a professional syndicate shall be exempted from the examination contemplated by section 6, if such syndicate has its members undergo such an examination or if the union or federation of which the syndicate forms part requires such an examination from those over whom it has jurisdiction.

10. Subject to the provisions of sections 7 and 9, any professional syndicate incorporated under the Professional Syndicates' Act (Revised Statutes, 1925, chapter 255), or any union or federation of professional syndicates organized under the same act, may exercise all actions arising, in favour of each of its members, from a collective labour agreement made obligatory under this act, without having to establish the assignment of the claim of the person concerned, provided that the latter has been advised and has not expressed his opposition thereto. The person concerned may intervene at any time in the suit taken by the syndicate, union or federation.

Whenever, under the preceding paragraph, an action has been brought by a professional syndicate, union or federation of professional syndicates, any other syndicate, union or federation organized under the said Professional Syndicates' Act, the members of which are bound by the collective labour agreement made obligatory, may intervene in the suit taken, on account of the collective interest entailed in the decision of the litigation.

11. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

### Minister's Explanation

Hon. Mr. Arcand, explaining the bill in the Legislature, said that its object was to oblige all employers in the same region to observe the same conditions of labour, as agreed upon by collective contracts freely entered into by one or more labour organizations and an association of employers. Economic conditions, he said, had obliged employers to reduce the costs of production, their economies taking the form mainly of wage reductions—a measure which had a social as well as an economic aspect. Since he became Minister of Labour, Mr. Arcand said, he had received very many complaints as to the wages paid in most industries in the province. The government was faced with three choices: first, to do

nothing, which would be ignoring its responsibility for public order; second, to bring in a minimum wage law; this he considered “would mean a false direction to our social policy”: it would mean that the minimum would become the maximum, would introduce politics with economic questions, and would destroy labour unions by removing from them one of the chief reasons for their existence—moreover a general minimum wage law could not be enforced. What was required, he concluded, was to develop the sense of social responsibility amongst the employers and amongst the workmen, and this could only be done through employers' organizations and workmen's organizations coming together. It was for this reason that the Government had decided upon the present bill.

## SUPERVISION OF LUMBER CAMPS IN QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND NEW BRUNSWICK

DISCUSSIONS were held early in February between the Hon. Honoré Mercier and the Hon. William Finlayson, Ministers of Lands and Forests for Quebec and Ontario respectively, with a view to securing uniform labour conditions in the lumbering industry in the two provinces, thereby ending the unrest that has been evident in the lumber camps during the past two years. Following these conferences a bill was introduced in the Quebec Legislature, receiving its first reading on February 7, under the title “An Act respecting the Commission for the Supervision and Control of Forest Operations.” The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, provincial premier, referring to the bill said:—

“Mr. Finlayson had conferences with Mr. Mercier and myself, and we have agreed that as far as possible a uniform rate of wages in the two provinces should be drawn up. We consider two members will be enough for the commission. In Ontario they are going to name one man and the two commissions will endeavour to work hand in hand.”

In Ontario, the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature on January 31, as noted on page 99 of the last issue, contained the following paragraph: “Living conditions of men engaged in lumbering operations and boarding in camps in the North Country are such as to call for official investigation and supervision from time to time. It is hoped that proper guidance will serve to prevent the recurrence of disputes and strikes, and avoid the loss and inconvenience entailed upon all concerned.” Speaking of the conditions which would be

dealt with by the new legislation, Mr. Finlayson pointed out that in the old lumbering days little trouble was experienced because of the fact that the operators controlled practically everything about the camps, whereas companies now let bush work to jobbers who employ men on a piece-work basis and charge them for their board. As a result of the conflict of jurisdiction, he said, considerable dissatisfaction, resulting in strikes in many instances, has been evidenced.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature, on February 8, announced that the government would introduce “An Act to aid the settlement of disputes between employers and employees in the lumber industry.”

### Quebec Forest Operations Commissions Act

Some of the provisions of the Bill respecting the Commission for the Supervision and Control of Forest Operations, as it was introduced in the Legislature, are given below:—

“1. This Act may be cited as the *Quebec Forest Operations Commission Act*.

“2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires: (1) The word ‘Commission’ designates the Quebec Forest Operations Commission established under this Act; (2) The words ‘timber-limit holder’ mean and include every person, corporation, firm or association of persons holding a licence to cut timber issued under the Lands and Forests Act (Chap. 44), or any previous Act to the same effect, and they include the foreman employed by a timber-limit holder within the above meaning; (3) The word



'employees' means and includes any person who is in any manner whatsoever ordinarily employed to carry out forest operations within the meaning of this Act; (4) The word 'contractor' means and includes any person, corporation, firm or association of persons undertaking forest operations for a timber-limit holder; and it includes any person, corporation, firm or association of persons contracting with such contractor to carry out, in whole or in part, the forest operations which such contractor undertook to carry out; (5) The words 'forest operations' mean and include the cutting of timber on public lands under a licence to cut timber, the removal of such wood from the forest, its floating or rafting and its descent by way of rivers or water-courses, or any one whatsoever of such operations.

"3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a commission called the 'Quebec Forest Operations Commission,' consisting of two members, one of whom to be designated as president. The members of such Commission shall be appointed during pleasure and their remuneration shall be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(Sections 4-12 describe the constitution and duties of the commission.)

"13. Every timber-limit holder or contractor must, before starting forest operations, submit to the Commission all the details contemplated in section 14 respecting the forest operations he wishes to undertake.

"14. The details of the forest operations contemplated by section 13 are such as concern: (1) The wages or salaries of employees, the method used in calculating such wages or salaries, the hours and duration of work and the mode of payment of such wages or salaries; (2) The quantity and quality of the food to be supplied to employees, whether such food be supplied as part of the wages or salaries of the employees or be paid for by the latter, or whether it be deducted from their wages or salaries; (3) The price to be charged for meals, living comforts, clothing, footwear, supplies, tools, tobacco and other articles to be furnished or offered for sale to the employees; (4) The amount to be deducted from the wages or salaries of employees for medical and dental attendance, postage, transportation or other services of any kind whatsoever; (5) The charges, fines, penalties or other deductions to be taken from the wages or salaries of the employees; (6) The nature, dimensions and sanitary conditions of the camps, rooms, tents, cabins, houses or other places to be furnished as a habitation or place of work for the employees, and of the storerooms, kitchens and eating rooms

or other places employed in the preparation, storing and distributing of the food; (7) The details of every contract, sub-contract, arrangement or agreement, in writing or otherwise, effecting the hiring of employees for forest operations; (8) The conditions in which the employees will have to work and the methods to be employed in the forest operations; (9) All other information respecting the forest operations which the Commission may ask for.

"15. The Commission may of its own initiative and must, if thereunto requested by the Minister of Lands and Forests, make investigation into the forest operations carried on by a timber-limit holder or by a contractor. Such investigation shall bear on all the matters contemplated in section 14 and on all matters connected with or incidental to forest operations.

"16. The Commission may authorize one of its members or any other person whom it may designate, to hold any investigation which the Commission is authorized to make under section 15. For the purpose of such investigation, the Commission, a member of the Commission, or any other person thereunto authorized, shall possess and exercise all the powers conferred upon a commissioner appointed under the Public Inquiry Commission Act (Chap. 8).

"24. Every employee who receives lower wages or salary than those contemplated in the details respecting forest operations, submitted under section 13, shall be entitled to claim the difference before any court of competent jurisdiction."

The City Council of Toronto presented two petitions to the Ontario Legislature, on February 21, the first asking for the enactment of a minimum wage law applicable to male employees, and the second requesting the provincial government to join in a movement toward the establishment of a Civil Re-establishment Commission for the purpose of preparing unemployed citizens for a return to employment.

The Minimum Wage Board under the Minimum Wage for Women Act of Nova Scotia has been reconstituted to consist of the following members: Mr. George A. Redmond, of Halifax, chairman; Mrs. Marion Murphy, of Sydney; Miss Alice Hatfield, of Yarmouth; Mr. William H. Ross, of New Glasgow; and Mr. George A. Smith, of Halifax. The two last-named members will serve for a period of three years, and the others for two years from the date of their appointment.

## ALBERTA COAL MINERS' WAGES SECURITY ACT

**T**HE following information was supplied by the government in the Alberta Legislature on February 20, in regard to the administration of the Coal Miners' Wages Security Act since its enactment (This act was passed in 1928, its provisions being outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1928, page 582).

Twenty-nine mines have defaulted in payment of wages since the enactment of the Act.

A total of \$29,731.56 was secured in the payment of wages from bonds and other security, due to the operation of the Act.

The sum of \$2,400 in wages was lost through there being no bonds or other securities available to insure payment of these wages. This does not include wages of defaulting mines who had exemption certificates from the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

Two mines which had exemption certificates from the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, have defaulted. The amount of wages in these cases has not been determined.

The Coal Miners' Wages Security Act provides that every mine owner shall, on the fifteenth day of May in each year, deliver to the minister a statement of the total amount of wages paid during the preceding twelve months. If and when required by the minister to do so a mine owner must also deliver to him a statement showing the assets of the mine owner and his liabilities, and setting out

in detail all mortgages or charges against his assets as at the last day of the month preceding that in which the statement is delivered. On or before the first day of June in each year every mine owner must furnish a bond or other security to the satisfaction of the Minister in an amount equal to the largest amount paid by him for wages in one month during the previous twelve months, to secure the due payment of all wages payable by him during the then current period of twelve months. In lieu of a bond the minister may accept a deposit of a sum in cash which is to be invested and held by him as security for the due payment of wages. A fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 and costs is provided for a mine owner who makes default in delivering the required statement, and, in default of payment of the fine, a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months. A fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,500 and costs is provided for failure to furnish the required bond and continuing to operate his mine with hired employees after such default. In default of payment of the fine a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months may be imposed. A mine owner may, upon ten days' notice to the Minister, apply to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for a certificate of exemption, which the Board is empowered to grant on being satisfied that the mine owner has sufficient resources to insure the due payment of wages to all coal miners in his employ.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

### Provision for Pneumoconiosis and Grinders' Phthisis

**B**Y a proclamation published in the *Ontario Gazette*, February 24, subsection 3 of section 4 of the Act of 1933, amending the Workmen's Compensation Act (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, 1933, page 598) was declared to be in force as from March 1, 1934. In the original act, section 113 contains the provisions made in regard to industrial diseases. The legislation of last year replaced the earlier sections dealing with silicosis by new provisions defining silicosis and tuberculosis. Workmen disabled from silicosis where no tuberculosis is present were to be compensated on the same basis as workmen suffering from other industrial diseases. Where silicosis is complicated by tuberculosis, however, the basis for total disability was fixed at 50 per cent of average earnings. A workman ceasing to be employed in an industry in which he was exposed to silica dust must, under the amending Act, establish his claim within two

years after leaving such employment or six months after the passing of the Act, whichever period is longer, after which time the claim is barred. The Board may, however, allow any case due to uncomplicated silicosis which it considers should in justice be allowed. The time limit for disposing of outstanding claims was fixed at two years from the date of filing claim or six months after the passing of the Act, whichever is the longer period.

The subsection added to the Act in 1933, and now proclaimed as being effective as from March 1, 1934, reads as follows:—

(3) The said section 113 is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

(12) The provisions of this section relating to silicosis shall apply also to pneumoconiosis and stone worker's or grinder's phthisis contracted during the course of employment in any of the processes in which pneumoconiosis and stone worker's or grinder's phthisis is compensable as set forth in Schedule 3.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE *Saskatchewan Gazette*, February 15, 1934, contains the text of Regulation 55 of the Workmen's Compensation Board, issued under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930, chapter 252). The new regulation amends certain of the regulations issued in March, 1930, which were reprinted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 392.

### REGULATION 55

Regulation five is amended by substituting "2%" for "5%" wherever the term "5%" appears in the said regulation, and is further amended by substituting the word "two" for the word "five" where the word "five" occurs in the second last line of the said regulation.

Regulation six is amended by substituting the words and figures "two (\$2.00) dollars" for the words and figures "five (\$5.00) dollars" where they occur in the second last line of regulation six.

Regulations eight, nine and ten are amended by substituting "2%" for "5%" wherever it occurs in the said regulations.

The references above to "lines" refer to the regulations as they appear in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*.

The effect of the new regulation is as follows:—

In Regulation 5, the additional assessment imposed on employers failing to make returns giving an estimate of payrolls, is reduced from 5 per cent to 2 per cent of the ordinary as-

essment. The minimum additional assessment in such cases is reduced from \$500 to \$200.

In Regulation 6, for an employer's failure to transmit to the Board a statement of his estimated payroll for the current year, or for furnishing a false statement, was subject to a minimum payment of \$5 in addition to interest charges. This minimum payment is now reduced to \$2.

In Regulation 8 a similar reduction from 5 per cent to 2 per cent is made in the amount of the penalty for failure to pay within one month after notice thereof.

In Regulation 9, dealing with cases in which the adjustment of assessments shows that the actual payroll the preceding year was more than double the estimated payroll, the rate of interest to be charged for the past year is reduced by the new order from 5 per cent to 2 per cent of the difference between the true assessment and that charged on the estimated payroll.

In Regulation 10, making provision for cases in which payrolls were underestimated, the Board will, under the new order, make an allowance of 2 per cent (instead of 5 per cent) on the difference between the assessment actually charged, and that which should have been charged on the actual payroll.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC

THE Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission adopted recently Regulation 11, which was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor and published in the *Quebec Gazette*, February 24. The new regulation amends Regulation 2 by omitting the occupation described as "the removal of garbage, street cleaning, or the removal of snow and ice" from the list of industries that are excluded from the operation of the Act when less than six workmen are generally employed therein. It also amends Regulation No. 6 by adding the "removal of garbage, street cleaning, or the removal of snow or ice," to the list of industries that are subject to the Act only when they employ four or more workmen.

### Commission Retains Right to Choose Physicians

The Quebec Legislature, on February 14, rejected a bill to repeal the amendment made last year to the Workmen's Compensation Act taking away an injured workman's privilege of choosing his own doctor. The Hon.

C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, in opposing the bill, pointed out that the matter of selection of the doctor was largely one of administration, and that there were a number of considerations to be taken into effect. The information he had obtained from the Compensation Commission showed that, due to the change of last year, a saving of \$10,000 had been made in expenses for medical treatment, and furthermore the commission had been able to make special arrangements for expert treatment in Montreal by employing salaried doctors. He pointed out that the commission had issued a circular to all concerned pointing out that the workman must have a doctor of his own language, and the law also provided that where possible he was to be consulted as to the doctor.

### Minimum Indemnity Unchanged

The Quebec Legislature, on February 7, rejected a bill to restore the former rate of \$12.50, instead of the present rate of \$10, as the weekly minimum indemnity that may be

paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 695). The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, provincial premier, said it was imperative that the Workmen's Compensation Commission should be self-supporting, and that last year's reduction had been made in view of a deficit of eight million dollars at the end of the previous year.

### New Industries Coming under Factories Act of British Columbia

By a proclamation published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, February 8, 1934, the undermentioned premises are added to Schedule A of the Factories Act (Revised Statutes of British Columbia, chapter 84), which gives a

list of the types of factories regulated by the provisions of the Act or orders thereunder. The additions are as follows: Airplane factories; alabastine and lime factories; artificial-flower factories; automobile factories; awning factories; basket factories; battery factories; cap factories; carpet factories; cereal-food factories; chain-works; cordage factories; dry-cleaning factories; hat factories; lamp-goods factories; macaroni and spaghetti factories; necktie-works; pattern-works; peanut-butter factories; peat-works; polish factories; printing-ink factories; rice-mills; roofing factories; salt-works; structural-steel and bridge works; tin-stamping works; upholstering factories; wineries; wire-rope factories; wood-working plants.

## CHILD WELFARE AND MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE annual report of the Bureau of Child Protection of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1933, reviews the activities of the Commissioner of Child Welfare and the Superintendent of Old Age Pensions during this period. The report of the former outlines the procedure and methods employed in child welfare work noting in particular the policy of the Department in insisting on the local social agencies and relatives looking after dependent children, as far as possible, and in not allowing many to become charges on the state. The total number of wards at the end of the fiscal year, including those of the five Children's Aid Societies, was 1210—a decrease of 155 as compared with the previous year. Of the 1210 wards, 537 had either or both parents living; 113 were full orphans and 560 were illegitimate. There were 259 children who ceased to be wards during the year; 146 of these were legally adopted, 85 attained the age of 21 years, 11 were married, 10 were discharged by order in council and 8 died. Since the Child Welfare Department has been in operation, 4,081 children have been made permanent wards, and it is estimated that approximately the same number were placed in homes by the department without the necessity or formality of commitment.

Other phases of child welfare activity dealt with juvenile delinquency, mental defectives, legal adoption of children, children of unmarried parents, blind children, and the work of the Children's Aid Societies.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—Included under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Child Protection is the administration of mothers' allowances in Saskatchewan. By the provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Act of 1922 (since incorporated with the Child Welfare Act) the

Legislature makes an annual grant, expended in monthly payments, in order to provide support, or partial support, for the dependent children under sixteen years of any woman who by reason of poverty is unable to take proper care of her child or children.

The report of the superintendent showed that on April 30, 1932, there were 2,372 families receiving assistance while on April 30, 1933, this total had increased to 2,511. This was largely due to the increase in "dependent mothers." "Under this heading is included the families of men who have been committed to jail for a period of not less than six months, and during the last few years an increase has been noticeable in the number of applications received from mothers whose husbands have been committed to jail for breach of the Excise Act. It would appear from correspondence and from reports of our inspectors that in many cases the husband deliberately breaks the law, knowing that during his absence in jail his wife and children will be cared for by the Government and he, himself, will receive his board and lodging from the same source. It is difficult to effectively deal with these cases as while there is very little sympathy due to the adult members of the family, this is a child-caring agency and we cannot allow the children to suffer." The superintendent recommends that in the interests of the children the Act be amended giving authority for the appointment of a responsible trustee to whom the cheques could be made payable, and who would be responsible for using the money for the benefit of the children.

The statistics indicate the following situation regarding Mothers' Allowances as at April 30, 1933: number of widows, 1,766; number of dependents, 611; number of guardians, 71;



number of deserted wives, 63; number of families receiving allowance, 2,511; number of children under sixteen years, 6,733; average paid per recipient, \$13.666; average paid per child, \$5.097. During the year, the amount paid in allowances was \$403,915; as compared with \$483,618 in the year previous.

*Old Age Pensions.*—Included also in the report is the annual review of the Old Age Pensions Branch. Information respecting old age pensions in Saskatchewan as well as for the whole of Canada is given quarterly in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The latest of these quarterly summaries appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February, 1934, page 143.

### The Italian Corporations Act

On January 18 the Italian Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted the Corporations Act, establishing corporations, each of which will represent a single great branch of production. A full account of this measure appears in *Industrial and Labour Information* (Geneva), February 12, 1934.

The Act provides that "the president of a corporation shall be a minister or under-secretary of state or the secretary of the National Fascist Party; such president shall be nominated by the head of the government, president of the National Council of Corporations. The decree establishing a corporation shall determine the number of members to compose its Council and the number of members to be designated by each of the associations which are grouped in the corporation. These designations are subject to the approval of the head of the government, to be given in a decree on the recommendation of the Minister of Corporations."

A ministerial report to the Senate on the Bill explained that it was intended to give full effect to the principles of the Labour Charter system approved by an Act passed in 1926 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1926, page 64). The corporations, as now constituted, are intended to avoid the disadvantages of the occupational and "product" type of organization, and are believed to unite the advantages of both systems. For example, a corporation might be established for the whole textile industry, an enormous branch of production. But it might then be found necessary to set up a separate body for each of the different products of the industry—linen, silk, artificial silk, etc. In the same way a special committee for sulphur might be set up within the mining corporation, and special committees for nitrogen, dyestuffs, etc., within the chemical industries corporation.

The head of the government may order the joint meeting of two or more corporations for the study of questions which concern several branches of economic activity. Corporations in joint session will have, as far as these questions are concerned, the powers given to each separate corporation. The system of

organization provided in the Act—corporations for the great branches of production, "horizontal" sections for occupational groups, "vertical" committees for specified products, and joint sessions—will enable the corporations, it is claimed, "to adapt themselves to economic reality."

Section 7 of the Act, dealing with trade unions, reads as follows:—

"The associations grouped in a corporation shall become self-governing in trade union matters but shall continue to belong to their respective confederations in conformity with provisions to be issued by the Minister of Corporations."

The ministerial report, above mentioned, interprets this section as follows: "Section 7 was not the starting point for the development of trade associations in a new direction, but a return to origins. The Act of 1926 had founded its system on the occupational group and on trade associations of the first degree, intending the higher trade associations to be no more than co-ordinating bodies. But in practice the system had developed on completely opposite lines; the trade union, the primary association, which ought to have remained in constant and intimate touch with the individual, had lost its importance bit by bit and gradually atrophied, while the higher associations had grown steadily stronger and more flourishing. Yet the trade union itself was the bearer of the revolutionary idea and spirit, while the higher associations were essentially administrative and bureaucratic. Thus, in proportion as the occupational group had lost its vitality and the confederations had become more powerful, trade unionism had lost its revolutionary impetus and taken on more and more bureaucratic conservatism. Section 7 was a reaction against this tendency; it would certainly result in the return of trade unionism to the proud revolutionary spirit of its origins."

The Act empowers a corporation to draft rules for the collective regulation of economic relations and for centralized discipline in production. The Council of Corporations (the central body) may exercise regulating func-

tions in the economic field in fulfilment of two conditions, namely (1) that the associations concerned were in agreement to confer such functions upon it, and (2) that the head of the government had also given his consent.

The Act further empowers a corporation to fix, within its competence, rates for public utility supplies and services, and for the

prices of commodities offered to the public under privileged conditions.

The report claims that under the Act, "production is regulated, not against its will by an outside force, but by the corporation, that is to say by its members, the productive groups themselves." The corporative system is finally defined as "the producers' instrument of organic self-control."

## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### Legislative Program Presented to Dominion Government

**T**HE Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and an associated delegation of Canadian representatives of affiliated national and international unions, presented to the Prime Minister and members of the Dominion government, on February 13, a memorandum containing a program of legislation recommended by organized labour represented by these organizations. The delegates included Tom Moore (president), James Simpson (vice-president), and P. M. Draper (secretary-treasurer), and a large number of other labour representatives.

The recommendations on the subject of employment and unemployment relief were as follows:—

#### Employment and Unemployment Relief

The denial of the right to work to several hundred thousands constituting the unemployed army in Canada creates a condition serious enough to warrant the use of the residuary power given to the Federal Government by the British North America Act to ensure peace, order and good government.

The proposals which we herewith submit seek to secure action in three ways.

First: By provision of work to eliminate unemployment.

Second: To adequately provide for the needs of those in want through unemployment, and

Third: Measures to cope with future unemployment in an organized manner with the object of preventing to the greatest possible degree its recurrence.

*Provision of Work.*—This, we believe, can best be accomplished by the initiation, in co-operation with provincial governments and municipal authorities, of building projects financed in such manner as to avoid creating additional burdens on the tax payers. Such action would provide immediate employment on the work undertaken and because of the wide ramifications of the building industry provide a stimulus to industries generally,

thus giving additional employment for numerous other workers.

Without entering into detail as to the many classes of building and construction projects that could be included in such a national program, particular attention is directed to the advantage which would accrue by encouragement of the clearing of slum areas by public authorities along with the provision of facilities for the obtaining of mortgages at low rates of interest over a long period of years by individual home builders.

As a further means of providing employment as well as in the interest of public safety steps should be taken to eliminate grade railway crossings by constructing either subways or bridges.

*Reduction of hours.*—To bring about any permanent improvement in the employment situation it is obvious that the hours of labour should be reduced commensurate with the increased productivity of machinery. In doing so the purchasing power of the workers must be maintained, as it is only by mass consumption that mass production is possible, without creating recurring periods of intense unemployment. We submit the government has a responsibility to lead in this direction and thus set an example to privately owned industry and therefore ask that on all government works and, as far as may be practicable in the purchase of all government supplies, the six-hour day and five-day week should be established as the maximum hours of employment and the wages paid should be such as to entail no reduction in the aggregate earnings of those employed.

To further advance the reduction of hours, as a national policy, efforts should be put forth to secure similar action on the part of provincial legislatures, especially where federal government funds are being expended.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—The request for the enactment of a national scheme of unemployment insurance toward which employers,



workers and the State would contribute is again reiterated. Promises held out that this matter would be definitely dealt with have not, so far, been fulfilled, although two Federal-Provincial conferences, which workers were led to believe were called primarily for the discussion of this subject, have been held in the last two years. The volume of unemployment existing is not, in our opinion, a sound reason for further delay in the enactment of this much needed legislation.

*Temporary Relief.*—While recognizing that the payment of direct relief is no remedy for unemployment, but on the contrary does, in some instances, lead to an aggravation of the situation, nevertheless provision of this character has been, and still is, essential in every part of the Dominion. The action of your Government in co-operating with the provinces and municipalities in the payment of this "dole" has been appreciated though we have reason to know that in many quarters the relief provision has not been adequate and we believe that the Dominion Government should insist upon at least a minimum standard being observed. We note with commendation that agreement has been reached to continue participation with the provinces in the payment of direct relief in addition to the undertaking of a program of public works and we would urge that this policy be continued, so long as the need for direct relief exists.

*Relief Camps.*—At our last convention vigorous protests were made in respect to certain phases of relief camp activities. In some instances works are being undertaken of a permanent construction character on the plea that they would not otherwise have been carried out. All such works should, in our opinion, be constructed in conformity with the provisions of the Fair Wage Act, 1930.

One of the declared objects of the establishment of relief camps, namely to relieve job competition in industrial centres, is being defeated by camps being established in or adjacent to cities such as Kingston, Trenton, Toronto, etc. This policy has resulted in intensifying the unemployment problem for married resident workers who now find themselves in competition for the few available jobs with single men brought in to the district for camp employment.

The cash allowance given to these men over and above the cost of their maintenance in camp is totally inadequate and should be increased sufficiently to enable these workers to better prepare themselves to be self-sustaining while subsequently seeking employment in their respective occupations.

Under present conditions camp workers have no present or immediate prospective purchasing power and to that extent camp projects are of no assistance towards reducing the number of unemployed.

*Employment Service Council.*—Last year we directed attention that no meetings of the Employment Service Council had been held since August, 1930. We believe this Council, established under the provisions of the Employment Service Co-ordination Act of 1918, can be of great service in advising in respect to the many phases of the employment and unemployment problems and would therefore urge the calling together of the members of this Council at an early date.

*National Planning.*—The fact that so much poverty and misery exists in the midst of plenty is evidence that our present industrial and economic machinery is not functioning in a manner that best serves the interests of the people as a whole. Uncontrolled competition, as so ably stated recently in the Senate by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, "when applied between gigantic units of capital in the form of machinery, only determines their destruction." The most serious ill effects of this falls upon the wage earner and the small investor. It is to avoid conditions of this kind and to build up a more ordered and beneficial economic and industrial structure that we urge steps be taken towards the establishment of codes of fair practices in industry. These to be along lines most suitable to conditions existing in Canada.

A necessary step in this direction is the establishment of an Economic Council whose main purpose would be to give constant study to the economic changes taking place in industry and agriculture, especially in respect to the questions of distribution, purchasing power, displacement of labour by machinery and similar matters.

#### British North America Act

With reference to the British North America Act, the memorandum called for a complete revision of this enactment "so as to bring its provisions into harmony with present day conditions." Continuing, the memorandum stated:

"The difficulties in reaching agreement for uniform legislation and simultaneous action to enforce the same in all provinces has been clearly demonstrated by the meagre results of interprovincial conferences held during the past two years. To overcome these difficulties and give undisputed authority to the Federal Government to deal with matters affecting the Dominion as a whole and particularly in

respect to such important subjects as unemployment insurance, minimum wage laws, regulation of hours of labour, etc., we again submit that this matter should be given immediate consideration."

### **Banking and Credit**

The section of the memorandum dealing with banking and credit and interest rates was a summary of the brief submitted by the Trades and Labour Congress to the Royal Commission on Banking, given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1933, page 1003.

### **Fair Wage Act**

The memorandum requested that the Fair Wages Act be amended by repealing Clause 2, Section 3, which exempts from its provisions certain classes of work formerly done on the job but now often carried out in established work-shops. It also asked that the Act be extended so as to cover all undertakings financed wholly or in part by Dominion Government funds, and to companies or commissions operated by or on behalf of the Government. In addition it was urged that effect be given to Section 5 which makes provision for regulations to govern many phases of enforcement and "which are essential to prevent abuses."

### **Road Transportation**

The memorandum noted that "some measure of agreement has been reached between the Federal and Provincial Governments for the more effective control of road transportation with the object of protecting the public who use the highways and eliminating the unfair competition with railway transportation systems." While it was recognized that the responsibility to give effect to such decisions rested with the respective provincial Legislatures, yet it was hoped that the Federal Government would continue its active interest and support "towards ensuring effective control over commercial road transportation throughout the Dominion."

### **Other Requests**

That provision be made for labour representation on national administrative boards.

That the Old Age Pension Act be amended to reduce the qualifying age from 70 to 65 years; and that the Federal Government assume the full cost of pensions.

That the Canada Copyright Act be amended to secure greater employment protection for printers.

That more stringent regulations be enforced governing the description of materials used in the manufacture of paints, etc.

That the salary deduction of civil servants be restored and that superannuation be established for "prevailing rate employees."

That provision be made under the Canada Shipping Act whereby "no ships other than a British ship of Canadian registry shall engage in the coastal trade of Canada."

That the provisions of the Criminal Code defining and legalizing peaceful picketing be restored, and that section 98 be repealed.

That in event of an outbreak of hostilities "there should be no declaration of war by Canada until a referendum of the people to sanction such action has been taken."

That there be no modification of the present immigration restrictions, and no encouragement be given to schemes of subsidized immigration.

That sweepstakes and lotteries be legalized under government control and supervision.

The Prime Minister assured the delegation that the majority of the proposals would be discussed in Council, pointing out however that in some matters, such as the amending of the British North America Act, provincial autonomy was involved, while in others, such as the Old Age Pension request, the economic condition of the country was an important factor.

The Vancouver and New Westminster District Trades and Labour Council, on February 6, adopted a resolution, submitted by Local 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, recommending that the Provincial Government adopt the Dominion Electrical Code as a standard for all electrical installation in British Columbia. The resolution opposed a proposal which had been submitted to the provincial government by contractors and others asking that the Electrical Energy Inspection Act be amended to require that electricians be licensed. The union held that the proposed amendment would place the control of all electrical work in fewer hands.

An association of employers of workers in the lumbering industry in the province of Quebec to be known as the Quebec Lumbermen's Accident Prevention Association, Incorporated, has been set up with head offices in Quebec, to carry on the work of accident prevention in lumber camps, saw, shingle and lath-mills, wood manufacturing plants, lumber yards and plants where the creosoting of timber is carried on.



## NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The 21st annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Fredericton on February 13, 14 and 15 with an attendance of 36 representatives, including 4 fraternal delegates. In his annual report and address, President Jas. A. Whitebone referred to the "disgraceful conditions under which men are forced to work in the woods and sawmills of this province." Commending Premier Tilley for his effort to secure from the lumber operators information concerning wages paid and hours of labour, he urged that a searching investigation be instituted at once. The president recommended that the Federation should continue their efforts towards securing unemployment insurance, old age pensions, mothers' allowances, minimum wages, and child protection.

The report of the executive committee further touched on conditions in the lumber industry, claiming that it was impossible for the employees to earn more than 40 to 50 cents per day. It also recommended that the Federation continue its efforts toward a six-hour day and five-day week.

Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, provincial premier, and Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health and Labour, addressed the convention. The latter spoke of the successful efforts of his department to reduce the mortality rates of the province, but stated it was difficult to foresee what would be the result of present economic conditions with so many undernourished children.

Premier Tilley referred to the statement of the president on conditions in the lumber industry. He declared that the situation was due to the keen competition with Russian lumber in Great Britain, and also to the unfavourable rates of exchange in the money market. Another difficulty was that there were too many jobbers or middlemen in the pulpwood industry, with the result that the workers were not getting their fair share in wages. In his opinion about 75 per cent of the operators did the best they could for their workers, but the other 25 per cent did not. He had sent out a questionnaire seeking information on the conditions of the workers, and the Government had a Bill drafted which would be introduced in the Legislature next week, which he thought would meet the situation.\*

Other speakers at the convention were W. L. Best, Dominion Legislative representative of the B.L.F.E.; J. L. Labreche, Dominion

Legislative representative of the B. of R.T.; F. T. Caine, chairman, and S. H. Shaw, secretary of the Joint Provincial Legislative Board of the Running Trades; and E. R. Steeves, vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Dealing with unemployment on the railways, Mr. Best stated that in 1929 there were 189,600 men employed while in 1933 there were 105,000.

### Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were adopted:—  
That a housing program be made a part of the proposed national recovery plan.

Adoption of a uniform ballot in federal, provincial, and municipal elections.

Restoration of free school books.

That the federal government be urged to appoint a fair wage officer for the Maritime Provinces.

Federal Government operation and control of the Central Bank.

Legislation providing reduction of interest rates on mortgages.

Moratorium on mortgages on homes and farms.

Opposing St. Lawrence waterways project.

Against the issuance of licences to motor buses and trucks on routes paralleling railways.

Requesting the provincial government to endorse national unemployment insurance.

Enactment of minimum wage legislation for men, women, and children.

Redistribution of legislative representation according to population.

Establishment of a provincial Department of Labour.

That the Provincial Government inaugurate a scheme whereby a person in debt could pay a police magistrate a portion of his income which would be apportioned among his creditors, the debtor then not being liable to prosecution for debt.

Opposing legislation which if passed would give property owners owing up to two years' taxes the right to vote.

Repeal of a section of the Theatres Act which calls on moving picture machine operators to notify the Censor Board of films exhibited without the Board's approval.

Adoption by legislation of the six-hour work day and the five-day work week.

Requesting legislation which would provide a fair or minimum wage in the lumber industry.

Urging limitation of the power of the Senate to that of the House of Lords in Great Britain.

\* Reference to this bill is made on page 236 of this issue.

Requesting the Provincial Government to take steps to make it easier for small lumber operators in Northumberland County to secure cutting privileges on suitable Crown lands.

Amendments requested under the Workmen's Compensation Act included: Restoration of the old definition of "average earnings"; that strains and sprains be treated as accidents under the Act; compensation to injured workmen who have not made application to the Board until the 6 months' limit has expired; that the minimum compensation be increased from \$6 to \$12.50 per week; removal of the \$2,500 limit of the Board's liability in permanent partial disability cases.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. E. Tighe, Saint John; first vice-president A. W. Jamieson, Moncton; second vice-president, J. B. Johnston, McAdam; third vice-president, J. H. Wallace, Reynolds; secretary-treasurer, Geo. R. Melvin, Saint John.

#### **Requests Presented to Provincial Government**

During the last day of the convention Federation representatives submitted to the Premier and members of the Executive Council its memorandum of requests for legislation. Many of the recommendations were based on

resolutions adopted at the convention and which are summarized above. Others were matters which had been presented at previous annual interviews. The additional requests, not included in the convention resolutions, were as follows:—The securing by the municipalities of the full benefits of the distribution of electric power from the provincial Hydro system; amendments to the Factories Act with a view to bringing it up to a standard comparable with similar Acts in the Dominion; appointment of a properly qualified boiler inspector, and more adequate boiler inspection; adoption of a Fair Wage Act; urging upon the Federal authorities as an employment measure the rebuilding of the shipping berths at Saint John; appointment of an examining board for the licensing of motion picture machine operators; proclamation and putting into force of the Electrical Energy Act, providing for regulation of wiring, etc.; amendment of the Schools Act to provide for compulsory school attendance up to sixteen years of age.

Dealing with the Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowance and Minimum Wage Acts, the memorandum stated that while the financial difficulties of the government were realized yet the need of putting such legislation into force was imperative.

### **Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen**

A delegation representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen presented to the government of New Brunswick, on February 14, a memorandum of suggestions for legislation in the provincial field. The delegates included J. H. Cain, Moncton, chairman; S. H. Shaw, Saint John, secretary; J. L. Labrèche, Ottawa, and William L. Best, Ottawa. The Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, premier, with other members of the provincial government, received the delegates, promising consideration of their proposals, which were in part as follows:—

That all buses and trucks be placed under the control, administration and supervision of a transport commission, requiring operation under conditions similar to those imposed on the railways, especially with regard to the fixing of rates, tariff charges, accommodation and facilities for passengers and shippers;

That immediate measures be taken for the elimination of destructive competition caused by duplicating highway services;

That all common carriers using the highway for revenue purposes be on a basis commensurate with the use they made of the highways;

That no bus or truck be permitted to operate on the highway for revenue purposes where adequate transportation facilities already exist or where the railways can or are willing to provide these facilities;

That commercial motor vehicles be restricted to a reasonable maximum tonnage;

That uniform legislation be enacted to ensure reasonable standards in regard to working conditions, including wages and hours of labour in highway motor vehicle operation.

### **B. C. Executive of Trades and Labour Congress**

Members of the British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada recently submitted their requests for legislation before the Provincial Government. Prefacing their recommendations, the executive asked for the "discouragement of all efforts

put forward to reduce wages and salaries, and of policies of economies and retrenchment, as these only intensify the depression, being immediately passed on to the merchant and others whose lessened business results in more unemployment."



Among the objectives sought in legislation were the following:—

Establishment of the six-hour working day based on the five-day week;

Unemployment insurance on a contributory basis;

Restoration of wage cuts in the civil service;

Extensive public works with trade union wages, as a stimulus to employment;

Stricter enforcement of the Minimum Wage Act and the Hours of Work Act;

Moratorium legislation along the lines of the Manitoba Debt Adjustment and Orderly Payment Act, with more protection for the unemployed home owner;

Sickness insurance;

Increased wages for unemployed single men in relief camps;

Broadening, rather than curtailment, of educational opportunities;

Amendment of the income tax in the lower wage brackets, with exemptions up to \$3,000 per year;

Increasing the amount of workmen's compensation under the Act;

Prohibition of the imposition of tax penalties by municipalities and of interest or arrears of taxes at rates higher than that paid by them to banks;

Compulsory automobile insurance;

Strict regulation of truck and bus transportation;

Protective legislation for fishermen and a nominal figure for chauffeurs' licences.

The cabinet promised consideration of these requests. The executive comprised Messrs. Percy R. Bengough, C. E. Herrett, and R. W. Munn.

### Halifax District Trades and Labour Council

At a recent special meeting of the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council, the following program of proposed legislation was drafted for submission to the Nova Scotia Government:—

Increases under Compensation Act including raising of payments from 60 to 66 per cent of weekly wages.

Appointment of inspector to enforce Minimum Wage for Women Act regulations.

Enactment of provincial Fair Wage Act to insure fair standards of wages being paid on all government work and government subsidized projects in operations on land and water.

Immediate appointment of a commission under the provincial Housing Act, that a start might be made towards relieving distressing housing conditions in Halifax and other communities.

Appointment of representatives of organized labour on all boards and commissions dealing with matters affecting labour.

Re-enactment of the legislation to prevent foreclosure of mortgages of home owners during the industrial slump.

Amendment of Mothers' Allowances Act, to insure payment of allowances to mothers with dependent children under sixteen years of

age, irrespective of whether they have other children over that age.

Appointment of men with practical experience in the construction and repair of steam boilers, as steam boiler inspectors.

That the scope of the Labour Act be widened so as to take in an Operating Engineers Act, Building Trades Protection Act and Steam Boiler Act, including regulations for the protection of persons engaged in compressed air operations.

That a board of examiners be established in the Motor Vehicle Department to examine applicants thoroughly for drivers' and chauffeurs' licences as to their eyesight and physical and mental ability before permission is given for examinations as to their driving ability.

Enactment of special legislation to provide workmen's compensation to the widow of the late John Hughes, who died from an industrial disease. Through ignorance of the law, the widow had not made application for compensation until after the time limit for applications had expired.

Appointment of additional factory inspectors, one to be a woman. These inspectors to see to the more rigid enforcement of the act in Halifax and other centres.

### Imperial Service Medals for Canadian Employees

The Imperial Service Medal, bearing the inscription "For Faithful Service," is awarded to civil employees in the various parts of the Empire on their retirement after service of twenty-five years. The honour is restricted to those who are not eligible for companionships

in the Imperial Service Order, which was instituted by King Edward VII in 1902.

The following list of employees of the Dominion Government have recently been awarded Imperial Service Medals by His Majesty the King.

*Post Office Department—*

Letter Carriers: Pence Flaherty, London, Ontario; James Albert Wilson, Toronto, Ontario.

*Department of Railways and Canals—*

Car Inspector: Edmund Smith Allen, Halifax, N.S.

Painter: Melvin Stanfield Armour, Moncton, N.B.

Machinists: William H. A. J. B. Banks, Moncton, N.B.; Emile Dubé, Riviere du Loup, Quebec; Joseph Romuald Raymond, Riviere du Loup, Quebec.

Sectionmen: Joseph Biron, Manseau, Quebec; William Edgar Hicks, Sackville, N.B.; William Rafter, Windsor Junction, N.S.

Carpenters: Joseph Jacques Bourgeois, Moncton, N.B.; William Wilson, Halifax, N.S.

Pipefitter: Maurice Bourgeois, Moncton, N.B.

Constables: Frederick Ralph Brownell, Amherst, N.S.; George Walker Cameron, Halifax, N.S.

Section Foremen: Richard Burhoe, Boundary Creek, N.B.; Joseph Alphonse Ferland, Lemieux, Quebec; Arthur Albert Geizer, Rockingham, N.S.; George Hubbard, Derby Junction, N.B.; Philippe Lemay, Manseau, Quebec; Angus Miller, Richmond, N.S.; James Robert Weir Murdock, Truro, N.S.; Frank Power, Nelson, N.B.; Charles Henry Teed, Wentworth, N.S.; Sterling Trevors, Beaver Brook, N.B.

Conductors: Joseph Caron, Levis, Quebec; Harry Burton Hanes, Halifax, N.S.; James Henry Johnstone, Stellarton, N.S.; Francois Symphorien Lapointe, Riviere du Loup, Quebec; Walter Scott Long, South Devon, N.B.; Alphonse Martin, Riviere du Loup, Quebec; Hugh McDorman, Stellarton, N.S.

Second Cook: Heber Amasa Carson, Moncton, N.B.

Vatman: Michael Thomas Casey, Moncton, N.B.

Station Agents: Anselme Roméo Coté, St. Valier, Quebec; Theodore Porter Moffatt, North Sydney, N.S.; Alphonse Routhier, St. Alexis, Quebec; Joseph Charles Roy, Charny, Quebec; David Hibbert Webb, Oxford, N.S.

Foreman: Amasa Weldon, Moncton, N.B.

Assistant Foreman: Isaac Newton Coy, Moncton, N.B.

Carmen: James Merritt Crossman, Moncton, N.B.; James Arthur McGrath, Halifax, N.S.; Sterling Mitchell, Halifax, N.S.; Rupert Noble Smith, Moncton, N.B.

Carman's Helper: Philippe Melanson, Moncton, N.B.

Dining Car Steward: Edgar Flemming, Halifax, N.S.

Brakeman: James Joseph Hachey, Newcastle, N.B.

Enginemen: Richard Griffin Jefferson, Moncton, N.B.; William Stephen Matthews, Newcastle, N.B.; Edgar Thomas Mitchell, Joffre, Quebec; Luther Edward Starratt, Truro, N.S.; Harry Dixon Thompson, Stellarton, N.S.; James Albert Wiles, Truro, N.S.

Locomotive Foreman: John Adams Johnson, Sydney, N.S.

Locomotive Firemen: Patrick Keating, Newcastle, N.B.; Arthur Lamontagne, Joffre, Quebec.

Train Despatchers: John F. R. McMichael, Moncton, N.B.; James Joseph Trainor, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Yardmaster: Angus Probert, Truro, N.S.

Boilermaker: Camille Dominique Sonier, Moncton, N.B.

Station Porter: Frank Taylor, Halifax, N.S.

Lampman: Edouard Telesphore Therrien, Charny, Quebec.

## **Grants to New Brunswick Fishermen to Meet Low Prices of Fish**

The Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, premier of New Brunswick, speaking in the provincial Legislature on February 14, stated that arrangements had been made as part of the relief expenditure shared in by the Dominion Government during the past year, to give direct to the fishermen in Charlotte and Gloucester counties a grant of 20 cents per hundred pounds of green hake caught. This was the result, he said, of representations being made that while there was a good supply of that fish the price was so low that fishermen could not live on the returns. An arrangement was made at the instance of the superintendent of fisheries at Campobello whereby each man's catch could be weighed and accurately recorded, the

dealers who bought them giving certificates which were subject to inspection by both Dominion and Provincial officers. The dealers paid twenty per hundred pounds to the fishermen and when the certificates were forwarded to the Department of Lands and Mines the bonus of twenty cents was paid. In this way \$13,000 was paid out in such bonuses.

In regard to colonization, the Premier stated that the Department of Lands and Mines had last year approved of six hundred and seventy-eight lots for new settlers and had helped to provide seed and roads for them. To enable these new settlers to develop their districts \$25,136.13 had been spent upon colonization roads, scattered through the North Shore counties.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### 65th Session of the Governing Body

The Sixty-fifth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from January 22 to 24, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations, representing the Government of Canada.

*Maritime Conference in 1935.*—After discussing the report of the discussions of the Joint Maritime Commission, which had held its Tenth Session at Paris in December, the Governing Body decided to call a Special Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference immediately after the General Session in 1935, when the second discussion will be undertaken of the four questions relating to the work of seamen on which the first discussion took place at the Special Maritime Session in 1929. These four questions are:

(1) regulation of hours of work on board ship;

(2) Protection of seamen in case of sickness (including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship), i.e.; (a) the individual liability of the shipowners towards sick or injured seamen; and (b) sickness insurance for seamen;

(3) promotion of seamen's welfare in ports; and

(4) establishment by each maritime country of a minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains, navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships. The question of holidays with pay was also placed on the agenda of this special session.

*Agenda of 1935 Conference.*—The Governing Body decided that agricultural workers should not be included when the question of holidays with pay, which is an item on the agenda of the Nineteenth (1935) Session, is discussed by that meeting. Other items to be included in the agenda of the 1935 Session are: unemployment among young persons; and recruiting of native labour.

### "International Survey of Social Services"

The above is the title of the latest volume published this month, in *Studies and Reports* (Series M, Social Insurance, No. 11) issued by the International Labour Office. In it the facts relating to the organization of social services and their cost have been brought together for the first time on an international scale. An introductory chapter describes the steps which led up to the compilation of the volume and explains the methods adopted by the Office. This is followed by a series of

monographs on the work done in 1930 (the latest year for which it has been possible to collect the material) by social services in the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

Each monograph begins with population statistics drawn from the most recent census returns. Then comes a succinct account of the national legislation relating to social insurance, compulsory and voluntary, together with figures showing the number of persons insured, the income and expenditure of insurance institutions, their assets and their balance sheets. Next, a similar survey is made of the services responsible for social assistance. This is followed by an analysis of the national legislation relating to housing, with details showing the number of dwellings built with the help of the public authorities, the number of persons for whom accommodation was thus provided, and the grants made for this purpose. The last two parts of each monograph are devoted to family allowances and holidays with pay, and include an outline of the relevant legislation and a summary of the results achieved.

### Wages and Cost of Living Statistics

The first session of the new Committee of Statistical Experts was held at Geneva from December 12 to 15, under the chairmanship of Mr. Huber (France). This Committee was appointed by the Governing Body at the request of the last International Conference of Labour Statisticians, in order to help the Office in its work of developing and publishing wages and cost-of-living statistics.

The committee considered the following principal points: the best methods to be adopted in making international comparisons of the cost of food, of rents and of factors other than wages which may be considered as part of the worker's remuneration.

A bill to amend the Public Health Act, now before the Ontario Legislature, contains a section which would permit the establishment of health units without regard to municipal or county boundaries. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Robb, Minister of Health, explained that by the merging of units municipalities could prevent overlapping and effect economies, and that large units could more easily afford a full-time health officer.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1934

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of February, 1934, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:

There was little activity amongst farmers in the Maritime Provinces, except cutting of firewood but getting it out of the woods was rendered difficult owing to the depth of snow. Storms greatly lessened fish catches and many varieties were quoted at higher figures. Unsettled weather also retarded logging in some districts, although, where possible, much material was being moved, but portable sawmills were working early and late in the manufacture of spool rods and long lumber. The majority of coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from four to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to four and a half days. Food, confectionery and textile manufacturers reported business as fair, but some slackness prevailed in sugar refineries and in the iron and steel industry, particularly at New Glasgow. At Sydney, some of the mills were working double shifts. Very few contracts were under way in building construction, but numerous men found employment on relief projects and in snow shovelling. Traffic by rail and water, both passenger and freight, was heavy, but many roads were blocked for auto transport, due to heavy snow. Trade showed some improvement. There was a steady demand for charworkers and domestics in the women's section.

Farming in the Province of Quebec was quiet, nor was there much activity reported in logging and mining. Manufacturing showed little change. In Montreal, the boot and shoe industry and rubber trades were less busy and clothing was only fair. In Quebec City and Three Rivers, some of the factories were working on reduced time, although paper at the latter point maintained its advance of the previous months. Hull also noted some improvement in paper and match factories. Construction remained quiet, except at Rouyn, where advance work for the erection of a transmission line was underway. Snow removal at all points provided the chief source of employment. Transportation and trade were quiet. There were many calls for domestics and charworkers in the women's sections and plenty of applicants were available.

Considering the recent severe weather conditions, the demand for experienced farm workers in the Province of Ontario was well main-

tained and prospects appeared brighter as enquiries came in from farmers requiring men for work at a later date. Orders in logging which consisted mostly of teamsters, loaders and general bushmen, were largely for replacement. The great depth of snow in the woods hindered operations to a certain extent, but it was expected that the spring drive would absorb many men and while this work would not continue throughout the summer, it would prove a buffer between the jobless and the unemployment situation at a time when new work is developing. Fishing in Ontario was reported as being fairly brisk, with a number of men employed on the various lakes in the Port Arthur district. Activity in the mining industry remained steady, only the temporary impassibility of roads preventing further development of mining property. On the whole, gradual improvement continued in manufacturing. Firms which have been busy maintained good production and staff levels and others were gradually re-hiring former employees. Textiles were particularly busy, while iron and steel companies, foundries and manufacturers of auto parts and accessories reported an advance. Boot and shoe factories were also working steadily and the rubber industry was holding its own. Railways showed decidedly better conditions with employees being taken back at several divisional points, some of these men having been laid off for three years. Building construction had been badly hampered by severe weather, but prospects for the near future were brighter. Highway construction continued where possible and furnished employment for a large number of men. A surplus of applicants for all domestic positions, other than cooks and cooks-general, was registered in the women's domestic section, but industrial orders for female help were somewhat greater.

There was no demand for farm help in the Prairie Provinces, outside of unemployment relief placements. Logging continued active with a scarcity of experienced men in some localities. The mining industry showed a slight improvement, but conditions were far from satisfactory. Little change was noted in manufacturing, quietness predominating. No new work of any importance was underway in building construction, but several undertakings were contemplated and if these materialized a better situation would result. Rotation of employment on the various relief jobs continued and was the chief source of work. Trade



was fair, with collections difficult. In the women's section conditions were somewhat brighter, a slight decrease in the number of applicants for work being recorded at Winnipeg, with a corresponding increase in the demand for help.

Quietness prevailed in farming in British Columbia. Work was still being carried on by growers in the orchards, but very little extra help was employed and packing houses only had small crews at work. Logging, but for one or two districts where a strike was in evidence, showed improvement and a number of sawmills and shingle mills were operating steadily. Min-

ing was active, except at Nanaimo. Manufacturers were very optimistic at Victoria about business prospects, although little change had been noted up to the present. Building construction was quiet, with only relief camps as an outlet for all surplus labour. The drydock and shipyard were busy at Prince Rupert, but quiet at Victoria. Casual work on the waterfronts at both these ports and also at Vancouver was fairly heavy. In the women's section the surplus of applicants continued with wages for domestic service for the most part, exceptionally low.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1 was 8,463, the employees on their payrolls numbering 846,943 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 1,728 having an aggregate membership of 149,630 persons. It should be

understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1934, as Reported by Employers

Employment on February 1, 1934, showed decided recovery from the seasonal contractions indicated at the beginning of January, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,463 firms whose payrolls aggregated 846,943 persons, compared with 820,998 in the preceding month. This increase of 25,945 workers or 3.1 per cent since January 1, was the largest noted on February 1 in the years of the record, which commences with 1921; the greatest gains made by the firms reporting for February 1 in previous years were those of 25,204 and 16,821 in 1923 and 1925, respectively. The recovery on the latest date, therefore, was decidedly more than seasonal, so that both the crude and corrected indexes show an upward movement; the improvement compares favourably with the declines recorded at the beginning of February

in the preceding three years. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 88.6 on January 1 to 91.4 at the beginning of February, as compared with 77.0 at the same date in 1933. On February 1 in the preceding twelve years of the record, the index was as follows: 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 162.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery on the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 20,875 workers, or 5.2 per cent; this improvement was greater than the average indicated on February 1 in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available. Within the group of factory employment, the

iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber industries showed the largest gains. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal and metallic ore mining, wholesale trade, highway and railway construction also recorded heightened activity. The increased employment in railway construction and maintenance was mainly caused by snow-clearing operations following severe storms; that on highways and streets also partly reflected this factor, particularly in the cities, but was due in greater degree to an increase in those working in the unemployment relief camps. The numbers added to staffs in construction

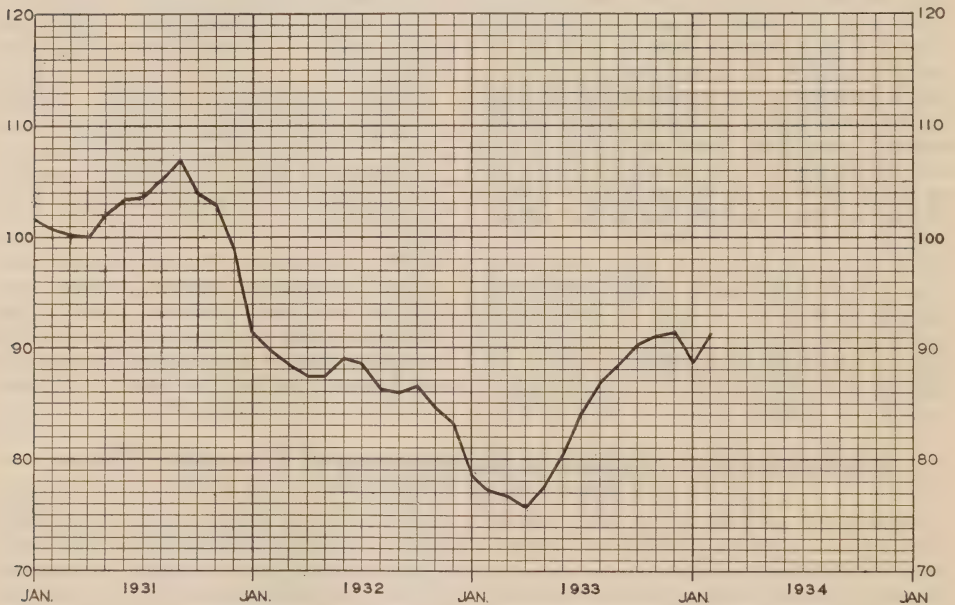
### Employment by Economic Areas

Improvement was recorded in all economic areas except the Prairie Provinces, that in Ontario being most pronounced.

*Maritime Provinces.*—The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the thirteen years for which employment data are available. On February 1 of the present year, however, activity showed a considerable increase, 2,943 persons having been added to the reported payrolls; this was the greatest gain yet indicated at the begin-

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



amounted to 11,357 men, of whom nearly 70 per cent were taken on in the highway construction and maintenance group, including snow-sweeping in the municipalities and elsewhere.

Declines were indicated on the whole in the remaining groups; transportation, services and communications reported moderate reductions in personnel, while there were large seasonal losses in retail trade, succeeding the activity of the holiday season. The contraction in retail establishments on February 1, like the gain in the preceding month, exceeded the average.

ning of February. Statistics were received from 588 firms, employing 71,302 workers, compared with 68,359 at the beginning of January. Manufacturing, coal-mining and railway construction reported substantial improvement. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, iron and steel and food factories showed large gains; those in the construction industry were due to snow-clearing operations necessitated by the severe storms. On the other hand, logging camps recorded pronounced curtailment of operations, and trade was seasonally slacker. A large falling-off had been recorded on the same date in



1933, when the level of employment was decidedly lower; in fact, the index on the date under review, at 101.3, was higher than in any other month since January 1, 1932.

*Quebec.*—Contrary to the unfavourable movement recorded in Quebec on February 1 in 1931, 1932 and 1933, there was an increase on the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,049 co-operating employers aggregated 240,295, as against 234,040 on January 1. Most of this gain occurred in manufacturing, largely in leather, textile and iron and steel factories; transportation and construction also afforded more employment, the gain in the latter being mainly due to track-clearing operations on the railways, following the heavy snow falls. Logging, communications, services and retail trade reported declines, of which those of a seasonal character in trading establishments were most pronounced. The general index on February 1, 1934, at 88.5, compared favourably with that of 75.7 indicated at the same date last year; considerable curtailment had then been reported.

*Ontario.*—Substantial improvement was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery was made in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, lumber and leather factories; logging, mining, services, wholesale trade and construction also recorded con-

siderably greater employment. Part of the gain in construction represented the employment of extra forces in road and railway maintenance due to snow removal, while there were also important increases in the number of persons employed at the unemployment relief camps. Data were received from 3,737 firms employing 360,281 persons on the date under review, as compared with 344,412 at the beginning of the year. Of this increase of 15,869 workers, some 6,500 were reported as added to the forces in the highway construction group; while it is not possible to segregate those on relief works, it is likely that the majority of these additional workers were engaged on undertakings for the relief of unemployment, although extensive snow-cleaning operations also occasioned large extra staffs. Little change in the general situation had been noted on February 1, 1933, when the index, at 78.9, was considerably below that of 95.3 indicated on the date under review.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Employment in the Prairie Provinces has with few exceptions declined on February 1 in the thirteen years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable on the date under review, when the 1,254 co-operating employers reduced their staffs by 2,207 persons to 105,850 on February 1. Manufacturing, particularly

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921.....	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922.....	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923.....	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924.....	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932.....	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1934.....	100.0	8.4	28.4	42.5	12.5	8.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

iron and steel, logging and highway construction showed heightened activity, but mining, communications, transportation, services and trade reported contractions, those in retail establishments and coal mines being greatest. Much larger losses had been indicated on February 1, 1933, when the index, at 80.4, was 4.3 points lower than at the date under review.

*British Columbia.*—There was a considerable increase in employment on February 1; this took place mainly in manufacturing (notably in lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works), but logging and mining also showed improvement. On the other hand, transportation, construction and services were slacker. The working forces of the 835 reporting firms aggregated 69,216, a gain of 3,086 persons as compared with their staffs in the preceding month. A reduction had been indicated on February 1, 1933, and the index, at 68.0, was then many points lower than at the beginning of February in the present year, when it was 84.1.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was downward in Toronto and Winnipeg, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and

the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver the tendency was distinctly favourable.

*Montreal.*—Manufactures showed considerable recovery, especially in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while transportation and road maintenance were also decidedly busier; on the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories and retail trade reported curtailment, that in the latter being seasonal in character. Data were received from 1,166 firms employing 119,550 workers, or 4,512 more than on January 1. This was the largest February 1 increase recorded in the years since 1923. A loss had been indicated on February 1, 1933, when the index, at 76.1, was five points lower.

*Quebec.*—Returns tabulated from 155 employers in Quebec City showed that they had enlarged their staffs from 11,154 on January 1 to 11,534 persons at the beginning of February, the index rising from 86.5 on the former to 89.6 on the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in leather-using plants, and transportation was also busier. Trade, on the other hand, was seasonally dull. The index was fractionally higher than on the corresponding date of last year; employment had then declined from the preceding month.

*Toronto.*—Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, but manufacturing, construc-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922.....	74.6		90.4				86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923.....	87.3		95.9	101.9	85.8		91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924.....	88.2		93.6	95.5	88.7		86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925.....	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4		86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932.....	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1934.....	14.1	1.4	12.7	1.5	3.0	1.4	4.0	3.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



tion and services reported improvement; the largest gains in manufacturing were in metal, textile, vegetable food and lumber plants. On the whole there was a decrease of 437 in the number employed by the 1,251 co-operating firms, who had 107,852 employees. This decline was decidedly smaller than that indicated on February 1 of a year ago, when the level of employment was lower than on the date under review.

*Ottawa.*—There were seasonal declines in retail trade, but manufacturing, transportation and construction were more active; the gains in the last-named were largely due to snow-clearing operations. One hundred and sixty-seven employers in Ottawa had 12,559 workers, or 391 more than on January 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1933, when a reduction had been noted.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton showed an important increase, mainly in the

manufacturing group, in which large gains were shown by textile and iron and steel plants. There were, however, losses of a seasonal character in construction and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 253 firms employing 25,452 persons, compared with 24,294 in the preceding month. The index, at 80.7, was over ten points higher than on February 1 of a year ago; a smaller advance had then occurred.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, but there were slight declines in retail trade and other industries in the Border Cities. The 147 co-operating firms reported 11,951 workers, as against 10,030 on January 1. The situation was better than at the same date in 1933, when the trend had also been upward, although the advance was on a smaller scale; the index then stood at 76.2, compared with 90.9 at the beginning of February in the present year.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921.....	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922.....	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923.....	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924.....	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925.....	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926.....	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927.....	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6*
Feb. 1, 1931.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1.....	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
April 1.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1.....	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	108.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	73.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1934.....	100.0	49.5	5.7	5.9	2.4	10.6	13.5	2.6	9.8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

**Winnipeg.**—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in retail trade, while manufacturing reported considerable improvement, and there were minor gains in transportation, construction and services. Returns were compiled from 412 firms with 33,501 employees, compared with 34,172 in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than on February 1 last year, the curtailment then indicated having been greater.

**Vancouver.**—Manufacturing reported heightened employment, particularly in the lumber, food and metal groups, but transportation and construction were slacker. The 360 reporting firms employed 26,192 persons, as against 25,634 on January 1. The index was nearly three points higher than at the same date in 1933, when losses had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

## Manufacturing

A considerable revival in factory employment took place on February 1, 1934, when the 5,093 manufacturers who furnished statements reported 419,122 operatives, compared with 398,247 in the preceding month. This was an increase of 20,875 or 5.2 per cent since January 1. Reflecting this gain, the index rose from 80.0 at the former date to 84.2 at the beginning of February, an increase that exceeded the average. Last month's survey of employment pointed out that the experience of the manufacturing industries in the thirteen years for which statistics are available has shown on February 1 an average recovery from the regular January losses equalling slightly more than 52 per cent of such declines; while the reductions on January 1, 1934, were considerably less than the average recorded in the years since 1920, the recovery noted on the date under review was

TABLE IV. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (AVERAGE, 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Feb. 1, 1934	Jan. 1, 1934	Feb. 1, 1933	Feb. 1, 1932	Feb. 1, 1931	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb. 1, 1929
<b>Manufacturing—</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>112.8</b>
Animal products—edible.....	2.1	95.3	94.7	88.1	92.1	94.2	101.5	105.1
Fur and products.....	.2	74.1	76.3	65.8	76.9	86.5	73.8	80.0
Leather and products.....	2.1	89.2	79.1	82.2	86.2	77.7	93.0	92.3
Boots and shoes.....	1.5	92.9	78.6	88.9	93.1	79.6	94.7	94.5
Lumber and products.....	3.5	57.0	52.9	44.4	57.8	70.6	86.3	87.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.8	45.5	40.7	31.2	41.8	52.8	70.5	71.0
Furniture.....	.7	73.0	69.3	64.1	91.0	104.8	118.0	121.9
Other lumber products.....	1.0	80.4	77.9	69.3	80.4	96.8	109.0	111.3
Musical instruments.....	.1	32.5	39.4	22.3	59.7	51.0	72.0	102.5
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	89.1	85.6	89.8	91.1	95.9	101.6	97.2
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	87.1	85.6	83.3	88.8	97.4	109.6	109.6
Pulp and paper.....	2.6	74.3	71.6	67.7	73.4	85.0	102.4	104.7
* Paper products.....	.9	98.2	96.2	94.5	93.4	96.6	109.5	110.4
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	100.4	100.7	100.4	107.9	114.4	119.1	116.3
Rubber products.....	1.3	86.6	85.2	72.3	90.9	104.3	128.9	138.9
Textile products.....	10.2	102.4	97.5	89.2	96.3	99.7	103.5	107.5
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.1	119.4	114.1	99.3	103.8	102.2	98.1	109.1
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	84.5	82.7	69.4	79.4	83.7	86.6	90.4
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	131.2	120.6	108.7	107.8	97.4	98.7	107.5
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	455.2	432.6	375.0	344.5	316.5	251.5	230.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	113.9	112.3	102.4	106.1	104.9	110.0	110.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	85.4	81.4	77.9	88.8	98.3	106.0	102.3
Other textile products.....	1.0	84.2	73.0	72.0	80.6	87.6	102.1	109.4
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	119.2	125.6	114.5	119.2	117.2	130.1	127.3
Tobacco.....	1.1	116.5	126.7	116.6	120.9	104.3	123.1	120.3
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	122.6	122.3	110.6	115.5	137.2	141.3	138.3
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	142.2	133.7	112.5	97.9	120.8	198.3	151.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	113.2	112.1	103.6	110.3	114.2	120.8	112.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.7	55.4	53.4	48.6	76.7	91.6	110.0	109.6
Electric current.....	1.5	103.6	104.8	106.7	115.7	121.1	126.4	115.6
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	97.6	95.5	90.2	124.9	143.2	161.1	130.3
Iron and steel products.....	10.6	68.2	60.9	58.2	73.4	93.0	115.5	126.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.2	81.9	64.4	46.4	67.4	102.5	129.5	134.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	.9	69.5	66.4	62.3	81.8	105.0	129.0	127.1
Agricultural implements.....	.4	41.8	35.6	30.3	29.7	43.9	92.1	121.1
Land vehicles.....	5.2	72.5	65.0	66.9	77.9	94.1	109.7	126.9
Automobiles and parts.....	1.4	87.3	67.6	64.4	70.3	87.9	125.1	177.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	47.0	43.8	52.5	68.0	97.8	135.6	105.2
Heating appliances.....	.4	68.3	28.8	51.7	68.9	79.0	104.9	118.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	51.5	49.3	44.5	84.9	132.4	174.3	167.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	68.8	62.3	52.9	77.0	89.9	111.4	132.0
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	66.9	61.4	57.0	75.3	89.1	108.4	111.6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	97.5	90.5	76.8	93.7	115.7	133.9	128.0
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	127.1	127.4	116.0	115.0	121.5	145.1	126.1
Miscellaneous.....	.5	102.5	97.8	92.4	104.0	104.3	105.8	108.9
<b>All industries.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



substantially greater, amounting to over 95 per cent of the decrease in the preceding month. This is the highest proportion of recovery on record in the years since 1920. The next largest proportionate increase between January 1 and February 1 was in 1929, when 25,564 persons were reinstated on the latter date, out of the 27,624 laid off at the first of the year, being a percentage of 92.5.

Very much smaller gains had been reported on February 1, 1933, when the indicated recovery had represented the re-absorption of only slightly more than 10 per cent of those laid off on January 1; the index then stood at 75.0, or over nine points lower than at the beginning of February in the present year. Employment, however, continues in smaller volume than at midwinter of most other years since 1920, the index being lower than on February 1 in any other of these years except 1933 and 1922.

The greatest improvement on the date under review as compared with the preceding month occurred in iron and steel plants, in which over 9,600 additional persons were reported by the firms furnishing data, this gain being larger than on February 1 in any other year since 1930. There were also important increases in textiles (amounting to over 4,100 operatives) and in leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, vegetable food, pulp and paper and other industries. On the other hand, tobacco, musical instrument and electric currents plants were slacker.

The record for past years shows on March 1 a continuance of the upward movement indicated at the beginning of February.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There was a minor increase in employment in this group at the beginning of February, comparing favourably with the reduction noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index at 88.1, was over seven points lower. Statements were tabulated from 230 firms employing 17,461 workers, as compared with 17,392 in the preceding month. Dairies reported losses, but fish-canning and preserving plants enlarged their personnel.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe factories considerably increased, while other branches of the leather industry experienced only slight general changes. A combined working force of 18,101 persons was reported by the 261 co-operating manufacturers, who had 16,050 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario. Activity was greater than on February 1, of a year ago.

*Lumber and Products.*—Expansion was indicated in sawmills and in furniture, wood-

turning and carving and other lumber-using factories; 2,214 workers were taken on by the 780 firms making returns, who had 29,753 on their staffs. This increase was over five times as large as that registered at the beginning of February, 1933, when employment was in smaller volume. The gains in Ontario and British Columbia were most extensive.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—There was important improvement in the vegetable food group, according to the 396 reporting establishments, which employed 25,262 workers, compared with 24,281 in the preceding month. Canneries showed seasonal losses, while bread and bakery, flour and cereal and other plant food factories showed an increase in the number of their employees. A smaller gain had been reported on February 1 last year; the index then stood at 89.8, as compared with 89.1 on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Pulp and paper mills were decidedly busier, and paper product factories reported moderate gains. The general index was nearly four points higher than on February 1, 1933, when additions to staffs on a smaller scale had been recorded. Data were received from 561 employers of 52,456 workers, as against 51,477 at the beginning of January, 1934; most of the improvement took place in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

*Rubber Products.*—The trend of employment in rubber factories was upward, 48 of these enlarging their payrolls from 10,798 persons on January 1 to 11,042 on February 1. The index, at 86.6 was over fourteen points higher than on the same date in 1933, when curtailment had been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories greatly exceeded that noted on February 1, 1933, when activity was at a distinctly lower level than at the date under review. Cotton, silk, woolen, headwear, garment and personal furnishing and knitting establishments registered important increases in personnel; the working force of the 870 co-operating firms aggregated 86,532 persons on February 1, 1934, as compared with 82,390 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed especially marked improvement.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a reduction in employment in this division, occurring mainly in tobacco works. Returns for the beginning of February were tabulated from 159 manufacturers with 15,428 employees, or 832 fewer than in their last report. Employment was brisker than on February 1 a year ago, when the same number of workers had been laid off.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Statements were compiled from 167 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 8,465 as compared with 8,397 at the beginning of January. Employment was more active than in the winter of 1933.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—An upward movement was recorded in this group on the date under review, according to 183 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 6,058 workers, or 212 more than in the preceding month. Employment was better than on February 1, 1933; little general change had then been indicated.

*Electric Current.*—Curtailment was noted in electric current plants at the beginning of February; the 94 co-operating manufacturers reported 12,996 employees, compared with 13,156 at January 1. Activity was less than on February 1 last year, when rather greater declines had taken place.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Employment in electrical appliance works showed an advance, while the index was over seven points higher than on the same date a year ago; the tendency had then been unfavourable. Data were received from 103 establishments employing 10,758 operatives, as against 10,550 on January 1, 1934.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—There were particularly important increases in employment in iron and steel factories, where the gains were larger than on February 1 in any other year since 1930. The recovery was most noteworthy in automobile and other vehicle and crude, rolled and forged works, while the agricultural implement, machinery, heating appliance, wire, small hardware, tools, foundry and machine shop and some other groups were also busier. The improvement in Ontario was most pronounced, but the trend was generally upward. Statistics were tabulated from 794 firms, whose staffs stood at 89,436, compared with 79,794 on January 1. The index, at 68.2, was ten points higher than on the corresponding date last year, when very much smaller advances had been indicated.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Smelting and refining, lead, tin, zinc, copper and other works recorded heightened activity. The gain in the group as a whole was decidedly greater than on February 1, 1933, when the index was many points lower. The working force of the 145 co-operating manufacturers included 15,343 employees, or 1,078 more than at the beginning of January. The increase took place largely in Ontario and British Columbia.

*Mineral Products.*—One hundred and fifteen establishments in the mineral products group reported 12,748 workers, as compared with 12,771 in the preceding month. Employment on the whole was decidedly brisker than at mid-winter in 1933, when a moderate gain had been indicated.

### Logging

Further large increases were recorded in logging, in which employment was very substantially greater than on February 1 of 1933; the index was, indeed, higher than in any other month since March 1, 1930. Statements were received from 285 operators employing 47,867 workers, as against 46,735 on January 1. The trend of employment was downward in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, but elsewhere the movement was favourable.

### Mining

Coal and metallic ore mining showed heightened employment, while quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were slacker. On the whole, there was an increase of 1,274 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 253. Their staffs aggregated 49,952 employees, of whom 26,141 were engaged in the mining of coal, 19,005 in metallic ores and 4,806 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. A loss had been indicated in the group as a whole on February 1, 1933, when the index was many points lower than on the date under review.

### Communications

The working force of the companies and branches reporting stood at 20,222 persons, compared with 20,617 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on telephones. The number employed was not so great as on the same date in 1933, when declines were also recorded.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was a downward trend in employment in this division on February 1; the losses were smaller than on the same date in 1933, but the index then was higher. The 192 co-operating employers had 23,806 persons on their payrolls, or 113 fewer than in the preceding month. There were small losses in all economic areas except Quebec.

*Steam Railways.*—Moderate improvement was noted at the beginning of February, when 104 persons were added to the operating staffs of the steam railways, mainly in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Returns were



compiled from 100 companies and branches in this group, whose staffs aggregated 55,647 persons, as compared with 55,543 on January 1. Large reductions had been noted on February 1 of last year, when the index stood at 68.5, as compared with 69.9 at the date under review.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Employment in water transportation showed a small falling-off; 91 employers released 130 workers from their payrolls, bringing them to 10,307 on February 1 of the present year. The index was rather higher than on the same date in 1933; the losses then recorded had been very substantially larger.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction advanced slightly on February 1; the index was higher than at the beginning of February a year ago, when losses had been recorded. Statistics were received from 643 contractors, with 13,950 persons in their employ on the date under review, as against 13,755 on January 1, 1934. There were fairly large gains in Ontario, and minor increases in Quebec, but elsewhere the tendency was unfavourable.

*Highway.*—The number of persons reported by 320 employers in the highway construction and maintenance group was 73,284, or 7,926 more than in the preceding month. While activity advanced in all five economic areas, the increases in Ontario were especially pronounced. Part of the improvement was caused by snow-cleaning operations following the severe storms, but there were also increases in the numbers at the unemployment relief camps.

*Railway.*—Considerable additions to staffs were noted in railway construction and maintenance, due to track-clearance after the

heavy snowfalls. A decline had been recorded on the same date in 1933, when the index was many points lower. Statements were tabulated from 34 employers in this group, with 26,960 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 23,724 in the last report. Increases in personnel were registered in all provinces except British Columbia, the greatest gain being in Quebec.

### Services

Employment in services was not so active as in the preceding month; 395 establishments had 22,450 employees, or 224 fewer than on January 1. The index was higher than on February 1 of last year, when a general increase had been noted in this group.

### Trade

Following the heightened activity resulting from the Christmas and holiday season, there was a considerable falling-off in the number employed in trade on February 1. The losses, like the gains in the preceding month, were on a larger scale than those noted on the same date in 1933, and other years of the record. The index of employment was slightly higher than on Feb. 1 of last year. The 975 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 91,311 employees on January 1, 1934, to 83,376 at the beginning of February. There were general decreases in retail stores, but wholesale establishments were busier.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1934.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1934

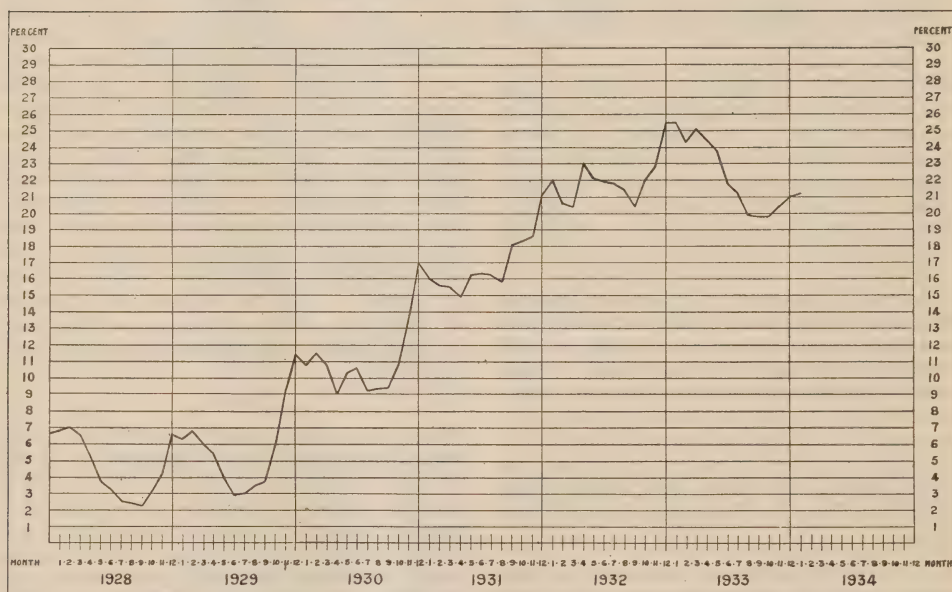
The term unemployment as used in the following article refers to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions reporting varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The volume of activity afforded local trade union members at the close of January, 1934, showed but slight change from the previous month, although the tendency was toward lessened employment. This was apparent from the returns tabulated from 1,728 labour organizations at the close of January, comprising a membership of 149,630 persons, 31,695 of whom were without work at the end of the month, a percentage of 21.2 contrasted with 21.0 per cent in December. The situation in British Columbia was a deciding factor in this less favourable movement noted from December, and was due almost entirely to quietness in

the navigation division. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec also, there were contractions of activity of minor importance. On the other hand, the employment advances reflected by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, and Ontario unions were slight. Employment generally was on a higher level than in January, 1933, when 25.5 per cent of the members reported were idle. British Columbia unions registered a moderate drop in activity during the month reviewed caused, as in the previous comparison, by curtailment in navigation, while in the remaining provinces a better situation prevailed. Nova Scotia unions showed

John the trend was upward, though the change was quite small. On the contrary, there was some slight lessening of the employment volume available to Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver members. In all cities used for comparison more active conditions prevailed than in January, 1933, Edmonton and Saint John unions especially showing marked improvement. In Vancouver also, the gains recorded were noteworthy, Regina, Toronto and Montreal reporting more moderate advances, while in Winnipeg and Halifax the tendency was but slightly upward.

### PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



pronounced employment expansion from January a year ago, which was, for the most part, centred in the manufacturing industries, particularly the iron and steel trades. In New Brunswick and Alberta also, noteworthy gains in employment occurred which were of rather general distribution throughout these provinces, and conditions for Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba unions improved moderately.

Each month a tabulation is made separately of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Edmonton unions during January reported a substantially better situation than in the preceding month, and in Saint

The chart which appears with this article traces the course of unemployment by months from January, 1928, to date. There was little change in the level of the curve during January from the previous month though the tendency was toward an unemployment rise. However, the point reached by the curve at the close of the month was below that of January, 1933, showing a considerably improved situation during the month reviewed.

In the manufacturing industries a better volume of work was available during January than in either the previous month or January, 1933, the gains in the latter comparison being substantial. This was noted by the returns received from a total of 468 organizations with



a membership aggregate of 42,455 persons, 9,301 or 21.9 per cent of whom were without work at the end of the month, contrasted with percentages of 23.4 in December and 29.6 in January a year ago. Employment increases involving the greatest number of members were recorded by leather workers, while cigarmakers, textile, and hat and cap workers registered noteworthy percentage gains though including few members. Moderate improvement in conditions was reflected by papermakers, garment workers and general labourers, and the trend of activity for brewery workers, printing tradesmen, and iron and steel workers was slightly better. Metal polishers,

wood, fur, and glass workers, on the contrary, were much slacker than in December, but as their combined membership was small they did not affect the situation in manufacturing, as a whole, to any great extent. Among bakers and confectioners, and jewellery workers fractional curtailment only was shown from December. Pronounced recovery from January a year ago was indicated in the iron and steel trades, and was a noteworthy factor in the better situation obtaining in the manufacturing industries. Improvement in large measure was also apparent among garment, wood and textile workers, and cigarmakers, and important employment advances occurred for papermakers. Heightened activity, though of considerably lesser degree, was indicated by printing tradesmen, bakers and confectioners, and brewery workers. Much quieter conditions than in January last year, however, prevailed for general labourers, hat, cap, leather and glass workers, and the declines in activity recorded by jewellery and fur workers were noteworthy.

Reports were tabulated at the close of January from 52 unions of coal miners, with 14,740 members, 1,146 or 7.8 per cent of whom were without work at the end of the month in contrast with 6.8 per cent in December and with 8.6 per cent in January, 1933. In the Nova Scotia mines the change recorded from December was very slight, though favourable, while in Alberta there was a 3 per cent drop in activity, and in British Columbia a fractional decline only. Both in the Alberta and British Columbia coal mines a better volume of work was afforded than in January a year ago, though in Nova Scotia activity was somewhat retarded. A number of miners, however, continued to work but a few days a week.

The situation in the building and construction trades as a whole changed but slightly during January from both the previous month and January, 1933, according to the returns compiled from 204 associations covering a membership of 16,455 persons. Of these, 11,386 or 69.2 per cent were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 69.1 per cent in December and 69.4 per cent in January, 1933. Fluctuations, however, were apparent in various trades. Bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, electrical workers, and plumbers and steamfitters all reported a somewhat higher level of activity than in December. Among steam shovelmen the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months compared, while of the contractions in employment among the remaining tradesmen the most appreciable was noted by painters, decorators and paper-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	12.7	9.9
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.2	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	20.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	23.3
Jan. 1919.....	1.3	0.8	3.9	4.6	3.6	5.7	2.0	5.1	3.0
Jan. 1920.....	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Jan. 1921.....	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Jan. 1922.....	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Jan. 1923.....	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Jan. 1924.....	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Jan. 1925.....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Jan. 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Jan. 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Jan. 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Jan. 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Jan. 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Jan. 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Jan. 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb. 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar. 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	21.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug. 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.5	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept. 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct. 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov. 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec. 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan. 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb. 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar. 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.1
May 1933.....	26.4	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug. 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept. 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct. 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov. 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec. 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan. 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
1919	50.5	24.2	1.5	2.9	2.7	1.2	2.2	7	10.6	5.6	11.5	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	5.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.9	
January, 1920	34.2	15.5	2.9	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	7	4	15.5	5.6	1.3	4.7	3.2	2.6	2.6	8.9	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.9	
January, 1921	70.5	9.8	1.5	14.7	23.2	5.0	7.3	3.9	14.4	15.5	5.6	21.0	16.5	17.2	26.7	8.9	7.7	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.9	
January, 1922	73.1	6.5	11.1	15.8	10.1	6.0	7.0	3.9	14.4	15.5	5.6	21.0	16.5	17.2	26.7	8.9	7.7	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.1	3	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.9	
January, 1923	55.5	3.8	5.8	6.4	6.7	4.2	1.1	5.6	27.4	4.4	3.8	4.6	21.6	4.6	7.6	7.6	2.9	0	7.3	30.8	8.9	6.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	3.3	4.2	6	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	
January, 1924	41.9	8.8	6.7	1.4	3.1	1.8	3.8	14.9	13.0	4.3	4.6	13.8	4.6	7.6	7.6	2.9	0	8.0	34.6	5.0	3.0	4.4	3.1	2.2	2.2	0	6	3.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
January, 1925	11.1	0.0	14.3	9.8	7.7	4.2	4.8	11.1	13.1	4.2	23.5	8.7	4.4	13.1	13.1	2.8	0	16.9	32.6	4.3	1.0	3.1	2.2	2.2	0	6	3.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
January, 1926	33.8	0.13	7.9	3.1	2.2	4.8	4.8	15.4	15.8	8.7	8.9	8.0	4.4	13.1	13.1	2.8	2.8	27	32.6	3.1	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	0	6	3.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
January, 1927	3.6	1.6	1.3	8.13	3.3	3.3	9	4.4	35.3	10.2	4.3	6.2	8.7	3.0	8.1	2.9	3.8	2.8	27	32.6	3.1	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	0	6	3.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
January, 1928	2.6	0	2.9	8.21	10.3	3.6	3.2	3.8	13.3	7.9	4.3	6.2	8.7	3.0	8.1	2.9	3.8	2.8	27	32.6	3.1	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	0	6	3.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
January, 1929	8.0	1.5	5.6	8.1	4.4	7.8	2.8	13.3	2.7	18.8	6.3	20.3	8.0	7.9	3.0	1.2	0.45	30.6	7.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	0	6	3.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
January, 1930	18.1	12.2	6.8	13.6	8.0	15.3	7.0	13.9	2.7	18.8	6.3	20.3	8.0	7.9	3.0	1.2	0.45	30.6	7.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	0	6	3.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
January, 1931	16.0	12.2	6.8	13.6	8.0	15.3	7.0	13.9	2.7	18.8	6.3	20.3	8.0	7.9	3.0	1.2	0.45	30.6	7.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	0	6	3.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
January, 1932	21.7	24.0	12.3	11.1	11.7	13.6	11.0	50.2	24.3	19.0	15.3	20.3	8.0	7.9	3.0	1.2	0.45	30.6	7.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	0	6	3.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
February, 1932	0.1	2.1	12.3	11.1	11.7	13.6	11.0	50.2	24.3	19.0	15.3	20.3	8.0	7.9	3.0	1.2	0.45	30.6	7.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	0	6	3.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	
February, 1932	0.20	5	9.18	12.4	15.3	23.8	12.1	55.4	19.1	17.7	16.1	18.5	16.4	13.8	5.8	0	0.63	4.6	8.5	13.2	14.9	1.3	9.3	9.4	0	2.1	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.4	
March, 1932	0.26	13	25	12.4	15.3	23.8	12.1	55.4	19.1	17.7	16.1	18.5	16.4	13.8	5.8	0	0.63	4.6	8.5	13.2	14.9	1.3	9.3	9.4	0	2.1	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.4	
April, 1932	0.26	13	25	12.4	15.3	23.8	12.1	55.4	19.1	17.7	16.1	18.5	16.4	13.8	5.8	0	0.63	4.6	8.5	13.2	14.9	1.3	9.3	9.4	0	2.1	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.4	
May, 1932	0.26	13	25	12.4	15.3	23.8	12.1	55.4	19.1	17.7	16.1	18.5	16.4	13.8	5.8	0	0.63	4.6	8.5	13.2	14.9	1.3	9.3	9.4	0	2.1	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.4	
June, 1932	7.48	7	12.4	10.3	13.3	13.6	13.1	64.6	31.3	25.1	13.0	27.4	22.6	24.6	14.4	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4	
July, 1932	7.48	7	12.4	10.3	13.3	13.6	13.1	64.6	31.3	25.1	13.0	27.4	22.6	24.6	14.4	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4	
August, 1932	5.74	4.1	8.22	5	15.3	15.8	15.1	40.5	23.8	33.5	36.0	73.9	21.1	25.3	33.3	18.7	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
September, 1932	10.64	12	12.4	10.3	13.3	13.6	13.1	40.5	23.8	33.5	36.0	73.9	21.1	25.3	33.3	18.7	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
October, 1932	21.34	13	12.4	10.3	13.3	13.6	13.1	40.5	23.8	33.5	36.0	73.9	21.1	25.3	33.3	18.7	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
November, 1932	21.34	13	12.4	10.3	13.3	13.6	13.1	40.5	23.8	33.5	36.0	73.9	21.1	25.3	33.3	18.7	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
December, 1932	28.4	19	8	26.9	10.3	16.0	17.6	49.9	17.7	24.4	36.6	72.9	20.6	28.3	33.5	18.7	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
January, 1933	33.7	22.9	8	26.9	10.3	16.0	17.6	49.9	17.7	24.4	36.6	72.9	20.6	28.3	33.5	18.7	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
February, 1933	13.2	14.1	6.8	25.6	15.3	18.2	16.8	40.5	23.8	33.5	36.0	73.9	21.1	25.3	33.3	18.7	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
March, 1933	6.84	17	12.8	15.4	16.8	19.2	15.9	40.5	23.8	33.5	36.0	73.9	21.1	25.3	33.3	18.7	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
April, 1933	2.0	1.3	21.5	25.3	16.8	17.0	12.7	39.9	25.7	26.8	36.5	10.2	20.6	27.3	35.7	8.6	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
May, 1933	1.24	1.4	24.5	8.4	14.0	12.7	14.5	39.9	25.7	26.8	36.5	10.2	20.6	27.3	35.7	8.6	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
June, 1933	1.4	2.5	14.3	22.2	7.6	12.4	14.5	39.9	25.7	26.8	36.5	10.2	20.6	27.3	35.7	8.6	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
July, 1933	21.32	5.0	13.1	20.1	7.6	12.4	14.5	39.9	25.7	26.8	36.5	10.2	20.6	27.3	35.7	8.6	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
August, 1933	21.32	5.0	13.1	20.1	7.6	12.4	14.5	39.9	25.7	26.8	36.5	10.2	20.6	27.3	35.7	8.6	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
September, 1933	24.8	16	9	8.21	3	9.8	15.4	39.9	25.7	26.8	36.5	10.2	20.6	27.3	35.7	8.6	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
October, 1933	21.8	24	3	1	20.9	12.0	15.6	39.9	25.7	26.8	36.5	10.2	20.6	27.3	35.7	8.6	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
November, 1933	25.3	20	3	4	20.9	12.0	15.6	39.9	25.7	26.8	36.5	10.2	20.6	27.3	35.7	8.6	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
December, 1933	25.3	20	3	4	20.9	12.0	15.6	39.9	25.7	26.8	36.5	10.2	20.6	27.3	35.7	8.6	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4
January, 1934	27.0	21	8	7.8	21	9	13.4	39.9	25.7	26.8	36.5	10.2	20.6	27.3	35.7	8.6	0	0.34	0.60	8	11.8	13.5	13.7	1.5	15.8	15.0	0	2.3	11.4	5.6	20.5	20.4	20.4



hangers. Among carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers, who together form a substantial share of the total membership in the building trades, activity was retarded by less than 1 per cent. Plumbers and steamfitters, and steam shovelmen were the only tradesmen to report a lowering of the employment volume from January, 1933, the change being rather slight. On the other hand, activity for granite and stonecutters showed marked improvement, and among tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers the employment advances were noteworthy. Bridge and structural iron workers registered moderate increases in work available from January of last year, and slight gains only occurred for electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners.

Employment in the transportation industries during January remained in much the same volume as in December, with a slight tendency towards lessened activity, as shown by the reports tabulated from 764 associations with 55,298 members. Of these, 7,646 or 13·8 per cent were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 13·4 per cent of unemployment in December. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted about 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were slightly better engaged than in December, and among teamsters and chauffeurs all members were registered at work, compared with a fractional percentage of unemployment in the previous month. Navigation workers, however, showed a large falling off in activity from December, particularly in British Columbia, while among street and electric railway employees the same situation obtained in both months under review. Conditions in the transportation industries were more favourable than in January a year ago when 15·6 per cent of the members reported were idle, steam railway employees showing a substantial rise in available work, which was in part offset by marked slackness in navigation. Among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs nominal gains in activity only were recorded.

Retail clerks were all busily engaged during January as in the two previous months, while in January a year ago unemployment stood at 5·5. For the month under review reports were tabulated from 3 associations of these

workers, with a membership total of 1,006 persons.

From unions of civic employees 75 reports were received at the end of January, including 7,050 members, 149 of whom were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 2·1 compared with percentages of 2·8 in December and 9·0 in January, 1933.

The miscellaneous group of trades reported minor improvement in conditions during January from the preceding month, the 115 organizations reporting with an aggregate of 4,087 members showing that 759 or 18·6 per cent were without work on the last day of the month contrasted with 19·8 per cent in December. In January, 1933, unemployment had also stood at 18·6 per cent. Theatre and stage employees were afforded a considerably better volume of work than in December, as were stationary engineers and firemen. On the contrary, hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers showed noteworthy declines in activity, and barbers fractional recessions only. An upward employment tendency was noted by theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers from January, 1933, which was offset by the curtailment evident among hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers.

Slightly less activity was reflected by fishermen during January from the preceding month, the 2 unions from which reports were received with 705 members showing that 190 or 27·0 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month contrasted with 25 per cent in December. Employment was at a considerably lower level than in January, 1933, when 13·7 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Returns were received from 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers during January, embracing a membership of 661 persons, 144 or 21·8 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month contrasted with 19·0 per cent in December and with 22·9 per cent in January, 1933.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for January of each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1934

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of January, 1934, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of nearly 8 per cent from

the preceding month, but a gain of over 27 per cent when a comparison was made with the records of January a year ago. All groups, except logging, manufacturing, and services, showed losses in the first comparison, the

largest decrease being in construction and maintenance. This group was also largely responsible for the marked increase over January, 1933, although all other industries, except farming and trade, likewise recorded more placements effected than in January last year. A substantial gain reported in logging was almost entirely counteracted by a correspondingly heavy loss in farming.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1932, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations be-

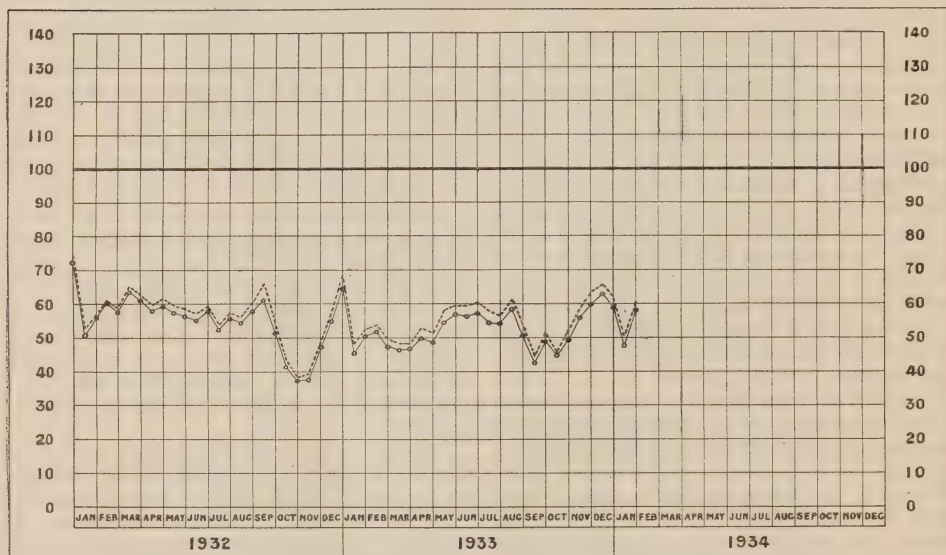
each 100 applications during the periods under review were 47.6 and 53.2, as compared with 45.3 and 50.3 during the corresponding month of 1933.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during January, 1934, was 1,456 as compared with 1,588 during the preceding month, and with 1,145 in January last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,633 as compared with 2,488 in December and with 2,275 during January, 1933.

#### POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



ing made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a sharp downward trend during the first half of January, but during the latter half of the month under review made a marked recovery to nearly the same level shown at the close of December, 1933, thereby attaining a position about 8 points above the levels registered at the end of January a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 50.3 and 60.3 during the first and the second half of January, 1934, in comparison with ratios of 48.1 and 52.2 during the same periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1934, was 1,393, of which 665 were in regular employment and 728 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,513 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 1,093 daily, consisting of 499 in regular and 594 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1934, the offices of the Service referred 37,991 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 36,215 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 17,292, of which 13,486 were of men and 3,806 of women, while place-



ments in casual work totalled 18,923. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 30,734 for men and 7,122 for women, a total of 37,856, while applications for work numbered 68,442, of which 54,824 were from men and 13,618 from women. Reports for December, 1933, showed 39,683 positions available, 62,193 applications made and 37,807 placements effected, while in January, 1933, there were recorded 28,602 vacancies, 56,873 applications for work, and 27,304 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1924, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (1 month).....	17,292	18,923	36,215

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a gain of 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during January when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 72 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were recorded in placements under both comparisons. The decline in placements from January, 1933, was entirely due to fewer men being given relief work on road construction, as all other industrial divisions showed gains. None, however, were important. The largest increases were in logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 17; logging, 71; construction and maintenance, 829; trade, 23; and services, 285, of which 230 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 202 of men and 76 of women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during January, was over 14 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over 22 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were also reported in

placements under both comparisons. As in Nova Scotia, improvement was reported in all industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance, the decline in this group being due to fewer workers being provided with relief employment on road construction and accounted for the decrease in placements from January of last year for the province as a whole. The only gain of importance was in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 17; construction and maintenance, 649; and services, 522, of which 342 were of household workers. During the month 44 men and 59 women were placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

During January, employment offices in the province of Quebec received orders for over 22 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 61 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of 36 per cent in placements when compared with December, and of 77 per cent in comparison with January, 1933. All industrial divisions participated in the gain in placements over January of last year, the largest increases being in services, logging, construction and maintenance, and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 131; logging, 454; construction and maintenance, 230; trade, 101; and services, 1,680, of which 1,508 were of household workers. During the month 937 men and 1,366 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

Orders received at Ontario employment offices during January called for over 14 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 113 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 15 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a gain of over 113 per cent in comparison with January, 1933. The large increase in placements over January last year was due to relief work on road grading and snow removal, as the gains in groups other than construction and maintenance were not sufficient to completely offset declines in services and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 442; logging, 902; farming, 320; construction and maintenance, 13,449; trade, 254; and services, 2,686, of which 1,580 were of household workers. There were 4,576 men and 1,142 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,248</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>115</b>
Halifax.....	395	14	495	382	171	211	1,289	89
New Glasgow.....	115	8	119	166	97	15	541	23
Sydney.....	738	0	739	738	10	728	132	3
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,215</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>115</b>
Chatham.....	41	1	71	40	2	38	289	12
Moncton.....	829	2	833	827	46	781	84	46
St. John.....	348	0	388	348	55	293	533	57
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>3,170</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>1,275</b>
Amos.....	38	0	66	41	36	2	27	20
Hull.....	245	0	925	437	384	46	379	53
Montreal.....	1,733	168	2,975	1,634	1,018	157	1,438	747
Quebec.....	819	59	1,489	1,069	636	85	348	199
Rouyn.....	51	11	67	49	48	9	9	20
Sherbrooke.....	112	5	315	145	76	4	111	144
Three Rivers.....	172	40	262	313	105	31	91	92
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>19,270</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>39,555</b>	<b>18,728</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>12,466</b>	<b>55,312</b>	<b>3,454</b>
Belleville.....	94	0	116	93	73	20	288	45
Brantford.....	1,464	0	1,927	1,462	88	1,374	2,935	34
Chatham.....	280	0	378	275	47	228	909	27
Fort William.....	524	0	957	535	353	182	417	389
Guelph.....	48	10	118	46	20	21	1,008	14
Hamilton.....	518	13	1,436	562	217	284	2,283	141
Kingston.....	881	6	1,008	872	112	760	1,171	23
Kitchener.....	1,222	0	1,443	1,226	67	1,149	1,383	24
London.....	2,040	14	2,063	2,067	993	1,035	2,836	514
Marmora.....	187	0	186	186	186	0	0	.....
Niagara Falls.....	73	2	387	70	46	23	2,086	52
North Bay.....	101	0	155	116	102	14	249	112
Oshawa.....	1,735	0	1,918	1,730	223	1,507	180	43
Ottawa.....	634	6	1,532	678	434	137	1,334	221
Pembroke.....	247	13	366	233	103	130	35	41
Peterborough.....	128	6	120	137	64	60	495	49
Port Arthur.....	691	1	872	550	454	96	1,045	415
St. Catharines.....	108	3	199	98	62	36	2,337	60
St. Thomas.....	129	3	163	132	64	68	621	53
Sarnia.....	204	0	359	204	53	151	794	53
Sault Ste. Marie.....	60	142	479	93	62	12	159	121
Stratford.....	117	0	320	117	33	84	672	30
Sudbury.....	299	35	734	114	86	28	385	37
Timmins.....	773	256	842	430	256	174	550	122
Toronto.....	6,344	100	20,837	6,377	1,392	4,696	28,448	728
Windsor.....	369	20	640	325	128	197	2,692	106
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,201</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,165</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>20,810</b>	<b>1,973</b>
Brandon.....	167	2	257	162	161	1	769	368
Winnipeg.....	3,034	0	4,908	3,371	2,930	435	20,041	1,605
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,639</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,822</b>
Estevan.....	191	5	212	181	100	81	38	70
Moose Jaw.....	669	124	692	658	279	347	443	258
North Battleford.....	106	33	87	87	75	12	26	68
Prince Albert.....	390	109	304	285	263	22	22	199
Regina.....	434	208	596	432	359	73	536	546
Saskatoon.....	351	63	431	355	321	34	427	483
Swift Current.....	101	3	173	114	97	17	60	71
Weyburn.....	98	51	89	70	51	19	24	36
Yorkton.....	299	124	273	277	181	90	3	91
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,232</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>4,419</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>10,103</b>	<b>1,108</b>
Calgary.....	687	0	1,790	697	632	65	4,911	378
Drumheller.....	133	0	393	129	113	16	232	52
Edmonton.....	1,679	102	1,362	1,588	1,501	72	4,028	595
Lethbridge.....	351	2	497	351	54	297	680	37
Medicine Hat.....	382	0	377	381	58	323	252	46
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,878</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7,702</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>4,249</b>	<b>1,097</b>
Kamloops.....	195	1	206	193	185	8	19	125
Nanaimo.....	423	0	472	412	329	83	271	18
Nelson.....	292	5	314	306	73	233	4	29
New Westminster.....	50	1	153	49	45	4	93	37
Penticton.....	111	23	109	87	60	24	76	66
Prince Rupert.....	204	0	235	204	7	197	140	46
Vancouver.....	1,130	2	4,418	1,212	912	235	3,003	665
Victoria.....	1,473	0	1,795	1,473	104	1,369	643	111
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>37,856</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>68,442</b>	<b>37,991</b>	<b>17,292</b>	<b>18,923</b>	<b>97,324</b>	<b>12,456*</b>
Men.....	30,734	1,170	54,824	30,358	13,486	16,772	82,866	9,181
Women.....	7,122	626	13,618	7,633	3,806	2,151	14,458	3,275

\* 1,497 Placements effected by offices since closed.



## MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during January, were nearly 3 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 12 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of less than 1 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a gain of over 22 per cent in comparison with January, 1933. Logging, construction and maintenance, and farming showed the largest increases in placements over January of last year and accounted for the gain under this comparison. Services showed the only loss of importance. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 489; farming, 1,253; construction and maintenance, 1,108; and services, 615, of which 528 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,703 of men and 388 of women.

## SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of over 12 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during January when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 36 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 7 per cent less than in December and over 36 per cent below January, 1933. The decline in placements from January last year was due to a substantial reduction in farm placements. Losses were, however, also reported in services and construction and maintenance, but were offset by gains in logging, mining, and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 56; logging, 94; farming, 741; construction and maintenance, 758; and services, 662, of which 488 were of household workers. During the month 1,331 men and 395 women were placed in regular employment.

## ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during January, were over 48 per cent better than in the preceding month and 84 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 44 per cent when compared with December and of over 78 per cent in comparison with January, 1933. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over January last year, the largest gains being in construction and maintenance, logging, and farming. Placements by industrial divisions

included manufacturing, 56; logging, 263; farming, 618; mining, 62; construction and maintenance, 1,747; and services, 354, of which 283 were of household workers. There were 2,147 men and 211 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

During January, positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were 2 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 39 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of less than 1 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a gain of 39 per cent in comparison with January, 1933. A gain in placements over January last year was almost entirely due to work provided in relief of unemployment on road construction and maintenance, as none of the increases, which were reported in nearly all other industrial groups, were large. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 24; farming, 31; construction and maintenance, 3,163; and services, 594, of which 379 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,546 of men and 169 of women.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1934, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 17,292 placements in regular employment, 7,355 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,220 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 813 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 407 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices issued 258 certificates for reduced transportation during January, all to bushmen. Of these, 96 journeyed from Quebec city to employment within the same zone, while from Hull 162 were despatched to points in the Sudbury zone. Transfers at the reduced rate from Ontario centres during January were 515 in number, 514 of which were to points within the province. Included among these were 491 bushworkers, 224 going to the Timmins zone, 139 to Port Arthur, 53 to Port William and 75 to Sudbury, a number of offices assisting in the transfer of these workers.

In addition, the Fort William zone received 5 mine workers from Timmins and 1 agent from Fort William. Journeying from Port Arthur to points within its own zone were 4 fishermen, 2 mine workers, 4 cookees, 1 waitress and 1 housekeeper. From Timmins 1 mine solution man proceeded to Sault Ste. Marie, and 1 carpenter within the Timmins zone. Securing a certificate at Sudbury 1 miner was carried to a point within the same zone. The 2 remaining transfers were of a labourer journeying from Toronto to North Bay, and of a farm hand going from Brantford to Timmins. The one worker who travelled outside the province was a mine cook sent to Amos by the Timmins office. In Manitoba, 289 workers took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January, 47 going to employment within the province and 242 to other provinces. All of these secured their certificates for transportation at the Winnipeg office. The Winnipeg zone was the destination of all persons travelling to provincial employment, including 40 bushmen, 6 tractor drivers, and 1 blacksmith. The movement outside the province was mainly to the Port Arthur zone, which received 237 bushworkers, 1 timekeeper, 1 cook, and 1 housemaid. In addition, from Winnipeg 1 miner was carried at the special rate to Prince Albert, and 1 hotel cook to Regina. From the offices in Saskatchewan 42 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during January, all of these proceeding to provincial

centres. For employment within their respective zones Prince Albert transferred 33 bushmen and Moose Jaw 1 farm hand. The Regina office was instrumental in the despatch of 1 teacher each to the Prince Albert and Moose Jaw zones, and of 4 teachers within its own zone. To the Prince Albert zone also were destined 2 bushmen travelling from Saskatoon. Business transacted by Alberta offices during January involved the issue of 99 reduced rate certificates, 97 provincial and 2 interprovincial. The latter were granted to farm hands bound from Edmonton to the North Battleford zone. Transfers within the province were also from Edmonton, 1 farm hand going to Drumheller, and 86 bushworkers, 3 farmhands, 2 domestics, 3 mine workers, 1 teamster, and 1 maid to various points within the Edmonton zone. The movement of labour from British Columbia centres during January was entirely to provincial situations and comprised the transfer of 17 persons. From Vancouver 3 miners journeyed to Kamloops and 6 mine workers, 2 cooks, 1 truck driver, and 1 labourer within the Vancouver zone. In addition, from Nelson 4 loggers were sent to Penticton.

Of the 1,220 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced rate during January, 685 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 499 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 26 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 10 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in January, 1934

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, and the total was also lower than in January, 1933; the co-operating municipalities reported permits for buildings estimated to cost \$693,962, compared with \$1,983,292<sup>1</sup> in December, 1933, and \$1,185,961<sup>1</sup> in January of last year. There was, therefore, a reduction of 65 per cent in the first and of 41·5 per cent in the second comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted some 40 permits for dwellings valued at about \$136,000, and about 460 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$480,000. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 60 dwellings and 400 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$305,000 and \$1,500,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building

authorized during January as compared with December, 1933, the gain of \$26,628 or 61 per cent in British Columbia being most noteworthy. Of the declines elsewhere recorded, that of \$747,635 or 89·2 per cent in Quebec was greatest.

As compared with January, 1933, New Brunswick and Ontario showed increases of 22·7 per cent and 29·4 per cent respectively. Reductions were reported in the remaining provinces, that of \$243,476 or 98·5 per cent in Saskatchewan being most pronounced.

In Montreal and Winnipeg there were decreases in the value of the building permits granted as compared with either the preceding month or the same month of last year; in Toronto there was a decline in the former but an increase in the latter comparison, while in Vancouver the January total was higher than in December, but lower than in January, 1933. The following cities reported increases in both comparisons: Moncton, Saint John, Three Rivers, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Kings-

<sup>1</sup> Revised figure.



ton, Kitchener, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Boniface, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, Prince Rupert, and North Vancouver.

*Record for January in the Years 1920-1934.*

—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during January of each year since 1920. Index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January of the same years are also given (1926=100).

The 1934 figure for January was smaller than in any other year of this record, but it should also be noted that wholesale costs of building materials were lower in January than in the winter of most other years since 1920.

Year	Value of permits issued in January	Indexes of value of permits issued in January (1926=100)	Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in January (1926 average = 100)
	\$		
1934.....	692,962	14.7	83.3
1933.....	1,185,961	25.1	75.8
1932.....	2,761,929	58.5	79.4
1931.....	8,401,456	178.0	84.0
1930.....	7,217,397	152.9	97.4
1929.....	8,416,880	178.3	98.0
1928.....	7,716,587	163.5	95.2
1927.....	5,676,537	120.3	96.8
1926.....	4,719,534	100.0	102.3
1925.....	5,447,270	115.4	101.9
1924.....	4,460,579	94.5	112.4
1923.....	4,139,498	87.7	109.8
1922.....	3,326,537	70.5	109.4
1921.....	2,595,564	55.0	143.0
1920.....	4,017,024	85.1	134.5

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, February, 1934, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at January 22, 1934, showed a decline as compared with December 18, 1933; there was, however, a marked improvement as compared with January, 1933. A considerable part of the decline since December 18, occurred in certain industries which normally experience a seasonal set-back in January, including the distributive trades, the textile industries, the dress industries (except hat and cap manufacture), metal goods manufacture, the food and drink industries, wood-working and furniture manufacture, the paper, printing and leather industries, and hotel and boarding-house service. In addition there was some decline in the building industry, steel melting and rolling, tinplate manufacture, electrical and constructional engineering, and the transport services.

Only a small number of industries showed an improvement in employment during the month. Among these were iron and other metalliferous mining, pig iron manufacture, marine engineering, and the hat and cap industry.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at January 22, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as

well as those wholly unemployed) was 18.7, as compared with 17.6 at December 18, 1933, and with 23.0 at January 23, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at January 22, 1934, was 15.9, as compared with 15.1 at December 18, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.8 as compared with 2.5. For males alone, the percentage at January, 22 1934, was 21.6, and for females, 11.0; at December 18, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 20.8 and 9.0.

At January 22, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,944,026 wholly unemployed, 355,240 temporarily stopped and 89,802 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,389,068. This was 164,989 more than a month before, but 513,997 less than a year before. The total included 1,934,828 men, 64,952 boys, 337,173 women, and 52,115 girls.

The increase over December 18, 1933, in the number of boys and girls registered as wholly unemployed was 41,822 as compared with 29,197 in the corresponding period a year ago. Such an increase due to children reaching the school-leaving age at the end of the Christmas term, is a normal feature of the January figures, and is usually quite temporary; it is larger than usual this year owing to the sharp rise in the birth rate in the latter part of 1919.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at January 22, 1934, was 2,457,207.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Index numbers showing the trend of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries are computed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor from reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These indexes of employment and pay rolls are figures showing the percentage represented by the number of employees or weekly pay rolls in any month compared with employment and pay rolls in a selected base period. The year 1926 is the Bureau's index base year for manufacturing industries, and the average of the 12 monthly indexes of employment and pay rolls in that year is represented by 100 percent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 1.1 percent in January 1934 as compared with December 1933 and pay rolls decreased 0.8 percent over the month interval. The index of factory employment in January 1934 was 69.3 compared with the index of 70.1 in the preceding month while the pay-roll index in January 1934 was 49.4 compared with 49.8 in December 1933.

A comparison of employment in January 1934 with January 1933 shows that the employment index in January of the current year is 22.4 percent above the level of the January 1933 employment index (56.6). A similar comparison of the January 1934 pay roll index with the January 1933 index (35.8) shows a gain of 38.0 percent in pay rolls over the year interval.

Decreases in employment between December and January have been reported each year since 1923 with the exception of one year, 1925, in which a slight increase was reported. Pay-roll totals have likewise decreased each year over this 10-year interval. The average change in employment in January over the 10-year period is a decrease of 1.4 percent and the average change in pay rolls over the same interval is a decrease of 4.6 percent.

The changes in employment and pay rolls in January 1934 are based on returns supplied by 17,805 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 3,077,478 workers in their employ during the pay period ending nearest January 15 with combined weekly pay rolls of \$55,610,749. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Twenty-six of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed reported increased employment in January 1934 compared with December 1933, and 33 industries reported increased pay-roll totals.

*Non-manufacturing industries.*—Six of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported increased employment in January 1934 as compared with December 1933, and 6 industries reported increased pay roll totals. The gains were not in identical industries in every instance, the power and light industry reporting a small gain in employment combined with a slight decline in earnings, and the banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate group reporting a very small decrease in employment coupled with slightly increased pay rolls. The most pronounced gains in both employment and pay rolls over the month interval were in the anthracite mining industry. Employment in this industry increased 17.6 percent and pay rolls increased 65.2 per cent, reflecting sharply increased production over the month interval. The gain of 5 percent in employment in the hotel industry was due to the combined effect of several factors, i.e. NRA codes, repeal of national prohibition and the opening of winter resort hotels. The telephone and telegraph industry reported an increase of 1.1 percent in employment and the gains in the remaining 3 industries reporting increased employment (bituminous coal mining, power and light, and laundries) were five-tenths of one percent or less. The most pronounced declines in employment and pay rolls between December and January (19.7 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively) were shown in the retail trade group. This seasonal decline reflects to a large extent, the release from employment of those workers temporarily employed for Christmas trade. The group composed of department, variety, and general merchandise stores and mail order houses showed a decrease of 27.2 percent in employment between December and January. Retail food stores surveyed by the Bureau showed a decrease of 1.7 percent in employment over the month interval.

*Building permits.*—Reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 768 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over show that there was an increase of 13.6 percent in the number of buildings but a decrease of 19.4 percent in the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued during January 1934 as compared with December 1933. These permit figures pertain



to building construction only and do not include other types of construction, such as road building, river and harbor work, reclamation projects, etc. The data as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics include information concerning permits issued by local

building officials to which is added the number and cost of buildings for which contracts are awarded by Federal and State governments in cities having a population of 10,000 or over. In January the value of such public buildings was \$4,898,924.

## FAIR WAGE CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable.

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department

of Labour schedules setting forth the wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages' rates and working hours in the district, or in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages

or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other

inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of Indian Affairs during the month of February, 1934, for certain classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Blankets.....	The Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Lindsay, Ont.
Kersey cloth.....	Fairfield & Sons, Ltd., R.R. No. 1, Winnipeg, Man.
Kersey cloth.....	The Caldwell Woollen Co., Ltd., Appleton, Ont.
Kersey cloth.....	The Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., Oxford, N.S.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of February, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—



Goods contracted for	Contractor
Kitchen equipment.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Leather top lifts.....	Anglo Canadian Leather Co., Toronto, Ont.
Mackinaw coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mattresses and pillows.....	Arrow Bedding Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Double tier bedsteads.....	Dominion Bedding Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mop cloths.....	Tarbox Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Table oilcloth.....	Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cotton drawers and shirts....	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamil- ton, Ont.
Whipcord jackets.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drill shirts.....	Empire Shirt Mfg. Co., Louise- ville, P.Q.
Woollen drawers and shirts...	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Canvas shoes.....	Great West Felt Co., Ltd., Elmira, Ont.
Felloes.....	Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Floats.....	Fairechild Aircraft Ltd., Long- ueuil, P.Q.
Tent pins.....	Canada Spool and Bobbin Co., Ltd., Walkerton, Ont.
Reinforcing steel.....	Burlington Steel Co., Hamil- ton, Ont.
Steelwire fabric.....	Truscon Steel Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Towing attachments.....	Mis-Canada Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mattresses.....	Simmons Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Double deck bedsteads.....	Western Steel Products, Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.
Enamelware, etc.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of breakwater reinforcement and extension at Petit Cap, Gaspé County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Lewis Maloney, Barachois de Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, February 10, 1934. Amount of contract, \$28,253.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages	Hours of Labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour \$ cts.	per day
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Machinist (repair man).....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 37½	8
Teamsters, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drill runners.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operator (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Construction of built-up steel land and pon-  
toon discharge pipes for Dredge P.W.D. No. 5  
(Northumberland). Name of contractors,  
Farand & Delorme Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date

of contract, February 19, 1934. Amount of  
contract, \$3,728. The General Fair Wages  
Clause was inserted in this contract.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made  
in February, 1934, for supplies ordered by the  
Post Office Department under contracts which  
were subject to regulations for the suppres-  
sion of the sweating system, the securing of  
the payment to the workers of fair wages, and  
the performance of the work under proper  
sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i>	\$ cts.
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	238 82
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	239 90
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—</i>	
Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	5,945 18
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	336 57
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q..	586 27
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	2,464 40
W. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.....	86 80
C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.....	477 00
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., of Ottawa, Ltd.....	629 05
<i>Letter Boxes—</i>	
Engine Works & Trading Inc., Montreal, P.Q.	834 96

## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

*(Contract in Group "A"—Construction, etc.)*

Construction of certain repairs to the upper  
entrances of North and South Locks No. 2,  
Lachine Canal, Montreal, P.Q. Name of con-  
tractors, Campbell Construction Co., Ltd.,  
Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February  
7, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately  
\$47,213.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted  
in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages	Hours of Labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour \$ cts.	per day
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith's helper.....	0 40	8
Cement mixer operator—		
Steam.....	0 50	8
Gas.....	0 45	8
Compressor operator.....	0 50	8
Derrick runner.....	0 55	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Driller.....	0 45	8
Truck driver.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Electrician.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Concrete finisher.....	0 55	8
Pump operator.....	0 45	8
Acetylene torch operator.....	0 60	8
Cement gun operator.....	0 60	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice  
the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48  
per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this  
work.

Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and include either a fair wages schedule or the General Fair Wages Clause.

The Department of Labour has been notified that the following contracts have been awarded under the above-mentioned conditions:—

Montreal Harbour Commissioners.

Construction of an extension to wharf, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Atlas Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 11, 1933. Amount of contract, \$79,743.38. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of Wages	Hours of Labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
	\$ cts.	
Carpenters.....	0 65	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer engineer.....	0 50	8
Operating engineer.....	0 50	8
Blacksmith.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Riggers.....	0 60	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Divers.....	1 00	8
Divers' helpers.....	0 65	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 40 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Saint John Harbour Commissioners.

Dredging at McLeod and Pettingill wharves in Saint John Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuild-

ing Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, January 10, 1934. Amount of contract, \$15,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of Wages	
	Not less than	
	per month and Board	
	\$	cts.
Rock Breaker—		
Captain.....	125	00
Mate.....	75	00
Winchmen.....	85	00
Cook.....	65	00
Firemen.....	45	00
Dredge—		
Captain.....	150	00
Mate.....	75	00
Firemen.....	45	00
Scowmen.....	45	00
Deckhands.....	45	00

The Nova Scotia Gazette, February 21, 1934, contained notice of the appointment of the Hon. Frank Roy Davis and the Hon. Michael Dwyer, members of the Executive Council, and Messrs. Gordon B. Isnor and George E. Hagen, members of the Legislature, to be members of the Legislature Internal Economy Board, the Hon. Mr. Davis to be chairman of the Board.

The Danish Government, according to a statement issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs in January, has instructed the Unemployment Council, among other proposed activities, to examine the possibility and practical effects of a more considerable reduction of hours than that proposed in the Bill at present before the legislature, which seeks to introduce the 40-hour week in public works and work subsidised out of public funds. It will devote special attention to the question of securing, especially for those whose wages are lowest, some direct or indirect compensation for the loss of earnings resulting from reduction of working hours. In this connection it will study the question of a minimum wage. The Unemployment Council will continue the task already entrusted to it of examining plans for public works and other measures intended to reduce unemployment. The membership of the Council has been increased by the inclusion of representatives of the Administration, the trade unions, commerce, agriculture and economic science.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 255.

Agreement to be in effect from May 28, 1933 to May 27, 1934. If a renewal or a new agreement cannot be reached, it will be referred to arbitration.

Only union members to be employed as pressmen and foremen.

Hours: 45 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for overtime and work on statutory holidays, except Sundays and Christmas day which shall be paid at double time rate.

Wages for journeymen pressmen: 85 cents per hour. (The previous rate was 96 cents for day work and \$1.02 for night work). Foremen at least \$5 per week extra.

Wages for apprentices: first year \$10 per week, second year 33½ per cent of journeymen's rate, third year 40 per cent, fourth year 55 per cent, fifth year 65 per cent.

Two weeks' notice to be given of dismissal or resignation.

Provision is made for the settlement of any disputes by arbitration.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 255.

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1933, to May 15, 1934.

Only union members to be employed.

The minimum number of pressmen and assistants required to work on each type of machine is specified.

Hours: 44 per week for day work, 42 for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours, double time thereafter. Time and one-half for work on statutory holidays and double time for Sunday work.

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Wages for journeymen pressmen: 85 cents per hour for day work and 90 cents for night work (formerly 96 cents for day work and \$1.06 for night work). Offset pressmen 5 cents per hour extra. Wages for assistants: from \$10.25 per week during first six months to \$18 per week after three years.

Wages for apprentices: from 25 per cent of journeymen's rate during first year to 65 per cent during fifth year. Apprentices must pass quarterly examinations in order to qualify for the raise in pay.

Provision is made for arbitration in case of any disputes.

The union label to be used on all printing where a label is called for.

### Manufacturing: Wood Products

KITCHENER, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN UPHOLSTERING COMPANY AND THE SHOP COMMITTEE OF THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page... of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from February 21, 1934 to September 1, 1934.

The company recognizes the right of its employees to be members of the Furniture and Woodworkers Industrial Union or any union of their own choice, but no employee shall be compelled to belong to any union. No discrimination against employees on account of union activity.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: all work over 49 hours per week to be paid at time and one-quarter.

Wage rates vary from 24 to 55 cents per hour for men and from 26 to 29 cents for women employees. Certain increases in piece work rates are provided for.

During slack periods, work in each department to be distributed as equally as possible.

The company recognizes the shop committee as the official representative of its employees, and all grievances to be settled between this committee and the management.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—ASSOCIATED DAIRIES LIMITED OF B.C. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 464 (MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES).

Agreement, reached following conciliation by an officer of the Federal Department of Labour, to be in effect from November 1, 1933, to November 1, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1932, page 1337.

Wage rates are unchanged: a basic rate of \$79 per month with a commission on sales for retail salesmen, and for wholesalersmen, helpers and inside help from \$112.50 per month for helpers to \$140 for outside relief men.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued upward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being higher, the former because of the higher cost of foods and the latter due mainly to higher prices for live stock, meats, butter, eggs, grains and certain milled products.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities in Canada was \$7.63 at the beginning of February as compared with \$7.50 for January; \$6.70 for February, 1933; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The advance during the month was due mainly to higher prices for meats, butter, cheese and potatoes. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal fall. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$16.09 at the beginning of February as compared with \$15.95 for January; \$15.61 for February, 1933; \$22.12 for February, 1930; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel and rent were unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again considerably higher at 72.1 for February as compared with 70.6 for January; and 63.6 for February, 1933. Some comparative figures for earlier dates are 93.9 for February, 1930; 102.2 for February, 1926; 98.3 for February, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.8 for February, 1914. One hundred and seventy-nine prices quotations were higher, fifty-six were lower and three hundred and thirty-two were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower and one was unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, owing mainly to higher prices for wheat, oats, rye, flax, bran, shorts and tea; the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for live stock, butter, eggs and meats which more than offset lower prices for furs and leather; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due

mainly to higher quotations for raw cotton, raw silk, cotton knit goods and worsted cloth yarns; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, chiefly on account of increased quotations for lumber; and the Iron and its Products group, because of advanced prices for steel tank plates and galvanized wire. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group declined, the former because of lower prices for tin, aluminium and zinc which more than offset higher prices for copper and silver, and the latter owing chiefly to lower prices for domestic coal. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were higher, mainly because of advanced prices for foods, chiefly meats, milk and its products, eggs and certain milled products. Producers' goods were also higher, mainly because of higher prices for materials for the meat packing industries, for the textile industries and for the milling industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were both higher. Canadian farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin advanced while articles of mineral origin were slightly lower.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first-class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good

(Continued on page 284)



**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1931	Feb. 1932	Feb. 1933	Jan. 1934	Feb. 1934
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-0	65-2	73-2	71-4	55-4	57-2	67-0	69-8	72-6	62-4	50-4	41-0	40-0	41-8
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	32-6	46-4	47-6	45-6	31-4	31-2	39-2	43-4	46-2	37-0	27-0	22-0	21-8	22-8
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-0	25-7	25-9	26-4	18-8	19-2	22-4	24-3	25-1	21-6	15-7	12-2	12-0	12-5
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-8	31-9	33-1	32-2	26-2	29-5	29-8	30-5	31-3	27-2	22-1	17-3	19-0	19-9
Pork leg...	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	21-9	34-1	37-0	36-1	27-5	29-1	25-3	27-5	30-1	25-2	15-8	12-2	16-6	19-4
Pork, salt...	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	34-6	63-2	70-6	70-4	51-6	54-0	50-6	53-0	54-8	52-6	34-0	27-0	31-4	34-8
Bacon, break-																			
fast...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-0	45-6	52-2	56-1	39-3	41-7	36-8	37-8	39-6	37-1	19-3	17-4	21-6	24-4
Lard, pure...	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-4	67-4	78-4	63-8	41-6	49-4	43-8	45-0	42-8	40-2	25-0	23-6	27-0	27-2
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	42-6	63-8	83-9	79-4	56-2	50-5	51-8	49-7	50-7	35-1	29-7	28-8	40-7	35-3
Eggs, storage...	1 doz	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	35-4	49-0	63-5	72-6	47-7	41-5	44-2	41-4	51-8	27-4	22-7	22-5	30-2	28-4
Milk...	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	55-2	71-4	91-2	92-4	78-8	73-8	73-8	75-0	77-4	72-0	61-8	56-4	58-2	58-2
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	61-4	95-4	131-8	108-8	77-0	90-8	84-6	88-0	84-6	67-0	44-6	44-6	48-8	51-4
Butter cream-																			
ery...	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	35-3	52-8	73-9	63-5	44-9	40-4	48-3	46-4	37-7	25-9	25-7	28-4	29-7	
Cheese, old...	1 "	16-1	17-3	18-5	20-5	21-8	33-2	40-7	38-9	31-9	33-2	33-8	33-2	33-8	32-6	21-5	19-4	19-7	20-1
Cheese, new...	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-6	30-4	38-0	36-9	28-7	32-9	33-8	33-2	33-8	32-6	21-5	19-4	19-7	20-1
Bread...	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	63-0	112-5	136-5	127-5	105-0	114-0	115-5	115-5	117-0	97-5	90-0	84-0	83-5	87-0
Flour, family...	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	32-0	65-0	76-0	67-0	47-0	54-0	55-0	54-0	55-0	52-0	33-0	26-0	31-0	37-0
Rolled Oats...	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-0	37-5	40-5	35-5	27-5	29-0	31-5	31-5	31-5	25-5	23-5	23-0	25-0	25-0
Rice...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	20-5	21-6	25-4	19-2	21-8	21-2	21-0	21-0	19-2	17-2	16-0	16-2	16-2
Beans, hand-																			
picked...	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	33-8	23-2	20-2	17-0	16-0	15-6	22-2	20-2	14-2	9-2	7-6	8-8	8-8
Apples, evapor-																			
ated...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-6	20-5	27-9	24-0	21-7	20-0	19-4	20-8	20-9	19-3	16-3	15-1	15-5	15-5
Prunes, med-																			
ium...	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-0	17-2	26-0	23-5	18-5	15-8	13-4	13-6	16-4	12-2	11-4	10-6	12-3	12-5
Sugar, granula-																			
ted...	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-4	42-0	64-4	50-4	35-2	31-6	32-4	30-4	28-8	25-2	24-4	22-8	32-0	32-0
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-6	19-8	30-4	24-0	16-6	15-0	15-0	14-2	13-8	12-2	11-8	11-2	15-6	15-6
Tea, black...	4 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-0	12-7	16-3	14-5	13-6	15-7	17-8	17-7	17-5	14-2	12-9	10-6	11-4	11-9
Tea, green...	4 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-4	9-1	12-2	16-9	15-8	15-0	17-9	18-0	17-7	17-5	14-2	12-9	10-6	11-4	11-9
Coffee...	4 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-4	10-2	15-0	14-7	13-5	15-3	15-2	15-2	14-9	13-0	11-1	10-1	9-9	9-9
Potatoes...	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	40-0	73-7	130-3	69-5	53-3	97-4	54-2	43-9	83-5	41-3	23-9	31-6	36-5	39-2
Vinegar...	1 qt.	7	7	7	8	7	8	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
<b>All Foods...</b>		<b>\$ 4-8</b>	<b>\$ 5-6</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 7-34</b>	<b>\$ 7-75</b>	<b>\$ 12-54</b>	<b>\$ 15-77</b>	<b>\$ 14-08</b>	<b>\$ 10-61</b>	<b>\$ 11-50</b>	<b>\$ 11-03</b>	<b>\$ 11-15</b>	<b>\$ 11-83</b>	<b>\$ 9-44</b>	<b>\$ 7-34</b>	<b>\$ 6-70</b>	<b>\$ 7-50</b>	<b>\$ 7-63</b>
<b>Starch, laundry</b>	<b>1 lb.</b>	<b>c. 2-9</b>	<b>c. 3-0</b>	<b>c. 3-1</b>	<b>c. 3-2</b>	<b>c. 3-2</b>	<b>c. 4-6</b>	<b>c. 4-7</b>	<b>c. 4-8</b>	<b>c. 4-2</b>	<b>c. 4-1</b>	<b>c. 4-1</b>	<b>c. 4-1</b>	<b>c. 4-0</b>	<b>c. 4-0</b>	<b>c. 4-0</b>	<b>c. 3-8</b>	<b>c. 3-8</b>	<b>c. 3-8</b>
<b>Coal, anthra-</b>	<b>1/2 ton</b>	<b>39-5</b>	<b>45-2</b>	<b>48-1</b>	<b>55-0</b>	<b>53-8</b>	<b>74-1</b>	<b>90-1</b>	<b>123-2</b>	<b>109-0</b>	<b>118-3</b>	<b>102-8</b>	<b>102-2</b>	<b>101-2</b>	<b>101-4</b>	<b>101-2</b>	<b>96-2</b>	<b>94-9</b>	<b>95-0</b>
<b>Coal, bitumin-</b>	<b>" "</b>	<b>31-1</b>	<b>32-3</b>	<b>35-0</b>	<b>38-7</b>	<b>39-0</b>	<b>58-3</b>	<b>65-9</b>	<b>91-4</b>	<b>70-5</b>	<b>66-2</b>	<b>63-8</b>	<b>63-1</b>	<b>63-1</b>	<b>62-4</b>	<b>60-3</b>	<b>58-9</b>	<b>57-9</b>	<b>57-9</b>
<b>Wood, hard...</b>	<b>" cd.</b>	<b>32-5</b>	<b>35-3</b>	<b>38-8</b>	<b>42-5</b>	<b>41-9</b>	<b>64-8</b>	<b>76-5</b>	<b>89-4</b>	<b>79-6</b>	<b>76-5</b>	<b>75-4</b>	<b>75-8</b>	<b>76-5</b>	<b>75-4</b>	<b>69-6</b>	<b>62-3</b>	<b>58-9</b>	<b>59-0</b>
<b>Wood, soft...</b>	<b>" "</b>	<b>22-6</b>	<b>25-5</b>	<b>29-4</b>	<b>30-6</b>	<b>31-6</b>	<b>49-4</b>	<b>58-8</b>	<b>68-3</b>	<b>57-9</b>	<b>56-2</b>	<b>55-2</b>	<b>54-4</b>	<b>54-3</b>	<b>50-9</b>	<b>47-0</b>	<b>45-2</b>	<b>45-4</b>	<b>45-4</b>
<b>Coal oil...</b>	<b>1 gal.</b>	<b>24-0</b>	<b>24-5</b>	<b>24-4</b>	<b>23-7</b>	<b>23-4</b>	<b>25-8</b>	<b>32-4</b>	<b>39-7</b>	<b>31-7</b>	<b>30-0</b>	<b>31-2</b>	<b>31-1</b>	<b>31-1</b>	<b>30-7</b>	<b>27-6</b>	<b>26-8</b>	<b>27-5</b>	<b>27-4</b>
<b>Fuel and</b>																			
<b>light...</b>		<b>\$ 1-50</b>	<b>\$ 1-63</b>	<b>\$ 1-76</b>	<b>\$ 1-91</b>	<b>\$ 1-90</b>	<b>\$ 2-72</b>	<b>\$ 3-24</b>	<b>\$ 4-12</b>	<b>\$ 3-49</b>	<b>\$ 3-47</b>	<b>\$ 3-29</b>	<b>\$ 3-27</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-24</b>	<b>\$ 3-10</b>	<b>\$ 2-91</b>	<b>\$ 2-84</b>	<b>\$ 2-85</b>
<b>Rent...</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2-37</b>	<b>\$ 2-89</b>	<b>\$ 4-05</b>	<b>\$ 4-75</b>	<b>\$ 4-86</b>	<b>\$ 4-49</b>	<b>\$ 5-66</b>	<b>\$ 6-61</b>	<b>\$ 6-93</b>	<b>\$ 6-86</b>	<b>\$ 6-89</b>	<b>\$ 6-94</b>	<b>\$ 6-99</b>	<b>\$ 7-06</b>	<b>\$ 6-77</b>	<b>\$ 5-97</b>	<b>\$ 5-57</b>	<b>\$ 5-57</b>
<b>††Totals...</b>		<b>9-37</b>	<b>10-50</b>	<b>12-79</b>	<b>14-02</b>	<b>14-54</b>	<b>19-80</b>	<b>24-71</b>	<b>24-85</b>	<b>21-07</b>	<b>21-87</b>	<b>21-25</b>	<b>21-41</b>	<b>22-12</b>	<b>19-78</b>	<b>17-25</b>	<b>15-61</b>	<b>15-95</b>	<b>16-09</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-51	12-50	15-95	14-36	10-85	11-68	10-95	11-08	11-83	9-84	7-90	7-13	7-81	7-91	
Prince Ed. Island...	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-79	10-97	13-41	12-82	9-77	10-67	9-84	9-97	10-83	9-13	7-16	7-05	7-35	7-43	
New Brunswick...	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	6-53	12-65	15-52	14-16	10-88	12-00	11-02	10-98	11-58	9-73	7-93	7-07	7-72	7-87	
Quebec...	5-15	5-64	6-23	6-87	7-24	12-37	15-11	13-62	10-23	11-25	10-22	10-43	11-09	8-81	6-90	6-31	6-95	7-08	
Ontario...	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-53	12-66	15-86	13-95	10-46	11-59	11-04	11-12	11-77	9-38	7-20	6-58	7-47	7-66	
Manitoba...	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-36	12-04	16-06	14-01	10-45	10-51	10-59	10-92	11-59	8-85	6-85	6-54	7-06	7-24	
Saskatchewan...	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-27	12-69	15-34	14-00	10-61	10-92	11-29	11-40	12-00	9-02	7-08	6-46	7-34	7-54	
Alberta...	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-55	12-87	15-87	14-54	10-21	10-85	11-14	11-37	12-07	9-12	7-01	6-42	7-32	7-39	
British Columbia...	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-11	12-61	16-66	14-87	11-59	12-11	12-05	12-16	13-02	10-47	8-10	7-36	8-24	8-32	

†December only. \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
<b>Dominton (average)</b> .....	cents 20-9	cents 17-6	cents 16-0	cents 11-4	cents 9-1	cents 12-5	cents 19-9	cents 19-4	cents 17-4	cents 24-4	cents 27-3	cents 41-7
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	cents 23-4	cents 18-1	cents 16-3	cents 12-5	cents 10-0	cents 10-4	cents 19-2	cents 18-9	cents 18-0	cents 22-8	cents 25-1	cents 39-7
1-Sydney.....	23-4	19-5	18	15	11-7	10	20	20-1	17-8	22-3	24-2	39-5
2-New Glasgow.....	25	20	18	12-3	10	8	20	18-7	18-3	21-5	23-9	38-0
3-Amherst.....	13-4	16	13-8	11-2	8-2	12-5	15	17-2	15-2	22-3	24-2	40
4-Halifax.....	23-2	17-8	18-4	12-5	11-4	9-6	16-5	20-2	18	23-1	25-8	36-6
5-Windsor.....	22-5	17-5	15	12	10	12	20	17	18-6	24	27	42-5
6-Truro.....	22	18	14-7	12	8-5	10-5	23-5	20	20-1	23-8	25-6	41-4
7-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	21-7	18	17	12-5	11-5	11-5	18-7	13-6	24-3	25-6	36-3	
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	cents 23-5	cents 18-4	cents 17-7	cents 12-3	cents 9-3	cents 11-7	cents 22-2	cents 19-1	cents 18-1	cents 22-4	cents 25-6	cents 40-0
8-Moncton.....	23-5	16-5	16-5	13	9-7	12-5	25	21	17-4	24-8	27-9	39
9-Saint John.....	23	17	16-4	12	9-4	11-3	21-5	19	17-8	19-2	23-1	40-5
10-Fredericton.....	20	20	13	10	11	11	19	21	23-5	26	42-6	
11-Bathurst.....	25	20	18	11	8	12	20	17-5	16-2	22	25	37-7
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	cents 19-0	cents 15-9	cents 16-4	cents 10-5	cents 6-9	cents 10-6	cents 18-9	cents 16-5	cents 16-5	cents 22-7	cents 25-0	cents 43-4
12-Quebec.....	20-5	17	15-4	12-1	7-4	12-2	19-2	16-5	16-7	23	26-5	38-7
13-Three Rivers.....	20	16-8	15-9	11	5-8	10-3	17	15-7	16-6	25	26-8	43-5
14-Sherbrooke.....	21-3	17-9	20-6	11-9	7-7	10-6	19-2	17-5	17-9	21-5	24-1	43-7
15-Sorel.....	15-3	14-5	14-2	9-5	6-5	8	17-5	15-7	17-4	25	25-7	43-3
16-St. Hyacinthe.....	15	13-4	14-4	9-2	6-4	13-6	16-7	15-1	14-5	23-2	25	41-7
17-St. John's.....	20	17-3	17-3	11-3	7-3	10-7	21	18	15	21-3	26-8	46
18-Theftford Mines.....	14	12	12	8-3	5	10	16-5	13	17-2	19	20	45
19-Montreal.....	23-7	18-3	21-1	10-6	7-9	9-4	21-1	19-2	16-3	22-4	24-8	44-5
20-Hull.....	21-2	16-3	16-4	10-6	7-9	10-3	22	18	16-7	23-7	25-4	44-3
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	cents 21-4	cents 17-3	cents 16-3	cents 12-2	cents 9-4	cents 14-2	cents 21-0	cents 20-4	cents 17-8	cents 24-3	cents 27-2	cents 42-5
21-Ottawa.....	23-6	17-5	16	13	8-8	11-8	20	18-3	16-1	22-9	24-8	43-3
22-Brockville.....	22-7	17-7	17-7	11-7	8-7	10-7	18	17-7	15	26-6	29-2	40-8
23-Kingston.....	23	17-3	17-5	12-6	8-7	12-6	17-6	19-5	16	23-3	25-8	39-9
24-Belleville.....	17-5	14-2	15-3	10-7	8-2	13-7	18	19-2	15-7	25	27-6	41-4
25-Peterborough.....	19-3	15-3	15	11-8	8-7	13-7	19-3	18-8	15-5	23-7	26-7	41
26-Oshawa.....	19-2	15-7	15-2	11-2	9-7	14-3	20-7	21-1	15-5	24-8	26-6	42-4
27-Orillia.....	20-7	16-3	16	12-3	9-3	15-2	24	21-7	17-5	23-5	25-7	42-5
28-Toronto.....	24-3	18-6	18-2	12-7	11-6	14-6	20-5	21-9	19-6	24-2	29-4	45-1
29-Niagara Falls.....	24	19-5	17-7	12-2	8-5	12	21-3	20-2	18-4	26-1	28-6	42-9
30-St. Catharines.....	19-8	16-4	15-8	12-1	9-1	14-2	21-3	21-2	18	24	26-3	40-9
31-Hamilton.....	22-1	18-4	18-1	12-8	11-7	15-2	22-5	21-7	17-6	25-1	28	43-5
32-Brantford.....	21	17-4	16-3	12-2	9	13-8	21-5	21-3	20	22-7	25-1	42-9
33-Galt.....	26	21-5	20	15	12-5	17-5	25	25	19	24-4	26-5	40-9
34-Guelph.....	20-7	16-7	16-5	12-2	11-8	14-3	22-5	18-4	15-4	24-2	26-7	42-8
35-Kitchener.....	19-8	17-3	15-1	12-1	10-3	14-7	25-7	17-8	17-7	23	25-7	41
36-Woodstock.....	20-6	17-3	16-4	11-4	8-8	13	20	18-8	17-7	23-4	25-5	43-2
37-Stratford.....	20	18	15	12-3	9-2	15	20	20	20-7	25-2	27-8	44
38-London.....	22-7	17-7	16-8	12-2	9-3	14-1	22-9	21-8	18	24-2	27-7	42-4
39-St. Thomas.....	21-2	16-9	15-7	12-1	9-4	12-7	24	22-2	18	24	26-5	42-1
40-Chatham.....	20-5	17	17-1	12	8-5	14-5	19-2	20-6	17-8	24	26-3	41-4
41-Windsor.....	20-4	16-5	15-4	12-2	9-4	13-9	23	23	16-8	23-6	26-1	42-9
42-Sarnia.....	21-1	16-7	15-6	11-8	10-1	14-3	18	18-8	17-6	23-8	28-3	44
43-Owen Sound.....	19-2	14-5	13-6	10-8	8-3	13-8	12-5	16-4	17-8	22-7	26-1	39-4
44-North Bay.....	21-5	17-2	14-5	10-7	8-7	13-7	18	20-3	17-7	23-5	25-6	38-6
45-Sudbury.....	22-8	18-6	17-7	13-4	9-7	16-2	25	24-8	18	24-1	28-2	41-7
46-Cobalt.....	22				6			18	18	24-8	26-5	42-5
47-Timmins.....	23	21	18-2	14	10-3	18-2		22-7	20-6	24-6	29	47-4
48-Sault Ste. Marie.....	18-3	15-3	14-8	10-8	8-4	14-8		18-6	18-2	24-1	27-2	39-4
49-Port Arthur.....	20-8	17-8	16-8	11-6	9-6	14-8	20-3	19-6	19-2	26	30-6	42-2
50-Fort William.....	23	17-2	15	12-8	10-9	14-7	25	22	19-5	27-1	31-7	45-2
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	cents 18-9	cents 14-7	cents 16-4	cents 9-5	cents 8-4	cents 10-5	cents 18-1	cents 19-2	cents 17-0	cents 27-8	cents 39-5	cents 42-7
51-Winnipeg.....	18-8	14-3	14-8	8-9	8-8	11	18-1	20-4	17	27-7	30-7	42-1
52-Brandon.....	18	15	14	8	8	10	18	18	17	27-8	30-2	43-3
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	cents 19-1	cents 10-0	cents 13-5	cents 8-9	cents 7-1	cents 10-3	cents 16-2	cents 15-7	cents 16-3	cents 26-8	cents 39-3	cents 41-7
53-Regina.....	19-2	14-9	13-5	8-8	7-1	9-6	17-7	17-4	15-5	24-4	31-4	42-3
54-Prince Albert.....	17-7	14-2	13	8	7-1	10-7	16-5	22	16	30		42-8
55-Saskatoon.....	17	13-5	12-5	8-8	6-6	10-3	16-2	17-1	13-5	26-5	30-3	38-8
56-Moose Jaw.....	22-6	17-5	15-1	10-1	7-7	10-6	14-5	18-2	20	26-2	29-1	42-8
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	cents 18-0	cents 14-4	cents 13-4	cents 9-5	cents 8-1	cents 10-9	cents 16-8	cents 16-5	cents 14-0	cents 24-2	cents 28-2	cents 38-0
57-Medicine Hat.....	17-3	13-5	13-3	8-7	8-7	13	14-7	13	13	23-8	27-5	36
58-Drumheller.....	17-5	13-5	11-5	10	7	9	17-5	18-5	16	23	25-8	39
59-Edmonton.....	18	14-4	13-2	8-6	7-1	10-7	17-6	18-5	14-5	23-4	28	37-3
60-Calgary.....	19-1	15-4	14-1	10-5	8-8	11-3	17-1	18	14-5	27-5	32-3	38-8
61-Lethbridge.....	18	15	15	9-5	9	10-5	17	14-5	12	23-1	27-6	39
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	cents 22-3	cents 18-3	cents 16-3	cents 11-3	cents 10-6	cents 13-5	cents 21-3	cents 21-5	cents 19-4	cents 27-1	cents 30-8	cents 42-4
62-Fernie.....	22	18	14	10	8	12	18	20	20-7	25-7	32	39-3
63-Nelson.....	20-7	17	15	10-3	9-3	12	18-7	20-3	18-3	26-7	28-7	41
64-Trail.....	17-5	14-6	14	9-7	9-5	12-5	20	20-5	18	25	30-8	42-6
65-New Westminster.....	22-3	18-2	16-2	11-4	10-8	12-5	19-2	20-2	20-2	26-5	29-6	44-1
66-Vancouver.....	24-5	19-8	17-5	12-7	12-2	14-9	23-2	21-8	20-2	27-6	30-8	43-3
67-Victoria.....	23-7	19-5	17-5	11-9	11-9	15	23-9	22-5	19-8	27-5	30-7	45-7
68-Nanaimo.....	24-5	20	18	13-4	13-4	16-9	24-5	24-5	19	28-1	31-7	45-3
69-Prince Rupert.....	23-5	19	18	11	10	12-5	22-5	22	19	29-3	32-5	43

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quotations.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1934

Fish							Eggs				Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, fresh, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents 16-4	cents 21-8	cents 13-9	cents 9-7	cents 52-2	cents 17-1	cents 16-5	cents 23-3	cents 13-6	cents 35-3	cents 25-4	cents 9-7	cents 25-7	cents 29-7
12-9	25-4	13-9	9-7	44-4	12-0	14-3	16-6	13-9	41-8	23-3	9-6	25-7	23-6
10	21-7			43-8	12-5	13-1	15-8	13	44-1	23-6	10-11	28-1	30-9
12-3	25				12-8	14-3	19-7	12-7	44-3	33-7	10-11	20	33
12	30			50	12-5	13-5	15	13-7	40-4	35	8	27-2	31-9
15				46-7	11-1	13-2	15-3	13-7	40-6	28	10-11-5	25	32-2
15	25			40	11	15	17	15	40	35		25-7	33-5
15				41-7	11-8	16-5	17	15-2	41-6	34-3		27-6	34
15-0	25-0		5	40	11-8		19-7	14-1	39-5	32-7	6-8	24-7	30
13	25	5-0	5	51-7	12-8	15-0	21-2	13-7	39-0	32-6	9-8	26-8	39-8
12	25		5	43-3	12-5	13-6	19-6	14-3	40-1	34-4	9-10	28	31-3
	25				11-5	13-8	21-7	13-2	37-9	30-6	12	27-3	30-6
20				60	14-3	17-6	22-4	14-4		33	8	27-7	31-1
11-9	20-4	8-6	6-8	55-0	13			13		32-5		24	30
12-5	20-7				14-8	16-0	16-2	13-2	36-9	30-4	8-3	25-1	25-2
						12-8	18-8	13-6	37-2	31-1	10	25-1	28-8
15					10	15	16	12-7	38-6	31-3	8b	25	28-3
					16-7	17-6	16-6	12-8	38-1	31-5	7-7a	25-4	27-5
	20					18		13-5	34-3	27-6			28-1
						18	13	13-7	34-4	28-5	6b		28-7
12-9	23-5	8-6	5	60	17	16	13	12-2	35-3	29-5	7		27-5
7	17-5		8-5	50	15	17-5	15	14	34-3	30-4	8	23-8	27-5
15-3	21-9	17-4	7-9	64-3	18-3	14-4	19-8	12-5	39-3	32-1	10	27-7	29-5
	25-3	23			12	14-6	17-1	13-5	40-2	32	10	23-8	27-9
	25	15	6-2		17-4	15	26-8	12-6	39-3	30-1	10	25	29
12	20	20	10	55	16-5	17	15-7	32	33	30	8	25	27-7
						16	21-1	11-8	35-6	29-2	10	24-4	28-1
	18	16-7	7	75		18-2	28-1	14-6	31-1	28-5	7-7a	27-2	28-8
16-5					15	15	22-1	14-1	29-3	25	9	25-8	28-8
15	25	15			18-5	15	26-5	12-5	36	30-5	10b	28-8	2

## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables			
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Pears, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	20.1	5.8a	15.2	3.1	5.0	8.1	10.8	11.6	12.5	11.8	
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	19.2	6.6	14.4	3.5	4.9	7.9	13.0	12.2	12.2	11.7	
1—Sydney.....	18.1	7.3	13.5	3.1	4.7	6.5	13.6	11.6	11.5	11.1	
2—New Glasgow.....	18.7	6.6-7	13.8	3.6	4.9	7.2	10.8	11.9	11.9	11.7	
3—Amherst.....	18.1	6.7	15	3.6	5	7.8		11.9	12	10.9	
4—Halifax.....	20.4	6.7	15.4	3.5	5	8.7	13.7	11.9	12.1	11.5	
5—Windsor.....	19		15	3.8	5	8.2	13.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	
6—Truro.....	20.7	6	13.6	3.6	5	9	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.4	
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18.6	6.7	15.3	3.2	4.8	8	14.2	11.9	12.4	12.1	
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19.5	6.9	15.3	3.4	4.9	7.8	13.4	11.7	12.0	11.2	
8—Moncton.....	18.9	6.7	15	3.5	5	8.5	13	12.3	12.1	11.6	
9—Saint John.....	18.6	6.7-3	16	3.3	5	7.5	13.2	10.7	11.6	10.3	
10—Fredericton.....	19.8	7.3	16	3.4	5	8.1	14	11.8	12.3	11.6	
11—Bathurst.....	20.5	6.7	14	3.5	4.6	6.9	13.5	12	11.8	10.8	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	18.1	4.7	13.7	3.2	4.8	6.7	10.6	9.9	12.0		
12—Quebec.....	21	6.5-7	14.4	3.2	5	7.4	10.8	10.2	12.0	10.9	
13—Three Rivers.....	18.1	4.4-7	13.6	3.2	4.8	6	11.7	9.8	12.1	10.3	
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.5	4.6	12.9	3	5.1	6.9	12.1	9.9	12	10.2	
15—Sorel.....	17.1		14.4	2.7	4	6.7	9.8	10.1	11.5	10.5	
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.9	4	14.4	2.9	5.3	7.7	10.7	10	11.7	10	
17—St. John's.....	15.3	4	13.6	2.9	5	6	9.8	10	12.7	13	
18—Thetford Mines.....	20	4	13.5	3.4	5	5.3	10.3	10	11.4	10.6	
19—Montreal.....	19	4.7-6	14.1	3.6	4.8	7.7	10.2	10	12	10.7	
20—Hull.....	16.6	4.7	12	3.4	4.9	6.9	10.3	9.5	12	10.8	
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	19.6	5.5	15.0	2.9	4.8	9.0	11.1	11.2	12.4	11.3	
21—Ottawa.....	18.4	5.3-7.3	14.5	3.6	4.6	8.8	10.5	10.3	11.9	10.6	
22—Brockville.....	15.2	5.3	12.7	3.2	4.9	9.6	10.6	11.1	10.7	10	
23—Kingston.....	16.1	5.3	14.1	3.1	4.7	9.4	10.8	10	11.8	10	
24—Belleville.....	19.5	4.7	16	2.7	4.7	9.1	11	10.1	11.6	10.6	
25—Peterborough.....	18	5.3-6.7	14.6	2.8	4.7	9.1	10.6	10.1	11.7	10.3	
26—Oshawa.....	19.9	5.3-6.7		2.5	4.8	8.8	11	10.9	12.4	11.4	
27—Orillia.....	19.7	4.7	14	2.6	4.5	8.8	12.6	11.5	12.6	11.9	
28—Toronto.....	22.5	5.3-6.7	15.1	3	4.9	8.9	10	11.3	11.9	10.7	
29—Niagara Falls.....	22.3	4.7-6.7	17	2.7	4.8	9.1	11.4	10.4	11.4	10.9	
30—St. Catharines.....	19.5	5.3-6.7	15.7	2.7	4.5	8.9	11.5	10.5	12.6	11	
31—Hamilton.....	23.9	5.3-6.7	14.7	2.6	4.7	8.4	8.8	11	11.5	11.1	
32—Brantford.....	19.4	4.7-6.7	15.6	2.5	4.8	9.8	10.2	11.2	12.4	11.5	
33—Galt.....	20.4	5.3-6	15.6	2.5	4.9	9.3	12.2	11	11.7	11	
34—Guelph.....	19.3	4.7-5.3	15.8	2.6	4.9	9.8	10.6	11.3	12.5	11.3	
35—Kitchener.....	19.8	4.7-6	14.7	2.6	4.8	9.4	10.8	10.8	11.8	10.2	
36—Woodstock.....	21	4.7	13.7	2.4	4.4	8.4	9.4	11.5	12.5	12	
37—Stratford.....	17.7	4.7-6.7	16.2	2.5	4.9	9.4	11.4	12.1	12.7	11.5	
38—London.....	19.3	5.3	16.2	2.6	4.9	8.9	10.6	11	11.9	10.6	
39—St. Thomas.....	19.5	4.7-5.3	15.7	2.5	4.8	9.6	12.1	12.5	13.3	12.7	
40—Chatham.....	17.1	4.5-3	13.5	2.7	5	8.8	11.8	12.3	13.3	12.1	
41—Windsor.....	18.1	4.7-6.7	14.6	2.5	4	8.3	11.4	10.7	14.4	11.8	
42—Sarnia.....	24.4	4.7	15	2.3	4.5	8.5	10.7	12.1	13.6	12.3	
43—Owen Sound.....	24.6	5.3	16	2.4	4.5	8.3	10.8	10.5	11.8	11.6	
44—North Bay.....	19.6	4.7-5.3	15	3.6	5.5	8.5	11.5	11.2	12.5	11.6	
45—Sudbury.....	19.4	5.3	15	3.7	5	9	11.5	11.1	13.2	12.1	
46—Cobalt.....	19.5	6.7	15	3.7	5.7	9.3	12.4	13.1	13.8	13.1	
47—Timmins.....	18	5.6	13.5	3.4	5.2	9.9	12.2	11.5	12.6	11.1	
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.2	5.3-6.7	15	3.4	5	9	11	12	12.2	11.8	
49—Port Arthur.....	18.7	4.7-6	16.8	3.1	5.4	8.2	11	11.7	11.6	12.2	
50—Fort William.....	20.2	4.7-6	13.2	3.2	4.6	8.3	10.5	12.2	12.4	11.3	
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	21.2	5.0	15.7	3.2	5.2	10.0	11.0	13.2	13.8	13.4	
51—Winnipeg.....	21.7	5.6-6	15.7	3.1	4.9	9.3	10.9	12.6	13.4	13.1	
52—Brandon.....	20.7	4.4-4		3.3	5.5	10.7	11	13.7	14.2	13.6	
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.8	5.5	16.6	4.0	4.8	8.8	9.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	
53—Regina.....	21.3	4.8-5.6		3.1	4.9	8.2	10	13.9	13.8	13.8	
54—Prince Albert.....	24.2	4.8	19	2.9	4.2	8	9.6	13.3	13.7	13.9	
55—Saskatoon.....	20.4	5.7	14.2	3	5.1	8.8	9	13.4	13.6	13.4	
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.3	6.4	16.5	3	4.9	10	10.3	14.3	14.2	14	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22.3	6.5	15.6	3.2	5.3	7.7	9.7	12.7	13.6	13.8	
57—Medicine Hat.....	22.4		15	3.3	5.3	7.4	9.5	13.1	13.3	13.6	
58—Drumheller.....		6.7	15	3.2	5	7	9.7	12.5	13.8	14.1	
59—Edmonton.....	20.7	6.7b	16.1	3.1	4.9	7.5	9.5	12.2	13.4	13.4	
60—Calgary.....	22.9	6.7	16.4	3	5	8.5	9.3	12.9	13.7	13.6	
61—Lethbridge.....	23.3	5.7		3.2	6.3	8	10.7	12.6	14	14.4	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	22.9	7.4	17.4	3.5	5.5	6.3	7.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	
62—Vernon.....	22.4		15	3.3	5	7.1	8.1	13.2	14.1	14.1	
63—Nelson.....	22.8	8.3		3.3	6.3	8.2	9.5	12.1	13.1	12.5	
64—Trail.....	21.3		15	3.3	5.2	6.2	7.3	12.5	12.9	13	
65—New Westminster.....	21.7	7.7-5	18.9	3.6	5.1	5.8	7.3	12.4	12	12.3	
66—Vancouver.....	24.7	7.7-5	18.7	3.5	5.3	6.5	7.4	12.5	11.8	12	
67—Victoria.....	22.5	7.5	19	3.6	5.4	5.4	6.8	12	11.8	12	
68—Nanaimo.....	25	7.5-8	15	3.6	5.7	6	6.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	
69—Prince Rupert.....	23	6.3-8.3	20	3.8	6	5.3	7.2	15	14	13.2	

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1934

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 s. per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
4.4	3.7	1.176	23.5	19.0	15.5	12.5	16.9	16.0	59.9	20.0	54.8	42.3
4.4	4.2	1.172	23.1	21.2	13.6	12.5	16.4	15.7	63.8	19.7	59.2	42.2
3.9	3.8	1.268	25.8		13.7	11.8		15.2		17.7		45
3.9	3.6	1.215	22.5	30	13	12.4	15.8	15	65		60	41.2
4.3	4.6		90	20	15	13.7	15.5	15.5		18.5		4
4.6	4.1	1.333	26.6	16.3		12	17.3	17.3	62.5	20.4	57.5	4
4.7	4.7	1.267	25	20		12.5	17	15.7		21.7		47.5
4.4	4.4	1.048	20.4	19.5	12.5	16.2	15.5	15.5		18.9	60	41.1
4.4	4.5	.787	15.8			14.8	16	15	50	19.8		6
4.2	4.2	.917	19.7	13.1	13.1	15.5	14.8	51.3	18.3	52.7	42.8	
4.5	4.2	.986	19.2	20		14.1	16.3	15.2	49	21.3	55	50
4.1	4.1	1.15	23.2	18.5	13.2	12.7	14.4	14.1	60	17	45	41
4.4	4.4	.822	20.2	11.2	14	12.6	16.2	15.3		17.3	58	42.7
3.9	4.2	.71	16	22.5	12.2	13.3	15	14.5	45	17.4		37.5
4.4	4.2	1.086	21.3	21.7	13.0	12.4	16.4	14.6	66.6	19.4	55.3	39.9
4.5	4.2	1.126	22.3	22	12.7	12.4	16.9	15.1	77.5	21.2	57	39.5
4.2	4.7	1.082	22	19	13.8	13.6	16.1	14.8	67.2	19.7	54	40.7
4	4.4	1.167	21.6	24	15.2	13.5	16.9	15.4	55	20.7	58	40
4.6	4.2	.97	21.1		11.7	11.7	16	13		17.2	50	40.2
5.3	4.5	1.051	19.5		13	13.3	15.7	13.5	67.5	18.5	54	40.9
3.7	3.7	.952	18.9		12.5	10.8	14	14	55	17.6		16
4.1	4.2	.886	17.3	25	13.7	11.6	17.3	14.4	60	21.1	50	43.3
4.8	3.9	1.335	24.8	23.4	12.2	12.6	16.5	14.8	83.7	20.1	58	37.4
4.3	3.9	1.208	24.2	16.9	12.2	12.4	15.5	16.2		18.8	61.3	39.3
4.0	3.6	1.253	24.5	18.1	15.9	12.7	17.0	16.6	57.4	19.2	54.9	39.0
4.2	4	1.29	25.7	19	13.2	12.3	16.2	16.5	45	19.2	60	39
4.6	4.1	1.37	26.2	14.5	12.5	13.2	17.5	15.7	45	19.5	56.2	42
4.5	4.4	1.31	25.5	23.8		12.8	16.7	15.8		18	58.3	37.7
4.3	4.4	1.11	23.1	13.5		13.5	17.1	17	58	19.1	58	38.1
3.7	3	1.15	21.8	15.3		12.3	16.2	15.5	62.5	18.9	56.7	38.2
3.9	3.4	1.19	23.4	15.5		14	17.2	15.7		19.2	64	40.7
4.1	3.2	1.05	21.3	17.3		13	17	17.6		21	59.5	38
4.3	3.6	1.33	25.6	17.1		11.6	16.6	15.8	65	18.5	57.6	38
3.7	4.3	1.34	26.6	20		11.6	17	16.4	66.5	18.5	52	38.8
4.9	3.2	1.27	24.9	15.7	15	13.7	17.4	16.9	62.5	18.6	51	38.3
3.8	3.7	1.20	23.6	22.7		12.3	16.9	15.6	69	16.9	53.5	39.1
3.8	2.9	1.18	21.5	17.1	15	13.5	16.7	15.1		18.9	47.5	37.8
3.7	3.8	1.15	23.8	17		12.9	16.6	17.3		19.5	60	39
4	3.9	1.16	24.5	19		13	16.5	16.5	48	19.4	48	38.4
3.6	3.5	1.28	24.8	20.7		13.2	16.2	15.9	49	18.4	45	37.3
3.6	3.2	1.31	26	13.3		14	16	15		20		39.5
4	3.2	1.34	24.7	15.4		13.2	17.1	16.2		20	59.5	39.8
3.9	3.4	1.30	24.7	14.5		10.6	15.5	15.1	55	19.5	59	38.1
3.7	3.2	1.38	25.4	14.5		12.9	16.7	16.2		19.6		38.9
3	2.7	1.30	25.2			12.3	15.8	16.2	45	18.8		37.4
3.2	2.2	1.40	26.2	11.9		11.1	17	16		19.5		34.5
4.7	2.9	1.44	26	13		12.9	17	17.7		19.2	55	38.2
3.5	3.5	1.16	23.2	13.9		11.1	16.8	17.6	45	19.5		36.2
3.9	3.7	1.15	27		20	12.7	18	18	62.7	18.7	54.3	41.7
4.3	4.5	1.31	25.9		20	13.5	17.3	17.3	64	20.7	57.5	43.5
4.9	4.6	1.27	23	25	18.7	12.2	19	17.2	63.7	20.2	51.7	43
4.2	4.2	1.65	31.2	24.5	16.3	12.7	17.5	18	63	19.3	50	41.7
4.2	3.6	1.24	24.4	24.5		12.3	19	19	62.7	18.5	52	41
4.4	3.6	.955	20.5	27.2		13	17.4	18	57.4	20.1	50.9	39.4
3.8	3.4	.994	20.3	22.5	14.5	12.3	17.1	17.4	59.3	19.7	56.4	41.3
4.6	3.9	.782	16.2		13.7	12.8	17.5	16.0	59.6	20.5	53.5	44.1
4.7	4	.729	16.4		13.7	12.4	16.8	15.7	57.9	19.7	48.9	42.8
4.4	3.8	.834	15			13.2	18.2	16.3	61.3	21.3	58	45.3
4.8	3.8	1.093	21.8		19.2	12.2	18.4	17.6	65.8	22.3	57.4	47.3
5	3.7	1.13	23		20	12.5	17.7	17.7	66.2	22.7	58	45
4.7	4.2	.90	17.5		16.7	12.6	20.2	17	65.5	24.3	60	54
4.9	5.2	1.22	23.1		20	12.2	17	17.2	67.4	21.7	55.7	47.1
4.9	4	1.12	23.5		20	11.6	18.7	18.5	63.9	20.6	55.7	47.2
4.9	4.8	.915	21.4		15.0	12.2	17.4	16.9	61.6	22.4	55.6	51.0
4.7	2.3	.981	23.6		15	12.5	17.9	19	64.1	22.5	58.8	51.7
4.6	3.3	1.12	23		15	12.5	17.2	16.6	63.5	21.7	57.2	50.8
5.2	3	.861	19.3		15.2	11.7	16.7	15.7	61.5	23.2	54.3	50.4
4.7	2.6	.934	22.6		15.3	11.5	16.5	17.2	60.1	22.6	53.2	49.5
5.3	2.6	.677	18.7		14.5	12.9	19.6	17.3	58.6	22	54.3	52.8
5.5	3.2	1.475	29.0		18.7	11.6	16.8	15.1	60.2	21.7	51.8	47.7
5.7	2.9	1.32	27		18	12.4	17.9	17	66	23.2	60	52
5.7	3.3	1.56	30		20	12.5	18.2	15	63.7	24.2	55	50
6.2	2.8	1.45	27.5		20	12.6	17.7	16.5	61.2	23.5	51.2	49.2
5.1	3	1.22	24.6		18.7	11.6	15.9	14.5	56.1	20.4	50.2	44.9
5.3	3.4	1.40	26.1		16.5	11.2	15.6	14.3	58.6	19.6	48.2	44.2
4.8	2.9	1.44	28		18.5	10.6	15.4	13.4	57.9	18.8	48.4	46.1
6	3.1	1.33	27			10.6	16	14.5	59.7	22	49.7	45
5.2	4.2	2.08	41.9		19.3	11	17.7	15.7	58.3	21.7	51.7	50

## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	cents 8.0	7.8	cents 39.6	47.4	22.2	cents 14.7	3.0	42.1	50.6	11.3	5.1	\$ 15.199
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	8.0	7.6	42.6	41.7	20.3	11.0	3.1	41.9	40.8	12.1	5.1	16.000
1—Sydney.....	8	7.7	41.2	41.2	21.0	14.1	3.2	45	46.2	11.7	4.9	
2—New Glasgow.....	7.9	7.8	41.0	42.5	20.3	10.3	3	40	33.7	12.1	5.2	
3—Amherst.....	7.8	7.4	47.5	40.8	15	10	2.9	40	38.7	12.2	5	
4—Halifax.....	7.0	7.4	42.8	43.6	24.8	10.6	3.6	50	50	12.5	5.1	16.00
5—Windsor.....	8	7.7	38.3	40	20	9	2.9	37.5	41.5	12.2	5	
6—Truro.....	8.2	7.6	43.6	41.9	20	11.7	3.1	38.6	34.9	12	5.1	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7.7	7.1	51	40.7	21.5	15.6	2.9	42.2	43.8	11.8	5	15.40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	8.0	7.7	44.3	41.9	19.2	11.2	2.9	42.2	39.2	11.9	5.0	15.000
8—Moncton.....	8	7.6	47.7	41.2	21.4	11.5	2.9	47.6	40.5	13	5.2	b & g
9—Saint John.....	7.9	7.7	38	43.2	18.3	10.6	2.7	38.6	38.5	12	5	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	8.2	7.7	46.3	41.8	15.8	11.6	2.8	40	39.4	12	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	7.9	7.6	45	41.4	21.2	11	3.1	42.7	38.2	10.7	4.7	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7.4	7.1	40.0	49.3	21.4	13.2	3.0	43.7	52.9	10.3	4.6	14.411
12—Quebec.....	7.5	7	42.7	56.1	22.9	14.9	3.2	40	50	10.2	4.5	13.50
13—Three Rivers.....	7.9	7.6	43.1	52.4	20	13.8	2.9	50	55	10.5	4.7	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7.2	7	38.2	47.8	21.1	12.9	2.9	44.3	52.8	11.1	4.7	15.00-15.25
15—Sorel.....	7.4	7.3	40	42.5	20	11.7	3.3	40	60	10	5	14.00-14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.4	7.1	47.1	52.8	24.1	12.8	3.4	45	55.7	10.5	4.7	13.75-14.00
17—St. John's.....	7	7	37.5	44.6	18.3	12.4	2.7	45	53.3	10	4.4	
18—Theftford Mines.....	7.6	7.1	35.4	45	20.1	13.3	3	40	42.5	10	4.3	
19—Montreal.....	7.2	7.1	40.6	52.4	21.8	14.4	2.8	45.8	51.4	10.2	4.4	14.50-14.75
20—Hull.....	7.4	7.1	35.6	50.3	24.2	12.4	2.9	43	55.1	10	4.3	15.25-15.75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	8.0	7.7	40.4	51.8	21.7	13.5	2.7	41.1	50.8	10.5	5.0	15.030
21—Ottawa.....	7.4	7.2	38.5	49.4	20.6	13.3	2.6	47.3	55	10.1	4.3	15.25-15.75
22—Orkville.....	7.9	7.4	41	49.7	17.5	11.1	2.5	37.2	46.2	10.5	5	14.00
23—Kingston.....	7.4	7.1	41.9	45.1	18.3	13	2.8	43.7	50	10.4	4.9	14.50
24—Belleville.....	7.7	7.5	39.7	54.7	21.4	13	2.8	41.9	56.7	10.6	5.5	14.50
25—Peterborough.....	7.7	7.5	43.7	48.3	20.2	14	2.9	40	45.6	10.6	4.7	15.00-15.25
26—Oshawa.....	8	7.9	43.7	57.6	25.2	13	2.9	43	58	12	5	14.25
27—Orillia.....	7.9	7.7	43.6	53	22.8	13	2.8	40	41.7	10	5.2	15.00
28—Toronto.....	7.6	7.1	43.6	52.7	21	12.6	2.7	41.8	50.4	9.9	4.4	14.00-14.25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.7	7.7	41.4	59.3	23.5	14.3	2.7	39	55	10	4.9	13.00-13.50g
30—St. Catharines.....	7.8	7.6	38	55.7	20.2	13.3	2.8	43.6	55	11	5	14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	7.5	7.4	42	50.2	21.9	11.3	2.3	35.9	47.7	9.2	5	14.00
32—Brantford.....	7.9	7.9	41.3	51	20.6	11.7	2.9	38.7	48.3	10.2	5.2	14.00-14.25
33—Galt.....	8.3	8.2	39.7	52.3	19.3	13.4	2.6	42.8	59.7	10.6	4.4	14.50-14.75
34—Guelph.....	7.6	7.3	34.9	48.9	22.1	11.6	3	45.6	50.8	10.3	4.8	14.25-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	7.6	7.5	37.3	51.7	21.4	12.3	2.6	36.8	45.8	10	4.1	14.50-15.00
36—Woodstock.....	8.2	8	37.6	52.4	20.4	11.8	3.2	42.2	49	10.6	4.8	
37—Stratford.....	8	7.9	42.2	53.5	21.5	12.9	2.9	44.4	55	11.2	4.9	14.00
38—London.....	8	7.8	41.1	53.2	19.4	13.1	2.6	39.6	46.2	10	4.7	15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	8.2	8.2	40.8	53.3	19.7	13.5	2.7	46.3	58.6	10.5	5.1	14.00-14.50
40—Chatham.....	7.9	7.7	41.5	49.3	20	12.8	2.5	37.8	40	10	4.9	15.00
41—Windsor.....	7.6	7.4	34.4	51.2	22.4	13.7	2.5	39.7	60	9.7	4.5	15.00
42—Sarnia.....	8.3	8.1	41.3	55.4	24	13.7	2.6	40	40	10	4.7	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	8	7.7	47	48.2	23.2	10.8	2.6	41.7	55	9.6	4.8	14.75-15.00
44—North Bay.....	8	7.5	47	50.7	17.5	16	2.6	40		12.5	4.7	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.3	8.2	43.5	53.3	22	17.7	2.9	40		10	4.5	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.8	8.2	41.6	53	27	15	3	36	41.2	11.5	5	17.75
47—Timmins.....	8.1	8	33.9	47.6	25.4	16	2.4	43	51.7	10	4.7	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.5	8.1	34.3	51.2	26.7	15	2.5	40	55		4.7	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	8.2	7.9	35.4	49.2	22.4	16.9	2.7	42.1	53.3	11.9	4.7	16.00-16.25
50—Fort William.....	8.5	8.2	39.7	52.6	22.9	14.4	2.8	43.1	55.3	12.2	4.6	15.75-16.00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	8.6	8.6	37.6	44.9	23.5	14.6	3.2	41.6	54.1	12.7	5.8	20.000
51—Winnipeg.....	8.5	8.5	34.6	45	22.7	14.1	3.1	43.1	56.4	11.3	5.9	18.50
52—Brandon.....	8.6	8.6	40.5	44.8	24.2	15	3.2	40	51.7	14	5.7	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	8.5	8.6	36.3	45.7	25.2	19.5	3.5	42.5	59.2	14.0	6.1	
53—Regina.....	8.4	8.6	32	42.7	24.3	16a	3.2	36.2	60	12.7	5.8	
54—Prince Albert.....	8.6	8.7	41	48.7	27.9	21.3a	3.9	43.3				
55—Saskatoon.....	8.4	8.4	33.3	41.7	23.8	19.1a	2.8	40.6	57.5	14.4	5.3	
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.6	8.5	38.9	49.6	24.9	21.4a	3.9	50	60	15	6.4	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8.6	8.5	33.9	42.4	25.1	17.0	3.4	41.1	55.1	13.7	5.2	
57—Medicine Hat.....	9	8.9	32.6	43.6	26.2	18.7a	3.2	42.5	57.5	12.2	5.5	g
58—Drumheller.....	8.7	8.8	31	39.2	23.7	18.3a	3.6	38	60	15	4	
59—Edmonton.....	8.5	8.4	37.8	45.7	24.8	16.4a	3.5	43.7	50.8	13.4	6	
60—Calgary.....	8.7	8.3	35.4	39	24	15.8a	3.1	41.7	52.3	13.2	5.8	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8.3	8.2	32.8	44.7	27	15.8a	3.7	39.8	55	14.6	4.6	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	8.1	7.7	36.0	41.4	24.0	22.1	3.4	44.3	53.9	11.2	5.9	
62—Fernie.....	8.7	8	38	42.6	23	21.7a	3.4	48.3	51	13.5	5.5	
63—Nelson.....	8.2	8	37.5	41.2	23.3	27.5a	4.5	53.3	60	12.5	8	
64—Trail.....	8.4	8	32.5	38.2	20	25a	3.9	43.3	50	11	5.5	
65—New Westminster.....	7.7	7.4	32.7	42.4	24.3	20a	2.8	43.5	53.3	11.1	5.2	
66—Vancouver.....	7.6	7.3	36.5	41.1	21.8	18.4a	2.9	48.3	55.4	10.6	5.7	
67—Victoria.....	8.6	8	36.6	41	23.2	20.7a	2.9	43	52.8	10	5.9	
68—Nanaimo.....	7.7	7.2	39.2	41.7	26.2	21.7a	3.7	40	53.3	10	6.2	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	7.5	35	43.3	30	21.7a	3	35	55	11.2	5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated price per n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$30 p Mining company houses, \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9.261	\$ 11.684	\$ 9.435	\$ 11.377	\$ 7.267	\$ 8.718	\$ 7.549	c.	c.		\$	\$
8.100	10.000	6.667	7.917	5.500	6.500	5.500	27.4	10.1	10.1	22.262	15.877
6.50-7.25	9.50	6.00	7.00				30.3	10.0	10.0	21.333	14.333
6.50-6.75	9.00	5.00	7.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	30.5	10	10	15.00-24.00	12.00-15.00
7.00-9.25	10.50						30.2	10.2	10.2	15.00-25.00	10.00-12.00
9.00-10.25	11.00	9.00	9.75	7.00	8.00	7.00	29.7	10	10	15.00-18.00	10.00
							31.2	10	10	23.00-35.00	15.00-24.00
9.25							30	10	10	18.00-25.00	14.00-18.00
8.50-9.40	10.80						30.2	10	10	18.00-25.00	15.00-17.00
10.344	11.250	7.000	8.500	6.000	7.375	8.25c	29	10	10	20.00-26.00	10.00-16.00
9.75-11.75g	11.00g	6.00g	7.00g	5.00g	6.00g	7.993	30.7	9.9	9.9	23.000	17.375
10.75-12.00	11.50-12.00	8.00	10.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	7.00-8.00	30.3	10	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
9.00-11.00	11.00						29.4	10	10	18.00-30.00	16.00-22.00
9.25							28.2	9.7	9.7	25.00	18.00
8.900	11.714	9.822	11.119	7.775	8.774	8.450	29	9.7	9.7	18.00	15.00
10.00	11.00	12.00c	12.00c	10.67c	10.67c	6.75c	24.1	9.8	9.8	20.278	13.563
8.00	11.00	9.00	12.00c	6.00	7.00c	8.00c	23.2	10	10	20.00-30.00	
9.25	13.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	8.00	8.00c	26	10	10	16.00-25.00	8.00-18.00
	11.50	9.33-10.00	10.00-12.00	6.67	7.33-8.00		25.2	9.6	9.6	20.00-26.00	18.00-22.00
	12.00	10.00c	11.355c	7.335c	9.335c	7.50c	22.2	10	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
							21	10	10	16.00-22.00	11.00-15.00
8.00	10.75	13.00	14.00	11.00	12.00	12.00c	21.2	9.6	9.6	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
9.25	12.75	6.50-7.75	8.50	5.50-6.00	6.75		26	10	10	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00
9.856	11.310	10.074	12.196	8.212	10.102	9.146	26.5	9.7	9.7	18.00-30.00	14.00-18.00
9.25	11.75-12.75	7.00	9.00	7.00	8.50	5.00	25.3	9.6	9.6	20.00-28.00	14.00-20.00
7.75-8.75	11.50						24.2	9.7	9.7	22.778	16.625
7.50	12.50-13.00	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.50c	24	9.6	9.6	20.00-30.00	16.00-22.00
11.00	11.50	8.50	9.00	7.00	7.50		24.8	9.1	9.1	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00
9.00	11.00-12.25	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	24.4	9.9	9.9	18.00-26.00	15.00-18.00
10.00	11.00	12.00	14.00	11.00	12.00	8.00	24.8	9.3	9.3	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
9.25-9.75	12.00	6.50-7.50	8.50-9.00	7.00	8.50		26.5	9.8	9.8	15.00-25.00	10.00-15.00
11.00	11.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	25	9.8	9.8	19.00-24.00	12.00-19.00
7.25-9.00g	10.50g	g	g	g	g	g	24.7	9.3	9.3	22.00-28.00	17.00-20.00
7.50g	10.00g	g	g	g	g	g	24.7	9.5	9.5	18.00-27.00	15.00-20.00
9.00	10.50	13.00	15.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	24.7	9.7	9.7	22.00-32.00	15.00-22.00
10.00-11.00	11.25		13.00		12.00	12.00	26.1	9.7	9.7	20.00-30.00	12.00-20.00
10.00	11.50		16.00		12.00	12.00c	25.1	10	10	20.00-27.00	13.00-20.00
9.00-11.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	10.00-10.50	11.00		23.5	9.6	9.6	20.00-25.00	16.00-20.00
11.50	11.50	13.50	15.50	11.00	13.00		25.1	9.8	9.8	20.00-26.00	14.00-20.00
	11.00						25.4	9.9	9.9	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
9.00-11.00	11.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00		24	9.7	9.7	20.00-26.00	14.00-20.00
11.00	10.00-12.00	12.75c	14.00	11.25c	12.00c		24	10	10	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
10.00-11.00	10.25-12.00	16.00c					24.4	9.8	9.8	20.00-28.00	14.00-20.00
9.00	10.00						24.9	9.8	9.8	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
8.00	10.50		18.00c		14.00c	8.00c	24.3	9.7	9.7	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00
7.00-9.00	12.00						20.5	9.7	9.7	17.00-27.00	12.00-20.00
	10.50-11.00						24.3	9.6	9.6	20.00-27.00	13.00-20.00
12.75	13.00-13.50	7.50-9.50	9.50-10.50	4.50-5.50	6.75-7.50		25.5	9.4	9.4	18.00-24.00	13.00-20.00
9.00-13.00	12.00		13.50c		10.50c		32.5	9.6	9.6		
			10.50c		8.25-10.50c		30	10	10	n	20.00
14.50	15.50	7.50	8.50	6.00	7.00		33	10	10	20.00	14.00
7.50-10.50	9.00	5.00	7.50	4.50	6.00	6.00c	33.2	10.2	10.2	p	p
9.50-11.50	10.50	5.75	6.50c	5.35	6.10c		26.1	9.4	9.4	15.00-22.00	10.00-15.00
8.00-11.50	10.50	6.50	7.00	5.50	6.50		28.8	9.9	9.9	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
10.188	14.125		6.688	7.438	6.000	6.000	27.9	9.8	9.8	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00
9.50-12.50	13.50-14.00		4.75-8.00	5.75-9.00	6.00c	6.00c	26.4	10.1	10.1	23.750	16.250
8.50-10.25	12.50-16.50		6.00-8.00	6.50-8.50	6.00	27.8	25	10.1	10.1	22.00-30.00	13.00-22.00
8.313	16.375		4.625	7.531	9.375	28.5	27.8	10	10	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
8.50-12.25h	14.50f			6.00-8.00			28.5	11.1	11.1	25.000	16.875
8.00-9.00h	19.00		3.00-4.00	4.50-5.00			25	10.3	10.3	20.00-35.00	18.00-20.00
6.50-8.00h	17.50		5.75	6.25-10.00	6.75	29.5	29.5	10.3	10.3	20.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
5.25-9.00h	14.50			8.00-12.00c	12.00c		30	10.4	10.4	20.00-30.00	12.00-20.00
6.531	10.000		5.500	6.500	4.000		30.3	10.2	10.2	22.500	16.125
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	33.2g	9.4	9.4	20.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
2.75-4.25h	10.00 f & g	g	g	5.00	7.00		28.7	10	10	r	r
7.50-8.00h	10.00 f & g	g	g	6.00g	6.00g		30.8	11.3	11.3	20.00-28.00	15.00-23.00
4.00-5.75h							28.3g	10	10	17.00-23.00	18.00
9.886	11.200		6.563	6.980	4.814		4.00g	10.5	10.5	17.00-25.00	9.00-15.00
							4.00	33.5	33.5	21.125	15.625
9.00-10.50	12.00			6.00-7.00	7.50-9.00		38	11.3	11.3	17.00	15.00
8.50-9.50	13.50			6.25	7.25	6.50c		12.5	12.5	20.00-26.00	15.00-18.00
9.50-10.50	10.75			5.00	5.00	3.50		11.3	11.3	20.00-25.00	16.00-20.00
9.50-10.50	10.75			6.50	4.50	32.3	30	10.9	10.9	15.00-20.00	10.00-15.00
8.75-10.75	9.00		5.50-6.50	7.30-8.42	4.77c	31.9	31.9	11	11	17.00-22.00	14.00-18.00
7.70-8.20s				4.50			33.7	9.3	9.3	20.00-25.00	12.00-20.00
12.00-13.50			5.00-10.00i	7.00-12.00i	4.80c		35	13	13	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00

cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch.  
less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and up. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms.

# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	e 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1931	Feb. 1932	Feb. 1933	Jan. 1934	Feb. 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	102.2	96.8	95.0	93.9	75.5	68.9	63.6	70.6	72.1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	102.7	95.2	89.8	88.7	59.0	56.6	50.8	64.0	65.6
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	102.5	106.3	107.8	109.5	85.2	62.2	55.8	65.1	70.7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	103.6	94.3	93.2	87.3	74.1	70.9	67.9	72.5	73.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.7	98.5	94.0	92.7	81.5	73.4	63.2	65.3	65.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.8	94.1	93.3	92.7	87.9	86.3	85.2	86.6	87.0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	104.9	90.4	99.7	94.8	67.9	62.9	58.3	67.0	66.8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	101.3	93.3	92.6	93.3	88.9	87.2	85.0	86.1	86.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	101.1	96.2	94.9	94.3	88.2	85.1	82.4	80.6	80.6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	101.9	96.1	94.2	95.0	80.6	72.5	69.0	74.2	75.9
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	102.3	99.4	97.5	103.3	78.0	63.0	58.3	69.1	73.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	101.7	93.9	92.0	89.4	82.3	78.8	76.1	77.6	77.7
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	102.4	97.7	95.5	91.8	69.4	66.4	58.9	66.8	67.8
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.9	95.9	94.1	96.2	91.3	91.1	87.2	86.5	87.9
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	102.3	97.9	96.6	91.5	67.0	63.7	55.8	64.6	65.6
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	102.4	95.4	98.9	96.6	83.5	79.3	74.7	83.3	83.6
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	102.3	98.4	94.9	90.4	63.4	60.2	51.6	60.5	61.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	103.8	94.9	89.2	86.5	59.6	56.9	51.3	62.7	64.0
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	103.5	104.3	105.5	105.5	83.2	63.0	57.2	66.3	70.8
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	102.8	103.0	98.1	97.5	60.9	52.5	43.0	55.3	58.0
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	96.3	100.2	104.4	103.1	81.4	67.3	60.0	68.7	69.8
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.7	98.4	93.8	92.4	81.4	73.5	63.4	65.5	65.7
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.5	91.9	92.4	92.0	84.2	82.4	80.0	82.8	82.7
All raw (or partly manufactured). All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	232 276	63.8 64.8	120.7 127.6	155.7 156.8	107.5 116.7	94.8 100.5	103.6 102.1	99.4 95.4	96.2 93.1	94.0 92.3	65.8 78.6	58.7 70.7	50.8 66.9	61.0 73.0	62.9 74.5

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236 and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 276)

modern conveniences. The second-class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rental are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the

western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city



CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1934\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	125
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	125
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices again advanced in most localities, sirloin steak being up from an average price of 20 cents per pound in January to 20.9 cents in February, round steak from 16 cents per pound to 17 cents and shoulder roast from 10.9 cents per pound to 11.4 cents. Veal was  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound higher at 12.5 cents and mutton was up from 19 cents per pound to 19.9 cents. Pork prices were generally

higher, fresh averaging 16.6 cents per pound in January and 19.4 cents in February and salt pork averaging 15.7 cents per pound in January and 17.4 cents in February. Bacon was also substantially higher at an average price of 24.4 cents per pound as compared with 21.6 cents in January. The price in February, 1933, was 17.4 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal fall in practically all localities, fresh being down from an average price of 40.7 cents per dozen in January to 35.3 cents in February and cooking from 30.2 cents per dozen to 28.4 cents. In February, 1933, the price of fresh eggs averaged 28.8 cents per dozen and cooking 22.5 cents. The price of creamery butter was up from an average of 28.4 cents per pound in January to 29.7 cents in February. Cheese was fractionally higher at 20.1 cents per pound.

The price of bread was fractionally lower at an average of 5.8 cents per pound. Potato prices were considerably higher in most localities in Ontario and the other eastern provinces but were little changed in the western provinces. The Dominion average for February was \$1.18 per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.09 in January and 95 cents in February, 1933. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 8 cents per pound. Tea was somewhat higher in most localities, the price averaging 47.4 cents per pound in February as compared with 45.7 cents in January and 42.2 cents in February, 1933. Few changes were reported in coal prices, United States anthracite averaging \$15.20 per ton and bituminous coal \$9.26 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16.50; Windsor, \$16.50; Charlottetown, \$14.40; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$14.75; Montreal, \$14.75; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$15.50; Belleville, \$16; Peterborough, \$16.25; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$14.75; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$14.50; Galt, \$15.50-\$16; St. Thomas, \$15; Sudbury, \$17; Cobalt, \$17.75; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16.50; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices during the month moved within narrow limits. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was up from an average price of 65 cents per bushel in January to 65.6 cents in February. During the first half of the month prices were somewhat lower but toward the end an advance occurred due it

was said in part to the unfavourable weather conditions in Europe and in the United States. In coarse grains western oats rose from 33·5 cents per bushel to 33·7 cents, flax from \$1·48 per bushel to \$1·506, rye from 45·8 cents per bushel to 46·6 cents and barley from 38·8 cents per bushel to 40 cents. Bran and shorts at Montreal were substantially higher, the former being up from \$20·05 per ton to \$23·75 and the latter from \$20·93 per ton to \$25·75. Raw sugar at New York was up from \$1·16 per hundred pounds to \$1·36, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$6·37 per hundred pounds. Ceylon rubber at New York advanced from 9·3 cents per pound to 10·5 cents. Greatly increased consumption in the United States as compared with the previous year was mentioned as a factor in this advance. In live stock choice steers at Toronto were up from \$5·54 per hundred pounds to \$5·83 and at Winnipeg from \$4·15 to \$4·58. Bacon hogs at Toronto advanced from \$8·11 per hundred pounds to \$9·67 and at Winnipeg from \$7·63 per hundred pounds to \$8·76. Lambs at Toronto advanced from \$7·21 per hundred pounds to \$7·93. The price of eggs at Montreal was substantially higher at an average of 43·1

cents per dozen as compared with 31·9 cents in January. The price at Toronto was also considerably higher at 40·5 cents per dozen as compared with 29·8 cents the previous month. Stocks in cold storage at the beginning of February were very much lower than at the beginning of January and supplies of fresh eggs were considerably decreased from the previous month. Stocks of creamery butter in cold storage at the beginning of February were 13 per cent below holdings on the same date a year ago and 33 per cent lower than at the beginning of January of this year. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 27·2 cents per pound to 29·7 cents and at Toronto from 27·2 cents per pound to 28·9 cents. The price of raw cotton at New York was up from 11·3 cents per pound to 12·4 cents. The advance was said to be due to reports regarding the adoption by the United States government of measures to curtail acreage for the 1934 crop. Raw wool was down from 24·25 cents per pound in January to 22·5-24·5 cents in February. In lumber Canadian white pine was \$5 per thousand board feet higher at \$80. A grade of spruce was up from \$17 per thousand board feet to \$19.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1933," issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1934.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 63·0 for January, an increase of 1·9 per cent for the month. This advance was general, as every one of the ten groups showed some increase. Textiles and coal showed the greatest increases for the month, with a rise of 7·8 per cent in wool prices and of 4·8 per cent in cotton.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 82·5 at the end of January, an increase of 3·1 per cent for the month. All of the six groups were included in the general rise, the "sugar, coffee and tea" group advancing 12·4 per cent and textiles 8 per cent over the previous month's level.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 141 at the beginning of February, a decline of one point for the month due to lower

food prices, chiefly eggs and butter, which was partly offset by an advance in bacon prices.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 79 for January, showing no change in the general level for December, nor was there any marked change in any of the groups for the month.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 96·3 for January, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. Except for an advance of 5·7 per cent in textiles, there were no marked changes in any of the different groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 120·9 for January, showing no change from the previous month. A slight advance in clothing prices was offset by small decreases in the food and sundries groups.

### South Africa

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of retail prices of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1910=1000, was 1282 for December, as compared with 1280 for November. A slight decrease in the food group was more than counteracted by increases in other groups.



### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 72.2 for January, an increase of 2 per cent for the month. Slight decreases were noted in fuel and lighting materials and house-furnishing goods, but the other eight groups were all included in the general advance. The principal increases were in farm products and foods.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9.0110 at February 1, an increase of 2 per cent for the month and of 38 per cent over the February 1, 1933, level.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$164.530 at February 1, the highest point reached since November, 1930, and a gain of 28.1 per cent over February 1,

1933. As compared with January 1, 1934, there were advances in breadstuffs, meat, "other food", clothing and miscellaneous commodities, and decreases in dairy and garden produce and metals.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The National Industrial Conference Board index number of the cost of living for industrial wage earners, on the base 1923=100, was 77.5 for January, an increase of 0.3 per cent for the month and of 5.2 per cent for the year. Compared with January, 1933, the principal increase was in clothing and food prices, with slight advances in fuel and light and sundries and a decrease in housing.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 128.8 for January, an increase of 1.4 per cent for the month. Increases are noted for the month in clothing, shelter and sundries, while food was lower and the fuel and light group was unchanged.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1933

### Analysed according to Industries, Causes, Localities and Months

THE accompanying tables provide an analysis of the fatal accidents to persons in gainful occupations in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1933, according to causes, provinces and months, as well as by industries. Quarterly statements giving a table of the accidents occurring during the period covered appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, August and November, 1933, and February, 1934. The table includes fatalities from industrial diseases reported by the provincial workmen's compensation boards.

The record is compiled from reports from the following government authorities: the Board of Railway Commissioners; the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa; the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; the Ontario Factory Inspector; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were also received from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. To a great extent, however, the information obtained

from press reports is used to supplement information received from official sources.

The table also includes summary figures for 1932, being a final revision of the figures published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1932 which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statement. These accidents were included in the supplementary reports in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, August and November, 1933, and February, 1934. The figures for 1933, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1932.

In some industries where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences in certain industries; for example, in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and service, the decrease in the number of fatalities may be largely due to there being a reduction in the number of men engaged in these industries. As in 1932, the most marked decrease in any of these groups was in construction, due to the fact that this industry suffered the greatest reduction in its workers.

Two of the most serious accidents during the year were in logging, one of them occurring on Lac Creux, Quebec, on May 20, when several sticks of dynamite exploded on a craft on which a party of men had set out to blow up a pile of logs which was obstructing logging operations. Seven log drivers

(Continued on page 290)

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metallic mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
<b>A.—Prime Movers:</b>																					
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers.....									3						2					1	
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys.....									6						3				1		
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets.....	1			2	1		1		5			1			2				1		
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels.....	2		1																		
<b>Total.....</b>	3		1	2	1		1		14			1			5		2		2		1
<b>B.—Working Machines.....</b>	2								6	1					1	1	1				2
<b>C.—Hoisting Apparatus:</b>																					
1. Elevators.....									4	1	1	1	1								
2. Conveyers and others.....																					
<b>Total.....</b>									4	1	1	1	1								
<b>D.—Dangerous substances:</b>																					
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.....	1								1						1						
2. Explosive substances.....	5	10	4	15	12	2		1	6	1											
3. Electric current.....	1			1	1				3								2		1		
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames.....	2								8	1						6					1
5. Conflagrations.....	1																				
6. Gas fumes, etc.....	3			3	2	1			2												1
7. Explosions, mine (gas, coal dust, etc.).....					1	1															
<b>Total.....</b>	13	10	4	20	14	5		1	20	2					1	6	2		1		2
<b>E.—Striking against or being struck by objects:</b>																					
1. Striking against objects.....																					
2. Being struck by objects.....		3							7						4	1			1		
<b>Total.....</b>		3							7						4	1			1		
<b>F.—Falling objects:</b>																					
1. Collapse of structure.....																					
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.....	1	1	1	2	1		1		3						2				1		
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles.....	1	3		1			1		7	2					2	1	1				1
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries.....				32	17	13	2														
5. Falling trees and limbs.....	9	34																			
6. Others.....				1	1																
<b>Total.....</b>	11	38	1	36	19	13	4		10	2					4	1	1		1		1
<b>G. Handling of objects:</b>																					
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc.....	1	6							3						3						
2. Sharp objects.....									6						6						
<b>Total.....</b>	1	6							9						9						
<b>H. Tools.....</b>	2	2							2						1				1		
<b>I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:</b>																					
1. Derailments, collisions.....																					
2. Being struck or run over by or crushed by or between cars and engines.....	3	1		1			1		4							1			1		2
3. Falling from or in cars or engines.....									1												1
4. Mine and quarry cars.....				11	1	10															
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements.....	5	1		2	1			1	2	1					1						
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements.....	20	1																			
7. Water craft.....		9	18	3	3				1												
8. Air craft.....																			1		
<b>Total.....</b>	28	12	18	17	5	10	1	1	8	1					1	1			2		3



CANADA IN 1932, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundrying, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	Unclassified	Total
		1				1		1	1			1																			1
									1																						6
																															9
									2																						10
		1				1		1	4			2	1		1															26	
																							1	1							9
									1	1										3	3			2					1	1	10
									2	1					1				4	3	1		2								12
5		3	3			1			1	1								1	1				2								7
		1				1		9	3	1		2											1	1							44
									4	1		3							3	2	1		1								19
1		1					1		1			2		1					1	1			3					1	3		18
									2														1								5
																															13
																															1
6		6	3			2	1	9	12	3		7	1	1			1	5	3	2			8	2	1		1	4			107
	1	2	1		1				2	1		1											1						1		3
									10	2		8																			22
	1	2	1		1				12	3		9											1						1		25
		1	1						1	1										1	1										3
		1					1		3	1				2																	12
		2	1			1			4	1		3																			18
																							3	2	1						32
									2	1		1											1								46
		4	2			2			10	4		4	2						1	1			4	2	1				1		115
		1				1														2	2										10
									2	1		1																			11
		1				1			2	1		1								2	2										21
																				2	2										8
		1				1			18	17	1																				19
									34	26	1			7						2	2		3	3							48
									10	10																					10
																															12
		6	1			5			17		2	1	11	3					18	8	10	3	8	6		2					62
		1				1																									
		1				1			6			6							3	1	3		7	4	3	1					25
									3			3																			45
																															8
		9	1			6	2		88	53	4	7	3	18	3				24	10	14	3	22	16	4		2				229

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSES	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metallic mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.o.p.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
<b>J.—Animals:</b>																					
1. Horses, n.e.s.....	13	1		1	1																
2. Other animals.....	10																				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>																
<b>K.—Falls of Persons:</b>																					
1. From elevations.....	3	1		2	1	1			3			1					1		1		
2. From ladders.....	1			2	2	2			1												
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.....	2	6	2	12	12				4				1		2				1		
4. Into holds of vessels.....																					
5. On the level.....									1		1										
6. From loads, etc.....	6																				
7. Collapse of support.....																					
8. On sharp objects.....									1			1									
9. Down stairs and inclines.....	1								1							1					
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.....									1												
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		
<b>L.—Other causes:</b>																					
1. Infection, n.e.s.....				1	1				1	1											
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.....	2			12	10	2			2	1											1
3. Drowning, n.e.s.....	1	7	4	2	2																
4. Shooting and violence.....																					
5. Cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.....	4								1							1					
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke.....	8		1						1												
7. No particulars.....		1																			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>10</b>

(Continued from page 287)

were killed by the force of the explosion which resulted from a detonator cap dropping into the load of dynamite. The other major logging accident occurred on the Salmon River, near St. Martins, New Brunswick, on October 26, when seven log drivers were trapped on a sand bar by rapidly rising waters following heavy rains and were drowned on attempting to cross the river. Another serious accident was caused by a fire in a match factory at Hull, Quebec, on March 15, in which six employees lost their lives. Five female employees were burned to death and one man died from burns on April 14. Twenty-one other employees received injuries but not fatal. The coroner's report recommended that the proper authorities enforce stricter regulations respecting match factory buildings.

Three miners were crushed under a rock slide at Flin Flon, Manitoba, on February 27, and three trainmen were killed at Acadieville, New Brunswick, on January 29, when an engine collided with a snow plough. When a plane crashed into Emma Lake, Sas-

katchewan, on June 21, three airmen lost their lives while engaged in forestry patrol. Three workers in an explosives factory lost their lives following an explosion of nitroglycerine, at Beloeil, Quebec, on July 19. Three men were drowned from a boat while preparing a regatta course near St. Catharines, Ontario, on July 26. Three plumbers were burned to death when a steam pipe exploded at Toronto, Ontario, on November 27.

### Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 229, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft. The largest number of accidents thus caused, 62, appear under the heading, automobiles and other power vehicles and implements. Also 48 were



## CANADA IN 1932, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES—Con.

Chemical and allied products		Miscellaneous products		Construction		Building and structures		Railway		Shipbuilding		Highway and bridge		Miscellaneous		Electric Light and Power		Transportation and Public Utilities		Steam railways		Street and electric railways		Water transportation		Air transportation		Local transportation		Storage		Telegraphs and Telephones		Express		Unclassified		Trade		Wholesale		Retail		Finance		Service		Public administration		Recreational		Laundering, dyeing and cleaning		Custom and repair		Personal and domestic		Professional establishments		Unclassified		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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caused by persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 26 of these being engaged in steam railways; 45 were in connection with water-craft (18 being in fishing and trapping, 9 in logging and 6 in water transportation); 25 were caused by animal drawn vehicles and implements (20 of which were in agriculture, accidents primarily caused by animals being classified elsewhere); 19 were due to derailments and collisions (17 in steam railways); 12 were caused by mine and quarry cars, 10 by persons falling from or in cars or engines, and 8 by aircraft.

"Falls of persons" caused 115 fatalities, including 42 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 26 falls from elevations, 13 falls from loads, etc., 11 due to collapse of support, 10 from ladders, 6 into holds of vessels, 2 due to falls on the level, 2 down stairs and inclines, 2 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc., and 1 on sharp objects.

Fatalities numbering 115 were also caused by "falling objects," of which 46 were due to falling trees and limbs, 32 to objects falling

in mines and quarries, 18 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 12 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., 4 to other falling objects and 3 to collapse of structure.

Next in order as a cause came "dangerous substances," 107 in number, of which 44 were due to explosive substances, 19 to electric current, 18 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 13 to gas fumes, etc., 7 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air, 5 to conflagrations, and 1 to mine explosions from gas, coal dust, etc.

Animals caused 29 fatalities, including 19 caused by horses. There were 26 fatalities caused by prime movers, 25 fatalities were caused by striking against or being struck by objects, of which 22 were due to being struck by objects and 3 to striking against objects. There were 21 fatalities caused by handling of heavy or sharp objects, 12 by hoisting apparatus, 9 by working machines, and 8 by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 77 fatalities, of which 2 deaths were following infection, 19 due to industrial disease, strains,

(Continued on page 294)

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1933										1932 (b)										Yu- kon and N.W. T.	Total
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W. T.	Total P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W. T.		
<b>Agriculture</b> .....	1	4	3	22	39	6	20	12	4	.....	111	1	10	2	24	56	11	23	19	8	.....	154
<b>Logging</b> .....	1	2	9	30	10	.....	.....	3	32	.....	87	.....	2	4	29	7	3	.....	1	26	1	73
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....	3	15	1	.....	5	1	.....	1	4	1	31	.....	10	2	.....	10	1	2	1	4	.....	30
<b>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying</b> .....	19	1	1	13	39	6	2	8	17	2	107	.....	19	6	12	36	6	5	16	23	.....	123
Metaliferous mining.....	.....	.....	.....	8	37	6	2	8	14	2	67	.....	.....	9	30	4	5	12	14	.....	57	
Coal mining.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	32	.....	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	51
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	
Structural materials.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	10	
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	5	1	38	27	.....	4	4	17	.....	.....	96	.....	9	4	30	48	1	2	8	14	.....	116
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9	.....	4	1	3	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Animal foods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Textiles and clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Leather, fur and products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Rubber products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saw and planing mill products.....	2	.....	.....	6	5	.....	3	3	13	.....	32	.....	2	4	4	4	1	8	.....	.....	.....	25
Wood products.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	5	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	9	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15
Printing and publishing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Iron, steel and metal products.....	3	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	3	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17
Non-ferrous metal products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Chemical and allied products.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Miscellaneous products.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Construction</b> .....	5	2	16	28	.....	3	4	6	.....	.....	64	.....	8	2	62	33	4	3	2	10	.....	124
Buildings and structures.....	1	.....	.....	8	13	.....	2	2	.....	.....	26	.....	1	1	16	9	2	1	1	.....	.....	35
Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highway and bridge.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9	.....	4	1	15	10	.....	2	1	.....	.....	31



<b>Electric Light and Power.....</b>	1	5	5	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	9	7	1	2	.....	21
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities.....</b>																
Steam railways.....	12	12	36	8	6	6	4	154	5	10	6	50	60	14	30	3
Street and electric railways.....	3	7	13	4	3	4	8	67	5	2	2	18	36	9	14	98
Water transportation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Air transportation.....	8	5	12	9	.....	.....	9	45	.....	8	2	17	13	.....	11	51
Local transportation.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Storage.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	23	.....	.....	2	12	8	1	.....	24
Telegraphs and telephones.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	9
Express.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unclassified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>Trade.....</b>	1	3	11	2	3	3	5	48	.....	2	1	17	22	.....	.....	51
Wholesale.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	.....	19
Retail.....	1	3	8	1	3	.....	2	28	.....	2	.....	11	14	.....	1	32
<b>Finance.....</b>	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
<b>Service.....</b>	1	14	25	.....	10	4	3	57	1	2	3	21	33	7	.....	83
Public administration.....	1	.....	13	.....	6	4	2	32	.....	.....	1	18	18	5	3	52
Recreational.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	8
Laundry, dyeing and cleaning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Custom and repair.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	6
Personal and domestic.....	.....	4	3	3	3	.....	.....	10	1	.....	1	1	6	.....	1	10
Professional establishments.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	5
<b>Unclassified.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	7	67	185	24	48	46	113	773	8	73	30	257	312	41	125	974

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the provinces in which the various ships were registered, and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country.

(b) Revised figures for 1932.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1933, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1933	Per cent of total	Total fatalities in 1932 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Number gainfully employed, latest census
<b>Agriculture.....</b>	10	14	4	7	9	15	11	9	12	7	9	4	111	14.35	154	15.81	(a) 1,128,188
<b>Logging.....</b>	9	7	2	7	13	5	6	2	7	13	6	8	87	11.26	73	7.49	(a) 49,960
<b>Fishing and Trapping.....</b>	2	2	5	1	1	4	2	2	3	3	4	2	31	4.01	30	3.08	(d) 64,484
<b>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....</b>	5	11	11	7	9	8	4	13	13	9	11	6	107	13.84	123	12.63	(c) 61,470
Metallic mining.....	4	8	3	4	6	4	4	8	7	8	7	4	67	8.67	57	5.85	21,931
Coal mining.....	1	2	8	3	1	1	1	4	5	1	4	2	32	4.14	51	5.24	26,960
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....		1			2	1		1	1				6	.77	5	.51	4,694
Structural materials.....						2							2	.26	10	1.03	7,885
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	8	3	19	12	8	7	10	6	11	4	6	2	96	12.42	116	11.91	(b) 540,412
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....			2			1		2	3		1		9	1.16	12	1.23	65,548
Animal foods.....			1	1									2	.26	9	.92	26,603
Textiles and clothing.....				1		1	1			1			2	.26	5	.51	105,473
Leather, fur and products.....				1									3	.39	1	.10	24,694
Rubber products.....										1			1	.13			12,158
Saw and planing mill products.....	4	3	4	8	1	1	4	1	2		3	1	32	4.14	25	2.57	31,816
Wood products.....			6		2	1	1						10	1.29	9	.93	20,556
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	1			2	1			3	1			1	9	1.17	15	1.54	35,381
Printing and publishing.....													10	1.29	3	.31	33,919
Iron, steel and products.....	3		1			1		2	2	1			10	1.29	17	1.75	96,927
Non-ferrous metal products.....															5	.51	34,414
Non-metallic mineral products.....			3		3	2	1			1			10	1.29	12	1.23	24,895
Chemical and allied products.....			2		1		3		1				7	.91	3	.31	15,207
Miscellaneous products.....										1			1	.13			12,821
<b>Construction.....</b>	1	6	4	2	7	6	4	5	6	13	8	2	64	8.28	124	12.73	(a) 256,282
Buildings and structures.....		1	2	1	6	3	2	1	2	5	3		26	3.36	35	3.60	164,977
Railway.....				1									2	.26			6,312
Shipbuilding.....			1										1	.13			
Highway and bridge.....	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	6	3	2	27	3.49	31	3.18	
Miscellaneous.....		1				1		1	3	2	1		9	1.17	31	3.18	
<b>Electric Light and Power.....</b>		1	1		2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	15	1.94	21	2.16	(c) 15,395
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities.....</b>	16	9	7	10	13	12	23	12	12	16	15	9	154	19.92	196	20.12	
Steam railways.....	6	7	3	5	9	2	6	6	6	3	8	6	67	8.67	98	10.06	(c) 132,678
Street and electric railways.....	1		1										4	.52	5	.51	15,961
Water transportation.....	1		1	3	2	4	11	3	4	9	5	1	45	5.82	51	5.24	(a) 38,887
Air transportation.....	3						1						4	.52	6	.62	745
Local transportation.....	2	1	2	2	2	2	4		2	2	2	2	23	2.98	24	2.47	(a) 71,423
Storage.....		1	1										4	.51	9	.92	35,195
Telegraphs and telephones.....	1					2	1	2					6	.77	1	.10	(c) 27,142
Express.....															1	.10	(c) 4,245
Unclassified.....								1					1	.13	1	.10	(a) 1,631
<b>Trade.....</b>	5	5	4	2	2	5	3	8	4	5	1	4	48	6.21	51	5.24	(a) 387,315
Wholesale.....	3	2	1	1		1	1	2	3	3		2	19	2.40	19	1.95	326,528
Retail.....	2	3	3	1	2	4	2	6	1	2	1	2	29	3.75	32	3.29	60,787
<b>Finance.....</b>	2	1											3	.39	2	.21	(a) 93,317
<b>Service.....</b>	2	7	3	3	5	8	8	4	4	6	4	3	57	7.38	83	8.52	(a) 767,705
Public administration.....		3	1	1	3	8	4	4	4	1	2	1	32	4.14	52	5.34	116,839
Recreational.....					1		3			2	1		7	.91	8	.82	16,225
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....															2	.20	20,468
Custom and repair.....							1				1	1	3	.39	6	.62	61,142
Personal, domestic and business.....	1	4		1	1					3			10	1.29	10	1.03	309,365
Professional establishments.....	1		2	1								1	5	.65	5	.51	243,666
<b>Unclassified.....</b>															1	.10	169,263
<b>Total.....</b>	60	66	60	51	69	73	72	62	73	79	66	42	773	100.00	974	100.00	

(a) Census of 1931. (b) Annual Census of industry, 1931.

(c) Annual census of industry, 1932.

(d) Fishermen only, 1932. (e) Revised figures for 1932.

(Continued from page 291)

## Fatalities by Provinces

etc., 16 to drownings not elsewhere specified, 7 to shooting and violence, 18 to cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc., 14 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke and 1 accident as to which no particulars were available.

The classification of fatal accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 247, occurred in Ontario. There were 185 in Quebec, 113 in British Columbia, 67 in Nova Scotia, 48 in Saskatchewan, 46



in Alberta, 29 in New Brunswick, 24 in Manitoba, 7 in Prince Edward Island and 7 in the Yukon and North West Territories. In Ontario the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in transportation and public utilities, where there were 47, with 39 in agriculture, 39 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 28 in construction, 27 in manufacturing, 25 in service, 20 in trade, 10 in logging, 5 in fishing and trapping, 5 in electric light and power and 2 in finance. In Quebec, the largest number, 38, was in the manufacturing group, with 36 in transportation and public utilities, 30 in logging, 22 in agriculture, 16 in construction, 14 in service, 13 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 11 in trade and 5 in electric light and power. In Nova Scotia there were 19 mining fatalities and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in that province, while in Alberta and Saskatchewan the largest number was in agriculture, there being respectively 12 and 20 in this industry. In New Brunswick and Manitoba the largest number was in transportation and public utilities, there being 12 and 8 respectively in this group. In British Columbia there were 32 fatalities in logging, 23 in transportation and public utilities, 17 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying and 17 in manufacturing.

#### Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 773, being classified under the various groups of industries as follows: transportation and public utilities, 154, or 19.92 per cent of the total; agriculture, 111, or 14.35 per cent; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 107, or 13.84 per cent; manufacturing, 96, or 12.42 per cent; logging, 87, or 11.26 per cent; construction, 64, or 8.28

per cent; service, 57, or 7.38 per cent; trade, 48, or 6.21 per cent; fishing and trapping, 31, or 4.01 per cent; electric light and power, 15, or 1.94 per cent; and finance, 3, or 0.39 per cent.

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest point to have been reached in October, when there were 79, 73 in June and 73 in July, the average per month being 64.42. The low point for the year, 42, was reached in December. The table gives the number of persons gainfully employed in most of the industries, the latest census figures available being given in each case. For agriculture, logging, construction, trade, finance and service, etc., the figures were those of the decennial census of 1931, for manufacturing, from the annual census of industry for 1931, for mining, fishing, electric light and power, steam railways, street and electric railways, telegraphs and telephones, and express, from the annual census of industry 1932.

Prior to 1932 figures have been included showing for each industry the accident frequency, that is the number of fatalities per 1,000 persons employed. While the figures as to numbers employed were not in any instance those for the year under review, it was considered that they afforded a reasonably accurate estimate for this purpose, namely, to show the accident ratio in each industry as compared with the others. In the case of 1933 and 1932, however, the reduction in numbers employed has been so marked that figures for earlier years, though the latest available, do not afford even approximate estimates, and frequency rates based on them would be misleading and are therefore not given. The latest figures available as to numbers employed, however, are included for general comparative purposes.

### Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in Canada recorded by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

The Labour Department's records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, that is from industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the records of the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except that in manufacturing, mining, and steam and electric railway operation accidents are dealt with by various governmental departments and commissions, and these are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, information being

given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the several Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1932 were summarized in the following issues: New Brunswick, April 1933, page 398; Alberta, May 1933, pages 518-519; Ontario and Manitoba, June 1933, pages 604-607; Quebec, August 1933, pages 771-775; Saskatchewan, September 1933, page 919; Nova Scotia and British Columbia, October 1933, pages 993-995.

None of the provincial Boards have jurisdiction over all industries, so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, ex-

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 AND 1933,  
REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS.

Province	Medical aid only (a)	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
1929					
Nova Scotia.....	2,201	6,729	480	64	9,474
(b) New Brunswick.....	2,458	4,700	313	36	7,507
Quebec.....		18,728	2,497	152	21,377
Ontario.....	34,582	32,920	3,372	417	71,291
Manitoba.....	4,817	5,278	283	71	10,449
Alberta.....		14,681	146	72	14,899
British Columbia.....		19,045	893	151	20,089
Total.....	44,058	102,081	7,984	963	155,086
1930					
Nova Scotia.....	2,250	6,047	460	55	8,812
(b) New Brunswick.....	1,821	3,476	297	30	5,624
Quebec.....		16,755	2,927	168	19,850
Ontario.....	29,180	25,613	3,417	394	58,343
Manitoba.....	3,488	4,488	295	39	8,310
(c) Saskatchewan.....	969 (c)	1,305 (c)	15 (c)	18 (c)	2,307 (c)
Alberta.....		12,418	140	49	12,607
British Columbia.....		16,718	940	255	17,913
Total.....	37,717	88,820	8,221	1,008	133,766
1931					
Nova Scotia.....	1,728	4,172	388	61	6,349
(b) New Brunswick.....	2,243	3,092	253	17	5,605
Quebec.....	6,294 (d)	16,578	2,901	148	25,921
Ontario.....	21,970	20,543	2,495	231	45,239
Manitoba.....	3,132	3,310	196	33	6,671
Saskatchewan.....	1,732	2,125	98	14	3,969
Alberta.....		9,893	123	33	10,049
British Columbia.....		16,718	940	255	17,913
Total.....	37,099	76,431	7,394	792	121,716
1932					
Nova Scotia.....	1,397	3,332	169	31	4,929
New Brunswick.....	1,536	2,358	250	18	4,162
Quebec.....	15,905	12,518	675	140	28,428
Ontario.....	18,178	22,998	2,450	283	43,904
Manitoba.....	2,558	2,639	175	23	5,695
Saskatchewan.....	1,152	1,638	41	13	2,844
Alberta.....		8,845	98	31	8,974
British Columbia.....	9,211	9,066	651	83	19,011
Total.....	49,122	63,694	4,509	622	117,947
1933 (e)					
Nova Scotia.....	1,279	3,468	141	38	4,926
New Brunswick.....					
Quebec.....	14,129	10,659	1,115	117	26,020
Ontario.....	16,510	15,489	1,540	167	33,706
Manitoba.....					
Saskatchewan.....	1,213	1,346	31	13	2,603
Alberta.....	2,243	5,840	57	21	8,160
British Columbia.....		7,575	502	56	8,133
Total.....					

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation. The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some Boards.

(b) The province of New Brunswick Board reports 1,774 minor accidents in 1929, 1,580 in 1930, and 442 in 1931, involving no compensation or medical aid.

(c) Saskatchewan from July 1, 1930.

(d) Cases of "medical aid only" included only after Sept. 1, 1931.

(e) Preliminary figures.

cluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but including to some extent fishing, trade and government service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to fatal and non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and also gives some preliminary figures for 1933. It may be observed that the Department of Labour's figures show 974 fatal industrial accidents as occurring during 1932, while the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the Provincial Work-

men's Compensation Boards for that year was 622, these figures including none for Prince Edward Island. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Provincial Boards do not include accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Board's records include only accidents to employees, while the labour Department's records include accidents to all persons when occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, and there are many such, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Scope of Employment Enlarged by Unforeseen Emergency

Two widows brought actions against the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick for payment of compensation for the deaths of their husbands, who lost their lives when overcome by gas in an abandoned mine into which they had gone to assist in an attempt to rescue children who had fallen into the mine. The two men were at the time engaged as miners in work for their employer. The circumstances were described by the Board as follows: "Some children were playing on the property of the Miramichi Lumber Company at Minto. Apparently four of them attempted to climb down the ladder of an abandoned mine and on reaching the bottom were overcome by gas. The alarm was given sometime between 11.30 or 12.00 o'clock a.m., when the miners of the working pits were at dinner. Immediately a number of miners went to their rescue. A Mr. Tooke and Mr. Bauer were the first two to go down the dis-used shaft to rescue the children. They were both overcome by gas, then a Mr. Betts and a Mr. Gallant went down to help. Mr. Gallant got to the bottom of the pit and was overcome by the gas and did not survive. Mr. Betts attempted to climb out of the pit, but before he got to the top, fell and was killed; there can be no doubt he was killed by the fall which was caused by his being overcome by the gas." The majority of the Board had disallowed the claims of the two widows, on the ground that the mine was not in actual operation, that the deceased were not engaged in "mine rescue" work on behalf of their fellow workmen, and that the accident did not arise out of their employment.

The Act allows an appeal from a decision of the Board on a question as to its jurisdiction, or on a question of law; and appeals being taken by the claimants, the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, by a majority decision (Chief Justice Hazen dissenting) dismissed the appeal from the Board's decision. On further appeal by the plaintiff the Supreme Court of Canada allowed the appeal and sent the case back to the Board for reconsideration.

Mr. Justice Crocket delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada. He held that the deceased miners were engaged in "mine rescue" work (which had been denied in the Board's decision) notwithstanding that the actual operation of the mine in question had ceased or been suspended; that as a matter of law their deaths might well have been

held to have been caused by an "accident arising out of and in the course of their employment" in the sense of arising out of or in the course of something reasonably incidental to the work they were employed to do.

"To limit 'employment' to the actual, particular work the workman is engaged to do, in this case, would be to limit it to the actual work of mining coal. Baxter, J., in his very exhaustive opinion in fact says:—'The work which all these men were employed to do was to mine coal,' but he adds:—'The orders, express or implied, of the employer must be in relation to that occupation or the things incidental to it,' thereby fully recognizing the principle that not only the usual work of the workman is to be regarded but anything he may do which is incidental thereto.' That learned Judge also quoted the dictum of Lord Atkinson in *St. Helens Colliery Co. v. Hewitson*, (1924) A.C. 59, at p. 71, regarding the test which the latter said he had been rash enough to suggest, *viz.*, 'that a workman is acting in the course of his employment when he is engaged in doing something he was employed to do. Or what is, in other and I think better words, in effect the same thing—namely, when he is doing something in discharge of a duty to his employer, directly or indirectly, imposed upon him by his contract of service.'

"With all deference, I venture to think that the learned Judge of the Appeal Division laid too much stress upon this dictum, and attached to it a narrower meaning than Lord Atkinson himself intended. The very illustrations the latter gives in the next following paragraph seem to me to show that when he spoke of 'duty' he had no thought of restricting its application to something the workman was actually obliged to do by his contract of service. 'For instance,' he said (p. 71), 'haymakers in a meadow on a very hot day are, I think, doing a thing in the course of their employment if they go for a short time to get some cool water to drink to enable them to continue the work they are bound to do, and without which they could not do that work, and workmen are doing something in the course of their employment when they cease working for the moment and sit down on their employer's premises to eat food to enable them to continue their labour.'

"Workmen stopping work for the moment and going to get some cool water to drink or sitting down on their employer's premises to eat food cannot surely be said to be doing

something in discharge of a duty to their employer either directly or indirectly imposed upon them by their contract of service, if the word 'duty' is to be read in its strict literal sense; yet Lord Atkinson himself gives these very instances as instances of cases which would fall within the terms of his test. . .

"It goes without saying that it would be quite impossible for any one to devise any test which would apply to all of the many and differing cases which are constantly arising under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

"Baxter J., however, quotes in part a dictum from the opinion of Lord Macmillan in *Sparey v. Bath Rur. Dist. Council*, 48 T.L.R., at p. 91, which seems to me to define in the clearest possible way the real issue which the Compensation Board had to consider in the case at bar, namely:—'The question is whether the workman when he was injured in his capacity as an employee doing something referable to his employment or was in his capacity as a citizen doing something independent of his employment.'

"This helpful dictum, however, does not attempt to define the scope of the word 'employment' but the sentence immediately preceding it, with equal clearness, sheds valuable light upon the question of employment also. In this he says:—'The place where an accident occurs to a workman is not the determining element in deciding whether it occurred in the course of the employment, though it may be a very important element, *for the course of employment is not a matter of physical locality but of legal relationship.*'

"In this view and having regard to the special provisions of the New Brunswick Act already discussed, I cannot for my part appreciate upon what logical ground the word 'employment,' as used in this Act, can be said to be limited to the particular work described in his contract of service. That a workman may be impliedly authorized in an emergency to do something which does not fall within the scope of his ordinary duties under his contract of service must now, I think, be taken to be settled rule of law. . .

"Baxter, J., suggests that this principle applies only to emergencies in which the employer's property is involved. With every respect I think that the principle is not limited, and that it applies to any emergency in which the interests of the employer are in any manner involved. . .

"The clear result of the cases, in my opinion, is that the scope of a workman's employment, as indicated in his contract of service, whatever it is, may be impliedly enlarged by the occurrence of an emergency without any intervention on the part of the employer,

and that if the employment is thus enlarged, anything which the workman does in such an emergency is to be deemed quite as much a part of his employment as if it were comprehended in the contract of service itself. . .

"The vital question raised by the claims is not whether the act of Betts and Gallant in descending into the mine shaft was a duty which their contract of service as coal miners imposed upon them, as the Board manifestly assumed, or whether in going and participating in the work of rescue which the mine manager had undertaken at the shaft, they were doing something which they were either expressly or impliedly authorized to do.

"It is apparent that the proper solution of this question demands consideration of the entire evidence regarding the company's responsibility for the condition of the idle shaft and the presence in it of the noxious gas as well as its responsibility for the protection of that shaft as a source of danger; the giving of the alarm, the participation of the mine manager in the work of rescue, his bringing Bauer and other employees to the scene of the peril, and especially his directions as to the summoning of other employees from the neighbouring shafts. It is equally apparent from its decision that the Board ignored all such evidence, though it states that the evidence seemed to be clear and uncontradicted, and, we think also, from an examination of the entire evidence as contained in the appeal book, that the case was one in which the Board might well have found that the deaths of the applicants' husbands were caused by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment within the contemplation of the Act. . .

"I should have no hesitation in holding in the circumstances disclosed by the evidence that if the mine manager was responsible for the summoning of the unfortunate men from the scene of their work to help in the work of rescue, which he was directing as the manager of the mining company, their deaths while participating in the work of rescue were caused by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment within the contemplation of the Act. The difficulty is that this particular question as to their going to and participating in the rescue in consequence of orders or directions expressly given by the mine manager is entirely a question of fact, upon which, in the absence of a finding by the Board, we are precluded, we think, on such an appeal as this from ourselves making any such finding, notwithstanding the Board's statement that the evidence is uncontradicted.

"After much anxious consideration of this aspect of the case, I have concluded that all



we can do is to send the case back to the Board for reconsideration in the light of what we have here held to be the true construction of s. 7 of the statute.

"The appeal should be allowed with costs in this Court and in the Appeal Division."

*Betts and Gallant versus Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick* (Supreme Court of Canada), 1934, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 438.

#### **Truck used in Debtor's Occupation exempted from Seizure under Execution**

The City Solicitor of Halifax asked for a statement of opinion by a judge in the Nova Scotia Supreme Court in the matter of a claim of a judgment debtor for exemption from certain executions in the City Civil Court. The judgment debtor was a truckman, and earned his living solely by the use of a single motor truck. This truck had been levied on by the City Marshall under the executions.

Mr. Justice Doull said: "The question then is whether the truck is exempt. If the truck is absolutely the only chattel of the debtor under the description of 'tools and implements ordinarily used in the debtor's occupation to the value of thirty dollars', I find that the question is covered by authority, *Lavell v. Ritchings* (1906), 75 L.J.K.B. 287, and that the article being indivisible is protected even if it is worth more than \$30.

"My greatest difficulty arises from the fact that the officer making the levy left on the premises a tarpaulin and a set of blocks of a greater value than \$30, which would in certain circumstances be used with the truck, but which would be useless to the debtor without it. If these are within the exempted category, the statutory exemption has been satisfied and the truck may be levied on.

"In 25 Corp. Jur. 51, under the title Exemptions, it is laid down that in exemptions of this kind the word 'necessary' for the debtor's trade or occupation usually appears, and where it does not appear it is understood and does not refer to tools merely convenient. If we apply this test we find that the truck is a necessary tool or implement or chattel, while the tarpaulin and blocks while under certain circumstances desirable are not within the definition.

"With some doubt therefore that the blocks and tarpaulin may be levied on, and deciding the matter on the basis that there is nothing else left on the premises to which this particular exemption can apply, I hold the truck exempt from seizure."

*Re Lyons* (Nova Scotia), 1934, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 432.

#### **Salary of Secretary-treasurer not Protected by Quebec Mining Act**

The secretary-treasurer of a mining company in the Province of Quebec which had made an authorized assignment under the Bankruptcy Act, instituted an action against the directors personally, to recover arrears of his salary to the amount of \$950. The plaintiff relied on section 10 of the Quebec Mining Act (Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1925, chapter 82), which provides as follows:—

Responsibility of directors for debts due labourers, etc.: Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, the directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the *labourers, servants and apprentices* of the company, for all debts, not exceeding one year's salary, due for services performed for the company whilst they are such directors, etc.

Mr. Justice McDougall, in the Superior Court, Montreal, dismissed the action, stating that in the opinion of the Court the plaintiff was not a "servant" in the sense contemplated by section 10. He considered that the omission of the word "clerk" in this section indicated that it was the intention of the Legislature to restrict the class of individuals who might invoke the section within narrower limits than in the case of the Companies Act. He cited the opinion of the late Mr. Justice Hall, in the case of *Fee versus Turner*, where his Lordship said:—

" . . . For lack of any other reason it occurs to me that what must have been had in view, was to protect to a limited extent those who were employed by such companies in positions which do not enable them to judge with any special intelligence what is the company's real financial position. The directors have personally this knowledge or should have it, and if, aware of the company's embarrassed affairs, and specially of the danger of a speedy collapse and insolvency, they continue to utilize the services of employees who have no means of securing this knowledge and who give their time and labour upon their sole reliance, often, on the good faith and respectability of the company's directors, it is not inequitable that such directors should be personally liable, within reasonable limits, for arrears of wages, thus given to their service. The Legislature has converted this equity into a law, but limited the application of it to arrears of wages for six months. . . For the contrary reason, the manager, the auditor and chief accountants, and general superintendent of a company, and similar employees, should not have a personal recourse against directors, because they know, or should know, whether the company's operations are being successfully carried on or not, and, in fact, it is upon their reports

and advice that the directors themselves generally decide upon the continuance or stoppage of the company's operations. . ."

In the present case, Judge McDougall continued, the plaintiff, as secretary-treasurer, had the means of knowing the financial condition of the company, and having failed to collect the arrears of his salary he could not seek the protection given by Section 10 to less highly placed employees.

*Jones versus Stadler et al* (Quebec) 1934, *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec (Cour Supérieure)* vol. 72.

### **Employee of Canadian National Railways not an Employee of the Crown**

An employee of the Canadian National Railways who had been in the employ of the C.N.R. or subsidiary companies, for 27 years, claimed that he was illegally dismissed, in October, 1932, without cause and without notice; that he had paid contributions to the fund established by the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act, and that he had a right to all the privileges and benefits provided by the Act. He therefore claimed that he was entitled to a settlement based on the amount of his annual earnings for the past eight years, or \$230 per month, and that the company should pay him a monthly allowance of \$113.13, or \$1,333.66 a year, representing a capital of at least \$15,000, together with \$230 in lieu of notice of dismissal.

The Company contended that in virtue of its rights under the Crown, it had the right to dismiss an employee at will, without cause or notice.

His Honour Judge Martineau, in the Superior Court, St. Hyacinthe, found that an employee of the Canadian National Railways in receipt of a monthly wage should be considered as being in the employ of the Company, and not of the Crown. He could be dismissed at will, but not without notice. A month's pay in lieu of notice was therefore allowed the plaintiff. On the other hand, the employee was not entitled to claim the amount of the capital represented by his interest in the Fund established by the Provident Fund Act.

*Kerouack versus Canadian National Railways* (Quebec), 1934 *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure*, vol. 72, page 36.

### **Counselling an Offence distinguished from being Party to an Offence**

Two men, named Stewart and Irvine, charged with being members of an unlawful assembly in connection with a demonstration of unemployed at Edmonton on December 20, 1930,

were tried by Judge Ives, with a jury. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the presiding judge sentenced Irvine to imprisonment at hard labour for two months, and sentenced Stewart (the appellant in this case) to imprisonment at hard labour for one year. Appeal was taken by Stewart in the Alberta Supreme Court against his conviction and sentence.

Mr. Justice McGillivray, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, allowed the appeal, his judgment being in part as follows:—

"The evidence in this case discloses no justification for discrimination in the respective sentences. Aside from the somewhat defiant attitude of the appellant in addressing the Court before sentence, the only support for the imposition of such different sentences lies in the statement to the Court by Crown counsel after verdict concerning the previous convictions of the appellant. In this connection I think I should say it is unfortunate that in making this statement Crown counsel followed the wholly unwarranted course of telling the Court of the times that the accused had been previously tried for criminal offences although acquitted. I venture to remind those who are charged with the great responsibility of imposing sentences upon others of the warning sounded by the Lord Chief Justice of England in *Rex v. Durand* (1924), and approved by this Division in the *Scheer* case. The learned Chief Justice said: "In considering whether a sentence in such a case as this is proper, one has to beware of treating an offence as serious in itself because it has been committed by a man who previously has committed a series of offences."...

"The facts of the case upon which the Crown seeks to support the conviction of the appellant are stated by my brother Clarke. I only desire to add that it appears to be clear, as the learned trial Judge instructed the jury, that the appellant was not present at the assembly of people on December 20, certainly not at any time when that assembly could be said to be an unlawful assembly. I have no doubt that the accused could have been charged with counselling others to constitute an unlawful assembly, contrary to sec. 69 of the *Code*, and have been found guilty of the crime of counselling under that section, regardless of whether or not the persons counselled committed the offence which they were counselled to commit, (*Rex v. Brosseau* (1917) 56 S.C.R. 22) but the Crown did not see fit to charge the appellant and Irvine with the substantive offence of counselling, on the contrary they were specifically charged with being 'members of an unlawful assembly' (sec. 89). Now it is evi-



dent that a person cannot in fact be a member of an unlawful assembly at which he is not present and so on the facts of this case the Crown was driven to rely upon this sec. 69 of the *Code* which not only makes counselling a crime a substantive offence but also provides that every one is a party to and guilty of an offence who counsels or procures any person to commit that offence. Now there is a distinct difference between the charge of counselling others to commit an offence, and the charge of being party to an offence by virtue of having counselled someone to commit that offence. In the first case it is immaterial whether the offence is committed or not; in the second case the offence must be committed and it must be committed by the persons counselled ere the accused can be said to be a party to the offence committed. If this be so, as it unquestionably is, then the Crown must prove that the persons who were addressed by the appellant, and counselled to become members of an unlawful assembly, in fact did become members of such assembly before it can be held to be established that the appellant, who was not in fact present, was none the less a member of the assembly as charged...

"In the case at bar there is no evidence whatsoever that any person at any time addressed by the accused was a member of the unlawful assembly on December 20. It follows that the conviction cannot stand.

"It has been suggested that it would be strange justice if the agitator should escape whilst those to whom he appealed suffered the penalty. As to this I must say with great respect that it would seem to me much more strange and entirely contrary to well-established principles of our criminal law for the Court to countenance sustaining the conviction as an offence of counselling with which

the accused was not charged and on which he was not tried, or for the Court to supply an important link in the chain of proof which the Crown has through inability to provide it, or through carelessness, failed to supply. In the recent case of *Rex v. Lawrence* (1933) 3 Western Weekly Reports, page 102, Lord Atkin said in delivering the judgment of the Judicial Committee: 'Speaking generally, it has to be remembered that it is an essential principle of our criminal law that a criminal charge has got to be established by the prosecution beyond reasonable doubt; and it is essential that the tribunal of fact should understand this.'

"The rule thus restated is an axiom of our criminal law that has withstood the test of time. Applying it then to the proof adduced by the Crown in the case at bar, it seems to me abundantly clear that the Crown must fail for lack of proof of an essential ingredient of the offence charged and the circumstance, that the appellant might have been charged and convicted of another offence, is quite beside the point. I would allow the appeal and set aside the conviction.

Mr. Justice Clarke, in a dissenting judgment, pointed out that the assembly in question which, it was not disputed, was an unlawful assembly, was the very one counselled by the accused by his speech upon the previous day and it became unlawful in the very way contemplated by that speech. In view of the notoriety and of the large numbers at the previous meetings and of the surrounding circumstances the jury was justified in concluding that at least a considerable number of those who had heard the speeches by the accused responded to them and were present at the assembly in question.

*Rex versus Stewart* (Alberta) 1934, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 423.

### Social Policy of I. F. T. U.

The full text of the program of social policy which was adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at the 6th Congress held at Brussels last year (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1933, page 1006), was published in *Industrial and Labour Information* (Geneva), January 22, 1934.

The introduction sets forth the social principles which underlie the program. The main heads of the program are as follows:—

- (1) Liberty of Association.
- (2) Social insurance, to include compulsory systems in all countries of (a) sickness insurance; (b) invalidity, old age and survivors' insurance; (c) unemployment insurance; (d)

accident insurance or workmen's compensation. Social insurance, as a whole, must fulfil the following functions: the restoration of the health and earning capacity of the worker, the provision of the fullest possible compensation for the loss of wages or salary caused by the various evils covered by it, and the prevention of the onset of these evils by means of precautionary measures, chief among which are regulations for the prevention of industrial accidents and occupational disease.

- (3) Labour Protection, including the limitation of working hours, with 40 hours and 5 days per week as a maximum; universal prohibition of night work, etc.; provision for holidays and leisure; protection of children, young persons and women; limitation of home

work; collective agreements and trade union right of consultation.

(4) Adequate application and supervision of labour protection.

A pamphlet entitled "Agents of Revolution: a history of the Workers' Unity League, setting for its origin and aims" was published at Toronto recently by the direction of Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., Attorney General for Ontario.

The Department of Labour of Nova Scotia will conduct an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining in what industries of the Province legislation for an eight-hour working day may be enacted with a view to improving the working conditions of the people, without unduly injuring the industries affected.

A bill to restrict the hours of employment of young persons and to deal with other conditions in the distribution trades is now before the British Parliament. The measure will apply to a large number of young persons whose hours of work at present are either not regulated at all or are subject to the antiquated limit of 74, inclusive of meal times, contained in the Shops Act of 1912.

The Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba, at a meeting held at Winnipeg, on February 19, ruled that the 10 per cent reduction in the scale of minimum wages for female employees in the Province of Manitoba effected by the Board on March 1, 1933, shall continue and remain in force for a further period of six months, terminating September 1, 1934 (the text of last year's order was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 280).

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature on March 1, contained the following statement:—"For some time past, conditions had been developing in the coal mining fields of Inverness and Pictou Counties, which were seriously impairing the productiveness of these coal areas, and causing severe loss to

provincial revenues. A better working arrangement has been arrived at in Inverness. By agreement among all parties, my Government employed an expert to investigate the conditions in Pictou County, guaranteeing the deficit resulting from the continuation of the former wage scale during the period of investigation. His report has been made, but unfortunately the expert was not able to find that the industry was capable of carrying a higher wage scale than that proposed by the operators. Taken as a whole, there has lately been a decided increase in the coal production of the Province."

Toronto Transportation Commission rolling stock and shops department has started a course of instructions for its repair employees, which includes the proper functioning and maintenance of all electrical and mechanical equipment with which equipment repairmen are called upon to deal. The first meeting in connection with the course, held at the Commission's school of instruction January 30, was attended by over 100 divisional and shop repairmen, car cleaners and other equipment maintenance employees. The officials conducting the course are using lantern slides, drawings and photographs in connection with the work. Instruction meetings are held each Tuesday evening, and the rolling stock and shops department has invited all employees to attend.

Testimony that one girl received \$2.70 for a week's work of 48 hours was presented in a Montreal court recently prior to conviction under the Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Act of the Joan Dress Company, operated by Moses Wilansky. A fine of \$50 was imposed. Another girl received \$4.40 for 48 hours work, according to the testimony presented by Minimum Wage Board officers. The minimum under the act is \$12.50 a week. Mr. Lucien Rodier, counsel for the board, said after the conviction yesterday that hereafter the board would lay a separate charge for every girl underpaid in a factory under investigation.



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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

FURTHER improvement was recorded in employment at the beginning of March, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,499 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 861,044 persons, as compared with 849,056 in the preceding month. This increase was considerably above the average gain recorded in the thirteen years for which statistics are available; it also exceeded that noted on March 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1922, comparing favourably with the declines reported in the late winter of the last four years. The index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 92.7 as compared with 91.4 in the preceding month, while on March 1 in the last thirteen years it was as follows: 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9; 1921, 89.1.

At the beginning of March, 1934, the percentage of unemployed members registered by local trade unions stood at 20.0 in contrast with percentages of 21.2 at the beginning of February, 1934, and with 24.3 at the beginning of March, 1933. The percentage for March was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,734 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 148,048 persons.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline during February, 1934, in the average daily placements in employment as compared with those of the previous month, but an increase in comparison with February last year, the major change in each comparison taking place in the construction and maintenance group. Vacancies in February, 1934, numbered 29,972, applications 52,945, and placements in regular and casual employment 28,818.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and light-

ing, and rent at the beginning of March was again considerably higher due to advances in the cost of foods, chiefly meats, eggs, butter and potatoes. The cost of the budget for March was \$16.51 as compared with \$16.09 for February; \$15.59 for March, 1933; \$21.96 for March, 1930; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.35 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was fractionally lower at 72 for March as compared with 72.1 the previous month, due mainly to lower prices for hogs, eggs, hides, leather and non-ferrous metals. Comparative figures for previous dates are 64.4 for March, 1933; 91.8 for March, 1930; 101.3 for March, 1926; 98.3 for March, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 64.7 for March, 1914.

The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions are given in the table on page 306. The index of the physical volume of business was slightly lower in February than in the previous month, but was 29 per cent higher than in February, 1933, the low point of the depression. Of the principal factors in the index, mineral production, construction, carloadings and exports were lower, after adjustment for seasonal variation, than in January, while manufacturing, electric power output, trade employment and imports were higher. All these factors were substantially higher than in February, 1933. The production of footwear and of automobiles was higher than in the previous month and also higher than for the corresponding period last year. Statistics available for March showed employment at a higher level than in February, while wholesale prices were fractionally lower. Car loadings and railroad earnings were higher both as compared with the previous month and with a year ago.

The time loss due to strikes and lockouts, as well as the number of disputes and the number of workers involved during March showed increases over the figures for February, and also over the figures for any month since 1925. Strikes of lumber workers in Vancouver

Island and coal miners in Nova Scotia accounted for most of the time loss in March and also for nearly one-half of the workers involved, while there were a considerable number of disputes involving relatively small numbers of workers for short periods of time. As compared with March, 1933, the numbers of disputes and workers involved and the time loss incurred show considerable increases. There were in existence during the month thirty-two disputes, involving 7,275 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 91,332 working days, as compared with twenty-three disputes, involving 5,481 workers and resulting in a time loss of 30,808 working days in February. In March, 1933, there were on record twelve disputes, involving 2,030 workers and resulting in a time loss of 15,692 working days. At the end of the month there were on record fourteen disputes, involving approximately 4,181 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off by the unions.

**Governor General commends unemployed service plans** Vancouver and elsewhere for the purpose of stimulating private efforts to provide employment were commended by the Earl of

Bessborough, Governor General of Canada, in a public address delivered at Vancouver on March 25. "I rejoice," His Excellency said, "in the knowledge that all over Canada, throughout this long and testing winter, voluntary workers from coast to coast have rallied to the cause with a whole-heartedness that can only be called magnificent. I hope most earnestly that a work so well begun may go on and prosper, with the full co-operation of all who are in a position to help, and that it may be the means of giving new strength and new faith to many who have so nearly lost both. Unemployment is a curse that, even if it were lifted here and now, would make its baleful effects felt for many years to come. It is sad enough to see those who have worked honourably all their lives, suddenly and through no fault of their own, deprived of their livelihood; but it is even sadder and more disheartening to all of us who have faith in the future of this great country to watch the havoc that unemployment is playing with the younger generation; to see young men and young women in the full vigour of their youth, who cannot even begin to find for themselves the sort of work for which they are fitted; to see energy, talent and even genius denied the chance to bear fruit because the soil is barren; and worse still to see

despair and bitterness sapping the strength of those who ought never to have felt the burden of either."

### **Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934**

On March 26 the Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, introduced in the House of Commons an "Act to improve the methods and practices of marketing of natural products in Canada and in export trade, and to make further provision in connection therewith." Under its provisions the Governor in Council may establish a Board, to be known as the Dominion Marketing Board, with the following powers: (a) to regulate the time and place of marketing the regulated product, and to determine the manner of distribution and the quantity and quality or grade of the regulated product that shall be marketed by any person at any time, and to prohibit the marketing of any of the regulated product of any grade or quality; (b) to exempt from any determination or order any person or class of persons engaged in the production or marketing of the regulated product or any class, variety or grade of such product; (c) to compensate any person for loss sustained by exporting, storing or withholding from the market any product pursuant to any determination or order of the Board; (d) to compensate any person in respect of any shipment made pursuant to any determination or order of the Board to a country whose currency is depreciated, in relation to Canadian currency, for loss due to such depreciation; (e) to assist by grant or loan the construction or operation of facilities for preserving, storing, or conditioning the regulated product and to assist research work relating to the marketing of such product; (f) to require any or all persons engaged in the production or marketing of the regulated product to register their names, addresses and occupations with the Board, or to obtain a licence from the Board, and such licence shall be subject to cancellation by the Board for violation of any provision of this Act or regulation made thereunder; (g) to require full information relating to the production and marketing of the natural product from all persons engaged therein and to require periodic returns to be made by such persons, and inspect the books and premises of such persons; (h) to pay the operating and necessary expenses of the Board; (i) to acquire, hold and alienate such real property as in the opinion of the Governor in Council may be necessary for the purposes of the Board; (j) to co-operate with any marketing board or agency established under the law of any province to regulate the marketing of any natural product of such province and to



act conjointly with any such provincial board or agency.

Provision is made for the establishment, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, of marketing schemes, on the petition of a representative number of persons engaged in the production or marketing of a natural product, provided that the principal market for the product is outside the province of production, or that some part of the product may be exported. When no petition has been received the Minister may propose a marketing scheme for any product where he deems such a product to be injuriously affected by the lack of a local board. The Governor in Council may restrict the importation into Canada of any natural product which enters Canada in competition with a regulated product.

#### **Social Services and the B.N.A. Act.**

In the House of Commons on April 11, the Prime Minister referred to the various social services which may be rendered to the people of a country by its government, with particular reference to provision for the unemployed in Canada. "When you come to deal with the problem of the creation of facilities to meet that situation," Mr. Bennett said, "you are confronted at once with divided jurisdiction. The provinces have exclusive legislative control over the matters mentioned in section 92 of the British North America Act. Unless there is agreement by them all, you will have a situation such as you have to-day with respect to old age pensions.... There is not the slightest doubt in the world that unless there is a rearrangement of the powers of this Parliament and the legislatures of the provinces, in the very nature of things the problem cannot be dealt with.... I hold a very strong opinion as to the necessity of an early revision of the provisions of the British North America Act. I am not unmindful of the fact, and I trust the committee will always keep this in mind, that sometimes there is an inclination on the part of many of us to be intolerant because of the views expressed by those who do not agree with us as to the desirability or necessity of amending that statute. I should like to remind the committee of what I am sure is in its mind always, that the British North America Act represents a compromise, and compromises are always difficult to change without the consent of all those whose interests may be affected. Every member of this committee recognizes that difficulty. I need not go into it at any length, beyond stating that we recognize the difficulty and any steps we may take towards its solution will be taken in such a way as

not to strain the mechanism of our existing machinery. When we have accomplished that we will be enabled to embark upon those improvements in our legislation which the circumstances clearly necessitate.... We have not yet approached the problem of an amendment to the British North America Act. That is in the offing, and I suppose that in the course of human events, and when an indulgent and grateful electorate have honoured us with their support, we may be able to make such changes as may be necessary."

#### **Regulation of trade and industry in Alberta**

A bill is before the Alberta Legislature to establish a bureau of trade and industries, under a director. The proposed bureau would have power to conduct an inquiry at any time into any trade, business or industry where the director believes conditions are detrimental to the industry or to the public, to promote trade conferences and trade associations and establish codes to eliminate unfair competition, and to set fair prices. If 60 per cent of the persons engaged in any one industry agree on a code it will be binding for all members of that trade. If the trade cannot agree, the director and his advisory board are given power to draw up a code. The act would prohibit the sale of any commodity designated at a price less than the invoice cost plus cost of carrying on business. Formation of associations of employees of any trade or industry without interference by employers is provided for, and the director would have power to regulate workers' hours and wages. All industries or trades would be licensed, and penalties up to \$2,000 are provided for infraction of the act, which applies to both wholesale and retail trade. Special provisions are made in the Act for the coal mining industry, including the establishment of a common selling agency, the fixing of limits of production, and promotion of rationalization.

#### **Abuses aimed at by minimum wage legislation**

The Hon. Dr. J. M. Robb, Acting Minister of Labour of Ontario, speaking in the Legislature on March 22 on the operation of the Minimum Wage Act in the Province, stated that the Board was established with the object of correcting unsatisfactory features in the prevailing standards of wages paid to female workers. These "unsatisfactory features" had been outlined in 1928 by Dr. J. W. McMillan, then chairman of the Board, as follows:—

"First there is the shyster employer. He wants to sell his products to the workers in other plants, while these other plants can sell

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934			1933		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		71,956,457	79,509,522	70,011,671	50,328,093	56,441,595
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		33,591,884	32,391,424	32,850,623	23,514,114	24,441,133
Exports, Canadian produce... \$		37,842,403	46,652,017	36,578,834	26,397,528	31,561,813
Customs duty collected..... \$		5,831,373	5,770,944	7,020,482	5,149,538	4,723,482
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,089,346,484	2,597,015,425	1,887,323,562	1,830,276,963	1,968,875,631
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		125,707,707	121,218,816	130,135,230	121,140,822	116,868,992
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,354,764,769	1,350,903,682	1,389,114,966	1,397,063,161	1,382,874,932
Bank loans, commercial, etc. \$		869,125,576	878,748,673	924,913,714	923,764,135	945,740,389
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	88.0	86.5	81.6	48.9	49.2	52.9
Preferred stocks.....	67.3	66.5	64.1	47.3	49.6	49.6
(1) Index of interest rates.....	90.1	96.0	97.2	100.2	100.2	99.2
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.0	72.1	70.6	64.4	63.6	63.9
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.51	16.09	15.95	15.59	15.61	15.89
Business failures, number.....			153	192	214	216
Business failures, liabilities.....			2,009,188	3,380,672	3,947,202	4,049,929
(4) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	92.7	91.4	88.6	76.9	77.0	78.5
(5) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....		21.2	21.0	24.3	25.5	25.5
Immigration.....				1,126	909	700
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	167,931	162,553	156,697	140,373	132,420	123,795
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,278,648	11,525,217	11,562,577	11,399,215	9,455,223	9,723,589
Operating expenses..... \$			10,630,422	10,090,967	9,753,823	10,008,297
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		8,570,515	8,970,335	8,800,156	7,096,887	7,675,650
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,751,994	8,081,346	7,922,660	7,000,276	7,352,288
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,681,831,291	1,712,389,173	1,301,658,035	1,387,532,381
Building permits..... \$		881,152	692,962	934,555	925,894	1,185,961
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	7,517,500	5,635,100	6,702,900	3,191,600	3,149,300	3,362,400
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons		12,199	30,677	None	6,144	29,209
Steel ingots and castings..... tons		57,996	60,787	11,212	12,374	40,766
Ferro-alloys..... tons		1,620	1,814	927	1,076	1,217
Coal..... tons		1,016,458	1,270,567	812,393	1,049,516	1,023,243
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		44,370,000	57,600,000	49,340,000	37,560,000	35,090,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,153,000	3,854,000	2,496,000	2,632,000	2,663,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		11,109,000	8,499,000	6,374,000	6,026,000	8,765,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,988,000	2,076,000	1,617,000	819,000	919,000
Timberscaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		104,125,292	131,770,258	67,778,678	37,407,893	49,125,057
Flour production..... brls.		1,102,043	1,042,505	1,004,787	844,899	859,107
(8) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	21,360,155	19,844,708	22,657,397	55,432,178	20,347,000	27,303,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,324,048	1,030,667	1,539,487	1,200,276	921,898
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		57,595,000	55,600,000	44,227,000	46,414,000	45,053,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		29,268,000	27,726,000	31,804,000	28,533,000	29,171,000
Newsprint..... tons		174,450	188,370	137,080	125,610	140,540
Automobiles, passenger.....		7,101	4,946	5,927	3,025	2,921
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		86.4	86.8	68.4	67.0	68.1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		84.0	84.5	62.5	60.9	62.2
Mineral production.....		117.2	120.6	106.5	103.1	91.8
Manufacturing.....		83.2	80.7	62.7	58.7	62.2
Construction.....		34.1	47.4	17.2	21.7	29.6
Electric power.....		168.9	162.9	134.4	136.1	131.6
DISTRIBUTION.....		93.1	93.2	84.8	83.8	84.3
Trade employment.....		116.3	113.8	110.5	110.9	111.5
Carloadings.....		71.4	73.6	61.8	57.9	56.1
Imports.....		64.0	62.8	50.0	50.8	52.4
Exports.....		63.7	75.4	51.1	49.6	56.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending March 31, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending March 24, February 24 and January 27, 1934; March, February 25 and January 28, 1933.



little or none to his workers. He wants other industries to support him, as other members of the families to which his workers belong carry the burden of their homes. He is a parasite in the industrial organism, and should be compelled to play fair with his neighbours and competitors.

"Second, there is the indifferent employer. He is generally without much capital or business experience. His venture is often short-lived and ends in disaster. His most desperate efforts are directed toward lowering wage cost without assessing the relation between wages and production. There is a constant succession of these employers, for as one goes down another leaps in his place. One happy effect of minimum wage administration often is to improve this man's management of his business so that he has a better chance to succeed.

"Third, there are the wages which are inadvertently low. Especially in the large establishments individuals and groups of workers are often overlooked. It is not the purpose of the Minimum Wage Board to effect any general increase in wages. It is satisfied to heal the condition which both the public and the trades recognize as unhealthy."

It may be noted that the Ontario Minimum Wage Act was amended at the recent session to set the maximum number of working hours to which the minimum wages apply; to provide for overtime payment on a *pro rata* basis; to prevent the displacement of female by male labour at lower wages; and to extend the penalties provided for offences under the Act.

#### **Proposed Economic Council in British Columbia.**

A Bill has been introduced in the British Columbia Legislature by the Hon. George S. Pearson, Minister of Labour, "to provide for the investigation of matters of economic importance and for the creation of an Economic Council." The proposed Act would provide for the establishment in the Department of Labour of an Economic Council, consisting of not more than ten members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and to hold office during pleasure. The powers, duties and functions of the Council would be as follows:—

(a) To provide for industrial research; to co-ordinate as far as possible all industrial investigation and research; and to collect and disseminate data emanating therefrom;

(b) To acquire and utilize in arts and manufactures the knowledge already existent in other countries;

(c) To carry out an economic survey of the natural resources of the Province, and to furnish advice with regard to the best methods of utilizing such resources;

(d) To furnish advice with regard to the best methods for attacking industrial problems, for inducing industrial improvements and for facilitating and encouraging manufacture in suitable localities;

(e) To co-ordinate various industries so as to obtain the best combined results and the exchange between user and manufacturer of manufacturing improvements and operating experience, and to bring together producer, manufacturer, and purchaser;

(f) To publish technical, scientific, and statistical information, and to encourage technical and industrial study by all possible means;

(g) To inquire and report on and aid in the establishment of any industries in British Columbia where it appears that such industries can profitably be carried on;

(h) To consider and initiate scientific researches in connection with or for the promotion of primary or secondary industries in the Province;

(i) Generally to make investigation of the possibilities of economic and industrial development in the Province of British Columbia with a view to making recommendations as to market extension, industrial expansion, increase of employment, and for any other purpose calculated to promote the economic development of the Province.

By an amendment to the Male Minimum Wage Act a Board of Industrial Relations has been established in British Columbia to administer that act and also to take over the administration of the Female Minimum Wage Act and the Hours of Work Act. The new Board held their first meeting at Victoria early in April, when they reviewed the wage situation in the logging industry, with particular reference to a dispute in the camps in Vancouver Island. The members of the Board are: Helen Gregory MacGill, Christopher John McDonald, and James Thompson.

#### **Death of J. T. Foster of Montreal**

The death occurred on April 2 of John T. Foster, prominent in the International Labour Movement in Canada as a former vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress. The deceased was in his 60th year, and had a distinguished record of service on behalf of organized labour. For over 23 years he was president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, the largest of its kind in Canada. In this capacity his counsel was frequently sought by the Quebec Government on matters pertaining to labour legislation, and several years ago he was appointed a member of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada not only benefited by his service in an executive capacity as a vice-president for a number of

years, but he was also managing editor of the *Congress Journal*, the official publication of that organization. He was labour's representative on the National Research Council, and on three occasions he was official adviser to the Canadian labour delegate at conferences of the International Labour Organization at Geneva.

#### **Salmon fishermen co-operate in British Columbia**

The Kyuquot Trollers' Co-operative Association, which was recently admitted to the Co-operative Union of Canada, was organized in February, 1931, after a long

period interrupted by strikes and price disputes with private buyers. According to a report published in the *Canadian Co-operator*, March, 1934, the membership in the new Association has increased to 200 fully paid shareholders at \$25 a share, and well equipped stations have been established at Kyuquot, Quatsino, Nootka, Ucluelet and Bamfield, covering the fishing grounds of the west coast of Vancouver Island from Cape Beale to Cape Scott. President E. Larum reports as follows:—"We started chiefly as producers, but shortly after incorporation, on account of the prices charged by the local storekeepers, opened a general store on our Kyuquot and Nootka floats. We are this winter building a modern store and office at Kyuquot. Each of our members owns and operates his own boat and gear, with a value of from \$1,500 to \$3,000. The fishermen deliver their daily catches to the stations of the Association, where they are weighed, iced, and held until transferred to the Association's chartered Diesel fish-packers running on schedule to the markets at Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, U.S. The fishermen receive at each delivery a statement of the weights, and on return of the packers each received his payment according to market prices. In the three years the Association has operated we have averaged a yearly production of 1,000,000 pounds of spring and coho salmon at an average yearly value of \$150,000, with operating expenses \$40,000 a year, much of which is duty on fish marketed in the United States and selling commission. The co-operative marketing of our fish proved a success right from the start, as well for the producers as the buyers. The fishermen have learnt to take better care of their fish, and have whole-heartedly given the management their support in putting a quality product on the market. Our fish is now known to be of the highest quality, and for that reason brings the highest prices.

The Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative Association also has applied for admission to the Co-operative Union of Canada.

#### **Regulation of lumber camps in Ontario and Quebec.**

The agreement made recently between the Ontario and Quebec Governments to secure uniform labour conditions in the lumbering industry in the

two provinces was noted on page 236 of the last issue, where the provisions of the Quebec Forest Operations Commission Act were reproduced. A corresponding Act was subsequently passed by the Ontario Legislature under the title "The Woodmen's Employment Act, 1934." Its purpose, like that of the Quebec Act, is to provide machinery whereby labour difficulties in lumber camps may be avoided. It provides for the appointment of an inspector, who will be the administrative officer to carry out the Act, and for assistant inspectors. The duties of the Ontario inspector are practically identical with those of the two Quebec Forest Operations Commissioners. These duties are stated in section 4 as follows:—

"It shall be the duty of the inspector to investigate from time to time as may be directed by the Minister or Deputy Minister of the Department of Lands and Forests, the undertaking or operations of any operator or of any person carrying on work under a contract or sub-contract or other arrangement or agreement authorized by or relating back to the licence, permit, contract, agreement or other instrument granted or made by the Crown under which the operator enjoys the right to cut and remove Crown timber, and such investigation shall be made with reference to,—(a) the computation of the wages or earnings of employees, the hours and times of working, and the method of paying such wages or earnings; (b) the sufficient and wholesomeness of food supplied to employees whether such food is supplied as part of the wages or earnings of such employees or is paid for in cash by such employees, or is deducted from the wages or earnings of such employees; (c) the prices charged for meals, living accommodation, clothing, boots, supplies, tools, tobacco and any other article sold to, provided for or offered for sale to employees; (d) the amount charged against, or deducted from the wages or earnings of employees for medical, dental, transportation or other services or facilities of any nature whatsoever; (e) the assessments, levies, fines, penalties or other deductions charged against the wages or earnings of any employee; (f) the rooms, tents, cabins, houses, camps, or other places of accommodation provided for the living or working places of employees and the sanitary conditions thereof, or of any storehouse,



kitchen, dining room or other places used for the preparation, storing and serving of food; (g) the details of any contract, sub-contract, arrangement whether written or otherwise, the carrying out of which involves in any manner the employment of any person; (h) the conditions under which employees labour, the hazards to which employees are subjected in the course of work, and the methods employed in carrying out timbering and lumbering operations; (i) such other matters respecting woodmen's employment as may be directed by the Minister or Deputy Minister of the Department.

Regulations under the Act may be made by Order in Council.

#### **Subsistence homestead movement in U.S.A.**

Recent developments in the subsistence homestead movement in the United States are described in the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington) for February. Up to the middle of January, federal loans had been authorized for eleven subsistence homestead communities which will provide for nearly 2,500 families, including over 10,000 persons. "A long range program," it is stated, "under which groups of industrial workers and farmers are to be relieved of complete dependence upon either factory work or agriculture is being worked out by the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the United States Department of the Interior through a series of demonstration projects. One phase of the program is to assist in the redistribution of surplus populations, groups left stranded by the shutdown or permanent closing of the industries in which they earned their livelihood, and populations dependent on part-time work. A second phase includes the transfer of farmers marooned on eroded and worn-out lands to good land. To do this it is forming new communities of garden homes which will afford a source of food supply as well as shelter. For the older worker who has small chance of industrial re-establishment such homesteads offer an opportunity to become self-sustaining. For the younger worker a garden home, acquired during his active years in industry, offers the prospect of a place of retirement when the period of maximum earning power has passed. The shorter workday with the resultant increase in leisure hours, the increase of technological unemployment cyclical unemployment, seasonality of employment, the move toward decentralization of industry, are all factors which it is believed make desirable some such movement as that toward subsistence gardening."

The homestead gardens are designed to provide part of the families' maintenance, while part-time employment in local industries to be established is expected to supply the remainder and to provide the cash required for the repayment of the loan. The loans to individual projects range from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000, and in most cases are repayable within a term of twenty years.

#### **Furniture manufacturers' plan for industrial organization.**

At their recent annual convention at Toronto the Furniture Manufacturers' Association of Canada adopted a plan for the organization of the industry, similar in some of its provisions to the "furniture code" for Ontario which was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1933, page 974. The Association proposed that the Dominion Parliament should enact legislation to control all furniture manufacturing in Canada "within limits defined by the Government and so designed as to protect the interests of employers, manufacturers and consumers." The plan contained the following provisions: (1) all furniture producers to become members of the association for the purpose of self-government under the suggested legislation; (2) minimum scales of wages for both male and female employees to be established; (3) No manufacturer shall sell furniture below cost, the cost to be defined by codes, except in special instances which would obtain in "clear out" sales of old stock, and then only under special methods provided in the code; (4) all furniture be graded and that it be an offence, subject to penalty, to infringe these grades; (5) all retailers to display prominently the grade tag; failure to do this would be an offence; (6) Any infringement of the code by a manufacturer should be considered an offence, punishable by fine, and the association would be the agent to bring offenders before the courts; (7) investigations of alleged infringements must be undertaken on complaints of employees or manufacturers, or might be undertaken by "properly appointed officials" at any time.

#### **Public works program in New Zealand.**

In his recent financial statement in the New Zealand House of Representatives the Hon. J. G. Coats, Minister of Finance, dealt with the suggestion that public works should be expanded as a means of stimulating industry and relieving unemployment. A large and relatively sudden expansion of public works, he said, would no doubt act as a stimulant; but in view of the great increase in the relative weight of all debt charges

caused by the fall in prices, it was obvious that any such expansion could not be maintained for long, and when the effect of the stimulant had worn off the community would be in a worse position than at present, apart from any improvement resulting from a rise in prices. The proposals made in Great Britain and elsewhere for putting in hand of extensive public works were intended only for creditor nations, the basic idea being that the expansion thus brought about would help to lift prices in markets absorbing primary products and thereby automatically aid debtor countries such as New Zealand. Under present circumstances the Government considered that loan expenditure should be restricted to necessities and works that would indirectly or directly earn sufficient to cover the debt charges involved. At the same time it recognized that with the much reduced construction costs the present was an opportune time to proceed with capital works.

#### **Need for vocational agricultural education.**

In the last annual report of the New Brunswick Vocational Education Board, Mr. R. W. Maxwell, of the Carleton County Vocational School at Woodstock, makes a plea for the provision of vocational education designed to meet the needs of pupils around sixteen years of age who intend to follow agricultural pursuits. He points out that, under the present system of training, "invariably, our brightest farm youths, imbued with the commendable desire to achieve the maximum of education available to them, originally, in many cases, with a view of equipping themselves properly to conduct their farm life and business, and pursuing it to the ultimate end, find themselves engaged in the professions and in the business life of the country. . . . Too long have held sway the practice and belief that the keenest boys should by all means be trained away from the farm. Too often the youth selected or encouraged to remain on the farm has been forced to sacrifice his own educational development to the advancement of the 'bright' member of the family. His education meagre, he has presumably been deemed fitted for farming. For too long have those on the farm pointed with pride, and perhaps with a certain consolation to the great number of leaders in the business and professional life of the country who were raised on the farm. Is it not to our discredit rather than to our credit that we have actually encouraged our best developed minds to quit the farm? Is it not astonishing to observe that we as a people, because of lack of vocational agricultural educational facilities, are found to be actually making a selection of our young

men for farm life based on a standard that cannot but eventually result in a group or class set apart, distinctly inferior in the general attributes that make for successful living?"

#### **An experiment in vocational guidance in Great Britain.**

In a recent address on Science and Industry, Professor Julian Huxley described an experiment recently made in England by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology in providing vocational guidance for boys and girls leaving school. The experiment was carried out by the Institute in conjunction with the education authorities at Birmingham. "Half of a group of children were advised in the ordinary way at the conferences on choice of employment attached to the school; the other half were in addition tested by specially trained workers. The tests concerned manual dexterity, mechanical ability, clerical ability, performance tests with concrete problems, and ordinary intelligence tests. In addition, special temperament charts were constructed for each child, to include estimates of such qualities as initiative, perseverance and so on. The type of jobs recommended varied from clerical posts to routine factory work, from page-boy to skilled apprentice. The results, as checked by a follow-up investigation, were pretty conclusive. The children who had been specially tested and had followed the tester's advice proved to have been much the most satisfactorily placed, as judged by the length of time the first job was held, by the proportion who continued in the same job throughout the period, by the opinion of the employers, and by the opinion of the children themselves. The tested children who took jobs against the tester's advice were the least satisfactorily placed, with the untested children intermediate. It is interesting to find that unsatisfactory results arise not only from round pegs in square holes—such as workers in clerical posts whose real gift is manual dexterity; not only from small pegs in big holes—children taking on jobs beyond their real powers; but also from big pegs in small holes—workers who get discontented because their job doesn't give scope for their abilities or their initiative."

#### **Manitoba employers and unemployment insurance.**

Mr. Robert H. Hamlin, president of the Employers' Association of Manitoba, submitted to the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, former Minister of Labour of Great Britain, on the occasion of his recent visit to Canada, a memorandum prepared last year by the Association on the subject of unemployment insurance asking his



opinion of the views it expressed. The memorandum opposed unemployment insurance on the grounds that it (1) would not solve the unemployment problem; (2) would increase unemployment; (3) would undermine the moral fibre of the workers; (4) would place a staggering financial burden upon industry, which would in turn cause unemployment; (5) would cause a financial drain on the public treasury.

Mr. Hamlin reported that "Sir Arthur suggested that a careful and fair-minded investigation should be made of the insurance system as it exists in Great Britain to-day before we definitely decided to oppose the introduction of unemployment insurance on the above-mentioned grounds. One would judge that he was of the opinion that our criticism based on what happened in Great Britain would have been justified in 1930 and 1931, but, under the Act as it now stands and is administered in Great Britain at the present time, we would not be justified in opposing it, and that the many abuses of the system two or three years ago have since been overcome. He distinguishes the dole from unemployment insurance and says that it has now been brought under control, with the result that the relief given in Great Britain is probably given more economically than under the various extemporized forms of relief in other countries.\*

In a paper read before the Association at its annual meeting at Winnipeg in February, Mr. C. C. Ferguson, general manager of the Great West Life Assurance Company, submitted a "broad plan" for unemployment insurance containing the following features:— (a) Contributions in the form of a wage tax of a small uniform percentage payable by all earners of income; (b) The proceeds of the tax to be kept in a special fund to be used for no purpose other than to pay insurance benefits; (c) Any citizen who cannot find employment, or whose employment does not provide him and his family with enough to live upon, to be entitled to benefits; (d) There would be quite severe regulations as to the amount of benefits payable, waiting periods, continuity of benefits, etc.

#### Aims and accomplishments of the I.L.O.

✂ The origin and accomplishments of the International Labour Organization were described in an article in a recent issue of *Saturday Night* (Toronto) by Mr. Paul Rives, formerly of the secretariat of the Organization, and member of the French Chamber of Deputies. "The principles behind the International La-

bour Organization," he points out, "were laid down by the preamble in the Versailles Treaty which reads as follows:—

"Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; and whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privations to such large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of the workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures; whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries. . ."

"Herein," Mr. Rives continues, "is the whole of the I.L.O. program, which the staff of the office attempts to put into effect by technical and diplomatic means. There are 500 ratifications to the 40 international conventions which have been drafted in Geneva in the course of a dozen years. These cover such matters as the work of women, children, sailors and dockers; the eight-hour day; control of native labour in the colonies. These questions were studied somewhat at random according to the preparedness of international public opinion. As in so many other questions, actuality plays its important part. . .

"The I.L.O. has brought back human labour to its dignity of place and its former economic importance at a time when at any cost consumption must be adjusted to production. The Labour Office has laid the foundation of a new social order in which the worker becomes a man in every sense of the word."

#### Proposed strengthening of National Labour Board in U.S.A.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Robert F. Wagner, which would constitute the National Labour Board, established last August, as an independent body, with powers to investigate all labour disputes.

\*The amending British Act was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, page 1170.

The original functions of the Board were described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1934, page 874. The first step in the development of the Board after its formation under the chairmanship of Senator Wagner was to include in its functions the handling of problems arising under the collective bargaining sections of the National Recovery Act. An article in *Business Week*, March 10, 1934, states that the Board has settled a number of strikes and incipient strikes, and its present record is 2,012 cases, involving 1,061,000 employees handled and 88 per cent settled. It has grown by various executive orders, the last one providing that when any employer has failed to comply with the board's decisions the matter may be turned over forthwith to the Federal Trade Commission or the Attorney-General or to the Compliance Board of NRA for action.

The Wagner Bill, as introduced, is designed to remove all obstacles to labour organization, to give labour equal power with industry in bargaining over labour problems; it provides that employees, in their discussions with employers, shall have the right to hire independent experts (meaning union agents), that the word "employee" shall include those who have left due to strikes or lockouts resulting from the question at issue, but not the men who have succeeded them, and lists as "unfair labour practice" interference by employers with labour organizations, refusal to deal with representatives of employees, and aiding in forming or financing company unions. The National Labour Board is given official status in Title II of the bill, with 7 members, 3 from the general public paid \$10,000 a year, 2 from industry and 2 from labour paid on a \$25 *per diem* basis. The board may prevent any infringement of the bill's provisions, act on information from any source, and carry cases to the federal courts, where the facts established by evidence brought out by the Board investigations shall be undisputed. Prior to taking the matters to court, however, the Board may issue injunction orders, require damages, reinstatement of employees, etc., and books may be called for in the course of the investigations made. A third title of the bill sets up a United States Conciliation Bureau in the Department of Labour to handle mediation problems when invited to do so.

Senator Wagner states that his bill is the result of what he regards as the unjustified growth of company unions in American industry. These, he says, increased 189 per cent in 1933, having 1,164,000 members as against 432,000 in 1932. He adds that 69 per cent of the "employer-dominated unions" have been inaugurated since the passage of The National Recovery Act.

In April, 1932, basic alterations were effected in the New Zealand system of industrial arbitration and conciliation. The compulsory basis of the law was changed into one of an optional nature. Previous to the amending law of 1932, the Court of Arbitration had jurisdiction to make binding awards in case of industrial disputes not settled by agreement. Under the amending law of 1932, the jurisdiction of the Court can only be exercised with the consent of both parties to the disputes, except in disputes relating to female workers.

The Workmen's Compensation Boards of Ontario and Quebec recently considered the question whether shippers are liable for the Workmen's Compensation assessments payable by the trucking concerns employed by them, and held that the law when strictly interpreted, gives them power to hold shippers so liable. Hitherto this ruling has not been enforced, but it is recommended that shippers would be well advised to secure from any trucking concern employed by them a certificate showing that such a concern has paid its compensation assessments.

The Mexican Government's economic policy for 1934, as announced recently by the President, aims at the regulation of production in accordance with demand, higher and more uniform wages for skilled workers, more active commerce, standardized prices and increased consumption. New industrial undertakings are to be limited by a system of state authorization. The federal government is to co-operate with local governments in a general road building program, and will complete various works of public utility.

The Australian Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, on November 27, 1933, awarded extra rates of pay for waterside workers engaged in the loading of wheat. Judge Beeby said he had no hesitation in concluding that the nature of the work involved in bulk handling called for a substantial extra rate. Trimming bulk wheat in ships' holds, he said, if not definitely injurious to health, was accompanied by extreme discomfort. The prevalence of dust made the use of respirators necessary. The wearing of respirators in holds which at certain stages of loading were without ventilation was irksome and exhausting. The medical reports available were sufficient to support the claim that wheat trimming in holds was accompanied by unusual discomforts if not risks. The extent of the risks should, in his opinion, be further investigated by a committee of experts or by the Commonwealth Health Bureau.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

A BOARD of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established by the Minister of Labour on March 20 to deal with a dispute between various firms, members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their employees being members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association. The application in this matter was received from the employers. The dispute arose in connection with negotiations looking to a new working agreement, the points at issue involving wages and working conditions. Approximately 940 employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute. The personnel of the Board is as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Harold B. Robertson, of Victoria, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. J. E. Hall and Charles McGregor Stewart, both of Vancouver, nominated by the employers and men, respectively.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on March 30 from employees of the Toronto Transportation Commissioners, being members of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union. A decrease in wage rates proposed by the employers was stated to be the cause of the dispute, approximately 2,000 employees being directly affected and 1,000 indirectly affected. The agreement under which the men had been working expired on March 31, on which date an assurance was given the union by the Toronto Transportation Commission that the same wage rates and conditions would be continued until the difficulties had been settled by a Conciliation Board or some other regularly constituted authority, or by negotiations. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation had not been yet established at the time of going to press, it being understood that direct negotiations were still in progress.

## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1934

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period from December 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934 (An article covering the period from April 1, 1933, to November 30, 1933, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, page 1157).

*Milk Drivers, Vancouver, B.C.*—At the end of September, 1933, employees of the Associated Dairies, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., members of Local Union No. 189, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, submitted to the employing company an amended agreement providing for certain advantages not covered in the existing agreement which would expire on November 1, 1933. Negotiations were carried on over a lengthy period, and toward the end of December it was agreed that the former agreement would be renewed for a period of twelve months from November 1. An officer of the Federal Department of Labour, in the capacity of mediator, assisted in this settlement.

*Lumber Workers, Kapuskasing, Ont.*—During the latter part of December, 1933, information reached the Department of Labour that there was likelihood of the wood cutters employed by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, Kapuskasing, Ont., going on strike. An officer of the Department proceeded to Kapuskasing, visited certain of the camps and conferred with officers of the camp committee and company officials. It was found that the wood cutters were quite prepared to abide by the agreement entered into in November last. The company, however, voluntarily made certain concessions of considerable value to the cutters receiving low earnings.

*Commercial Telegraphers, etc., Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Systems.*—Direct negotiations between the interested parties having failed to solve a dispute relating to a further 5 per cent reduction in wages proposed by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Telegraphs, applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department from both Companies on December 30, 1933. In the case of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company the application covered telegraphers and clerks; two applications were received from the Canadian National Telegraphs, one covering climbers, groundmen and cooks, and the other covering telegraphers, clerks and installers, all being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. It was stated that 2,325 employees were directly affected. Subsequently a referendum vote was taken by the employees which resulted in their refusal to accept the further reduction proposed by the employing Companies. At the invitation of the Department of Labour a joint conference of the interested parties was held in the office of the Department on February 2, at which were present officials of the two Telegraph Companies, representatives of the employees, and officers of the Department of Labour. A basis of settlement was reached which provided for a further 5 per cent reduction in the wages of the higher paid employees, but important modifications were made in the case of the lower paid men, and certain other concessions were granted. This arrangement has now been covered by signed agreements and the Board applications have been withdrawn.

*Waterfront Workers, Vancouver, B.C.*—For the past several months negotiations have been taking place between committees representing the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association and the Shipping Federation of British Columbia respecting wages and

working conditions. An officer of the Department of Labour who had been in touch with the interested parties during this period advised them that, should direct negotiations fail to solve the dispute, application should be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A Board has now been established on the application of the Shipping Federation which reached the Department on March 14, 1934.

*Coal Miners, Coal Valley, Alta.*—The employees of the Coal Valley Mining Company, Limited, members of Local Union No. 46 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and the Steam Shovel Auxiliary Local, went on strike on the morning of February 16, 1934, due to a disagreement with the management respecting wages and working conditions. In advising the Department of Labour of the situation the union representative requested the assistance of the Department of Labour. The Department replied by telegraph urging that the men should return to work at once, thereby affording a proper opportunity for conciliation. This request was immediately complied with and a telegraphic request was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A conciliation officer was instructed to deal with this dispute and as a result a prompt settlement was reached, covered by a signed agreement, thus avoiding the necessity of Board procedure.

*Coal Miners, Sterco, Alta.*—The Department of Labour was informed on February 19, 1934, that a dispute respecting wages and working conditions existed between the management of the Sterling Collieries, Sterco, Alta., and its employees, members of Local Union No. 46, International Union of Operating Engineers and Steam Shovel Auxiliary Local. A conciliation officer proceeded to Sterco and a prompt settlement was reached and embodied in a signed agreement.

*Coal Miners, Nacmine, Alta.*—Early in March a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour visited Nacmine, Alta., and discussed with officials of the Thomas Coal Company, Limited, and officials of the United Mine Workers of America, certain matters in dispute, particularly the preference of employment clause as it related to long wall work. It was finally decided that this matter should be settled by arbitration and the representatives of the interested parties agreed upon Mr. L. Stevens, mining engineer of Edmonton, as arbitrator.



## PROVINCIAL INVESTIGATION INTO WAGE DISPUTE AFFECTING COAL MINERS AT STELLARTON, N.S.

THE Government of the Province of Nova Scotia has issued the report of Mr. Thomas Graham, mining engineer of British Columbia, appointed by the Honourable Michael Dwyer, Minister of Mines for Nova Scotia, on December 29, 1933, to make an investigation into a wage dispute between the receiver-liquidators of the Acadia Coal Company, Stellarton, N.S., and their employees represented by the United Mine Workers of America. The report was considered by members of the government, the receiver-liquidators and representatives of the coal miners on February 13. The investigator reported that wage reductions were necessary for the continuation of operations, and as the miners refused to accept the wage reductions, averaging twenty per cent, which the management put into effect on February 28, the miners ceased work (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 225).

The Acadia Coal Company, like other coal mining companies, subsidiaries of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, was operated under the terms of an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, District 26 (The clauses of the agreements' datal wage scales for the period March 15, 1932, to January 31, 1933, continued for another year, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1932, pages 913-921). In the meantime, two of the coal mining subsidiaries, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Sydney Mines, and the Acadia Coal Company, Stellarton, went into the hands of receiver-liquidators. In April, 1933, the latter proposed wage reductions at Sydney Mines averaging twenty-five per cent, and the mines were closed pending negotiations for a settlement, which was reached June 20 as a result of conciliation by the provincial government, the reductions agreed upon being between ten per cent and twenty-five per cent for various classes (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 130, footnote). In the autumn the receiver-liquidators made a similar proposal for the Acadia Coal Company's mines at Stellarton and operations were suspended from November 1 to December 26. Work was then resumed under an arrangement that the provincial government would provide for financing the mining operations on the previous wage scale until an investigation had been made into the operation of the mines, including management and sales. In his examination of the mines and study of methods of operation, Mr. Graham was accompanied by officials of the company and representative of the miners.

The investigator reported that a loss of

\$200,000 had been experienced in the first ten months of 1933 and that the reduced wage scale proposed was graded to give favourable consideration to the low wage earner but averaged 17·8 per cent. The report deals in detail with the coal deposits mined by the company, outlining the difficulties of operations through gaseous conditions, the nature of the seams, and losses through fires and explosions. The methods of operation and the plans of the management for development were strongly commended but some of these required considerable expenditure for which capital was not available.

"The United Mine Workers presented a brief pointing out certain changes in plant equipment and mining methods which they deemed would do much to reduce the cost of production. Some of these were based more on general inference than on fact, others were well taken, but mostly were such as called for expenditure of money in new equipment and plant, or in extensive changes in the system now in use, and hence were not improvements capable of being made with the plant on hand, as per my initial reference. Generally the men observed at work in and around the mines impressed me as being capable and efficient in their calling."

The sale of the coal through the central sales organization of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation was approved, as having reduced the cost of sales for the constituent units, it being found also that there was no just basis for statements that the Dominion Coal Company were manipulating the sales to their own advantage and to the detriment of the smaller units, as this company had suffered a greater diminution than any of the other units during the period of declining markets; that no member of the merger had fared any better than the Acadia Coal Company, and that its sales had never fallen below its basic proportion except during the latter part of 1929 and early in 1930, following an explosion in one of its mines. Regarding possibilities for the future, having regard to the markets for coal, it was found that while the Acadia mines had a capacity for 500,000 tons per annum there was no prospect for sales of much over 200,000 tons and that on operations on this basis, at the reduced wage scale proposed, there would be a loss of 36·5 cents per ton, with no provision for depreciation, depletion or interest on capital. A proposal to close down two of the mines, operating the third, which could supply all the coal for which sales

were to be anticipated, would result in a surplus of only 19.7 cents per ton.

No settlement of the dispute having been reached as a result of conferences between members of the provincial government, the representatives of the miners, and the receiver-liquidators, the government was requested by

the miners to finance further the operations at the previous wage scale, but indicated its inability to do so. The receiver-liquidators applied to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia for authority to abandon two of the three mines but it was reported in the press at the end of March that this had been refused.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1934

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for March, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago:—

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Mar., 1934..	32	7,275	91,332
*Feb., 1934..	23	5,481	30,808
Mar., 1933..	12	2,030	15,692

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts during March, as well as the numbers of workers involved and the time loss, showed an increase over the figures for February. Half of the increase in the number of workers involved was due to the extension of the strike of lumber workers on Vancouver Island to more of the camps. A number of strikes involving relatively small numbers of workers accounted for the balance of the increase in the number of employees involved. A strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia, beginning on the last day of February, with the lumber workers' strike in Vancouver Island accounted for most of the time loss for the month. As compared with March, 1933, there were considerable increases in all the figures, although at that time three strikes of clothing and textile

workers involved about 1,300 employees and caused 8,600 days' time loss.

Ten disputes, involving 2,977 workers, were carried over from February, but two of these, involving bakery employees in Winnipeg, Man., commencing February 15, 1934, and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., commencing February 27, 1934, were not reported in time for inclusion in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Twenty-two disputes commenced during March. Of these thirty-two disputes, eighteen terminated during the month, eleven in favour of the workers involved, four in favour of the employers concerned, compromise settlements being reached in two cases, while the result of one dispute is recorded as indefinite. At the end of March, therefore, there were fourteen disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: loggers, Vancouver Island, B.C.; coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.; two disputes of shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; furniture factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.; moulders, Peterborough, Ont.; abattoir and meat packing workers, Winnipeg, Man.; two disputes of shoe factory workers at Kitchener, Ont.; women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Toronto, Ont.; compositors, London, Ont.; plumbers, Saskatoon, Sask.; automobile washers, Toronto, Ont.; and restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; and lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer. The dispute involving compositors employed by one firm in Winnipeg, Man., commenced March 13, 1933, and carried in the above list for some months, was called off by the union on February 12,



1934, and has consequently been removed from the list.

A one-day strike of ninety employees in a boot and shoe factory in Toronto on February 27, the workers securing higher piece rates, was reported too late for inclusion in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Information has been received as to strikes in two dress manufacturing establishments in Toronto; apparently occurring in February, resulting from alleged violation by the employers of the terms of settlement of the strike of members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers terminated January 22. Full particulars have not been received but it is reported that twenty-nine employees were involved in one case and seven in the other and that at the end of March settlements had not been reached. A similar strike involving ten workers in a knitting mill in Toronto toward the end of March has also been reported but particulars have not yet been received.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**LOGGERS, ETC., VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.**—The dispute involving lumber workers in various camps, beginning in one on the Campbell River on January 27 affecting 400 employees, involved 1,200 to 1,300 employees by the end of February and continued to spread during March, involving about one thousand additional men. In some camps the workers struck in sympathy with others, not having any grievance themselves. A number of the camps were reported to be in operation to some extent but picketed by the strikers, and sawmills were working on logs imported. The Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia continued to attempt to arrange for negotiations for a settlement.

**COAL MINERS, STELLARTON, N.S.**—The dispute involving employees of one company from February 28, resulting from a wage reduction of about twenty per cent, remained unterminated at the end of the month. The report of the investigator, appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia, to inquire into the dispute, is reviewed elsewhere in this issue. As the mines had been operated only two or three days per week for some time, the time loss in working days is estimated on that basis.

**BAKERY EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute, commencing February 2, was reported too late for inclusion in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. It is reported that the new proprietor of the establishment refused to employ the employees of the previous owner and attempted to lower wages and increase hours. A settlement was reached and work was resumed on March 16, on the terms of the agreement prior to the dispute (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1933) also securing recognition of the shop committee and the re-instatement of the former employees.

**BOY'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This strike, declared by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on November 3, 1933, to secure union wages and working conditions, was terminated on March 6, by an agreement between the employer and the National Clothing Workers of Canada, affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour, summarized elsewhere in this issue. A number of the employees had not ceased work and the strikers were replaced from time to time. These employees were organized in the other union and reached an agreement with the employer. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, however, continued to picket the premises.

**KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Commencing on January 23, to secure the reinstatement of two workers discharged for cause, this dispute was terminated on March 22 following a conference at which it was arranged that the strikers would be re-employed as required. Prior to the resumption of work one arrest was made in connection with picketing the establishment, the offender, charged with disorderly conduct, being remanded for trial.

**SHINGLE WEAVERS, PORT MOODY, B.C.**—Some of the strikers having resumed work and nearly all of the others having secured employment elsewhere by the end of March, this dispute is recorded as terminated.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.**—This dispute, involving employees in two factories under the same management, commencing February 16 following an alleged violation of the agreement, was unterminated at the end of March but early in April a settlement was reported, concessions being made by the employer.

**MOULDERS, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.**—Information as to the commencement of this dispute on February 27, 1934, was received too late for inclusion in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Reductions in piece rates of wages were accepted by the employees but they

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1934\*

Industry occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to March, 1934</b>			
LOGGING— Loggers, etc., Vancouver Island, B.C.....	2,300	59,000	Commenced Jan. 27, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; unternminated.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S....	1,300	15,000	Commenced Feb. 28, 1934; against reduction in wages; unternminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Vegetable Foods</i> — Bakery employees, Winnipeg, Man.....	7	105	Alleged lockout; commenced Feb. 15, 1934; of employees of previous proprietor; terminated Mar. 17, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)</i> — Shoe factory workers, Toronto Ont.....	10	260	Commenced Feb. 27, 1934; for increase in wages and improved working conditions; unternminated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Boys' clothing factory workers Toronto, Ont.....	134	800	Commenced Nov. 3, 1933; for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated Mar. 6, 1934; in favour of employer.
Knitting factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	27	513	Commenced Jan. 23, 1934; against discharge of workers; terminated Mar. 22, 1934; in favour of employer.
<i>Other Wood Products</i> — Shingle weavers, etc., Port Moody, B.C.....	20	200	Commenced Jan. 2, 1934; against lower wages; lapsed by Mar. 31, 1934; in favour of employer.
Furniture factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.....	160	3,000	Commenced Feb. 16, 1934; alleged violation of agreement; unternminated.
<i>Metal Products</i> — Moulders, Peterborough, Ont..	11	286	Commenced Feb. 27, 1934; against increase in amount of work required; unternminated.
<i>Miscellaneous</i> — Broom and brush factory workers, Vancouver, B.C....	8	168	Commenced Jan. 27, 1934; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Mar. 24, 1934; compromise.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during March, 1934</b>			
LOGGING— Loggers, Crescent Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.....	23	115	Commenced Mar. 19, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Mar. 23, 1934; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Animal Foods</i> — Abattoir and meat packing workers, Calgary, Alta.....	40	360	Commenced Mar. 3, 1934; against discharge of workers and for increased wages and improved conditions; terminated Mar. 13, 1934; in favour of employer.
Abattoir and meat packing workers, Winnipeg, Man....	40	880	Commenced Mar. 7, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours, improved conditions, and recognition of union and shop committees; unternminated.
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)</i> — Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	70	560	Commenced Mar. 2, 1934; for increase in wages and recognition of union; terminated Mar. 10, 1934; in favour of workers.
Shoe factory workers, Toron- to, Ont.....	20	440	Commenced Mar. 6, 1934; for recognition of union and increase in wages; unternminated.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during March, 1934—Concluded</b>			
Shoe factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.....	29	145	Commenced Mar. 26, 1934; against discharge of workers, for increased wages and recognition of union and shop committees; untermi- nated.
Shoe factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.....	32	64	Commenced Mar. 30, 1934; for employment of union members only; untermi- nated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (Dress Cutters), Montreal, P.Q.....	150	600	Commenced Mar. 6, 1934; for increase in wages and reduction in hours; terminated Mar. 10, 1934; in favour of workers.
Cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	130	130	Commenced Mar. 15, 1934; for increase in wages and improved working conditions; terminated Mar. 15, 1934; in favour of workers.
Millinery workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	1,500	3,000	Commenced Mar. 17, 1934; for increase in wages, improved working conditions and recognition of union; terminated Mar. 19, 1934; in favour of workers.
Millinery workers, Toronto, Ont.....	400	800	Commenced Mar. 23, 1934; for increase in wages, reduction in hours and union shop; terminated Mar. 24, 1934; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (Cloakmakers), Toronto, Ont.....	120	500	Commenced Mar. 22, 1934; for union wages and working conditions; untermi- nated.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Compositors, London, Ont.....	84	2,000	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; untermi- nated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	10	10	Commenced Mar. 17, 1934; for recognition of union, increase in wages and reduction in hours; terminated Mar. 17, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Metal Products—</i>			
Foundry workers (automobile parts), Windsor, Ont.....	250	625	Commenced Mar. 26, 1934; for recognition of union, increase in wages and reduction in hours; terminated Mar. 28, 1934; compromise.
<i>Non-Metallic Minerals, Etc.—</i>			
Glass factory workers (blowers), Wallaceburg, Ont.....	75	35	Commenced Mar. 26, 1934; re wages; terminated Mar. 26, 1934; indefinite.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Saskatoon, Sask....	6	156	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; against reduction in wages; untermi- nated.
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	175	600	Commenced Mar. 5, 1934; for increase in wages, reduction in hours and union agreement; terminated Mar. 8, 1934; in favour of workers.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Water—</i>			
Longshoremen, Digby, N.S....	45	23	Commenced Mar. 15, 1934; for increase in wages; terminated Mar. 15, 1934; in favour of workers.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>			
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.....	30	60	Commenced Mar. 16, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; terminated Mar. 17, 1934; in favour of workers.
Automobile washers, Toronto, Ont.....	39	117	Commenced Mar. 29, 1934; for increase in wages; untermi- nated.
<i>Business and Personal—</i>			
Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.....	30	780	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for increase in wages, reduction in hours and recognition of union; untermi- nated.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

stated it was impossible to increase the output per day as demanded by the employer, and eleven moulders were dismissed. At the end of the month the dispute was reported to be unterminated.

**BROOM AND BRUSH FACTORY WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Commencing February 27, and involving eight men who demanded an increase in wages from \$9 per week to \$13 and reduced hours, this dispute was terminated on March 24 when wages increases of about ten per cent were granted.

**LOGGERS, CRESCENT INLET, QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.**—Loggers, numbering 80, employed by one firm were involved in this dispute from March 19 to March 23, when twenty-three members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union ceased work demanding a ten per cent increase in wage rates, and left the camp. Work was resumed in five days when their demand was conceded. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**ABATTOIR AND MEAT PACKING WORKERS, CALGARY, ALTA.**—A dispute involving a number of employees in one establishment resulted in a cessation of work on March 3, several being dismissed for union activities and demanding increases in wages. The Food Workers' Industrial Union reported that forty employees were involved. The employer stated that on March 5 a committee, not representative of the employees, demanded increases which were refused and operation of the plant was continued, those dismissed being replaced. The plant was picketed until March 9. On March 13 the strike was declared off by the union. On March 22 the company announced a ten per cent increase in wages effective from March 19, similar increases being made by a number of other packing plants throughout Canada.

**ABATTOIR & MEAT PACKING WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Some forty of the one hundred workers employed in one meat packing plant in Winnipeg, Man., ceased work on March 7. The strikers, members of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, demanded increased wages, reduced hours, improved conditions, recognition of union and the establishment of shop committees, but at the end of the month it was reported no settlement had been reached. Several arrests were made on charges of assault in connection with picketing, a number being convicted and fined or imprisoned.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 2 and demanded twenty-five per cent increases in wages, with recognition of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union. It is reported that work was resumed

on March 10, the strikers' demands being conceded.

On March 6, employees in another shoe factory ceased work making similar demands, but at the end of the month this dispute had not been reported terminated.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.**—One shoe manufacturing establishment in Kitchener, Ont., became involved in this dispute on March 26, when twenty-nine of their employees ceased work demanding increases in wages of from thirty per cent to fifty per cent with a twenty-five per cent increase in overtime rates, establishment of shop committees, recognition of the Shoe Workers' Industrial Union and the reinstatement of five workers discharged for refusal to work overtime without increase in wages. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

In another factory in Kitchener a number of the employees ceased work on March 30 demanding a closed union shop. The factory continued to operate and some of the strikers were replaced and work was resumed by some of the others in four days, without securing their demands.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESS CUTTERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Commencing on March 6, when 150 dress cutters, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ceased work in seventy-five establishments in Montreal, this dispute was terminated by March 10. The strikers, who had demanded increased wages and reduced hours, returned from time to time as the union reached individual agreements with most of the firms involved providing substantially for the improvements asked. A representative agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute, commencing March 15 in sixteen cap manufacturing establishments in Montreal, involved 130 operators, cutters, etc., members of the cap makers' section of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, in a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. Work was resumed after one day, verbal agreements being reached with most of the employers involved providing for increases stated to range from fifteen to one hundred per cent, the forty-four hour week, and the abolition of contract work.

**MILLINERY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Commencing on March 17, in the establishments of thirty-six millinery firms, this dispute involved 1,500 members of the millinery local of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Work was resumed on March 20 when the strikers' demands for in-



creased wages, improved working conditions and recognition of the union were granted in a collective agreement with thirty-four firms involved.

**MILLINERY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in twenty-two shops ceased work demanding increases in wages, the forty-hour week, and the closed union shop. On March 26 employees in most of the shops involved were reported to have resumed work, the employers having signed agreements with the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in a number of contract shops ceased work on March 22 to secure union wages and working conditions as under the agreement between the Industrial Council of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers of Toronto and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, signed on January 29, 1934, following a strike (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 193). A number of pickets who entered an establishment where the employees did not strike were arrested on charges of using threats and violence and were subsequently fined. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**PRINTING COMPOSITORS (NEWS OFFICES), LONDON, ONT.**—A number of the compositors in the establishments of two daily newspapers ceased work on March 1, the agreement entered into on January 1, 1931, having expired in December, 1933. The employers proposed that wages and working conditions should continue without change until business conditions should warrant an increase in wages, without a signed agreement as in the case of other classes of employees. The union desired a signed agreement and proposed that contentious questions should be referred to arbitration, that negotiations should be with union officers, also that measures should be considered to alleviate unemployment, that there should be no interference with union rules, and also reported that the employers brought in strike breakers while negotiations were in progress. No settlement being reached as a result of many conferences, employees ceased work on March 1. Work was carried on by a number who did not strike and with a number of new employees and at the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**FOUNDRY WORKERS (AUTOMOBILE PARTS), WINDSOR, ONT.**—In one establishment at Windsor, Ont., on March 26, 1934, about 250 moulders, grinders, etc., ceased work following the discharge of several workers for alleged union activity and demanding increases in

wages, the eight-hour day and recognition of the Automobile Workers' Industrial Union. Two hundred employees were indirectly affected also. Pickets were placed about the plant, but negotiations between the parties involved resulted in the resumption of work on March 29 at a wage scale stated to be twenty to twenty-five per cent higher, moulders averaging 55 cents per hour, coremakers 50 cents, grinders, etc., 45 cents, labourers 40 cents, women 30 cents; with the nine-hour day instead of ten, with overtime rates after ten hours, and the recognition of shop committees, union recognition not being conceded.

**GLASS FACTORY WORKERS (BLOWERS), WALLACEBURG, ONT.**—Glass blowers in one department of a factory, numbering about seventy-five, ceased work owing to a dispute as to wages. A settlement was reached in a short time, only a few hours' work being lost on March 26.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Demanding a twenty-five per cent increase in wages, the forty-four-hour week, the establishment of shop committees and recognition of the Furniture and Woodworkers' Industrial Union, ten upholsterers, springers, etc., employed by one chesterfield manufacturing company in Toronto, ceased work on March 17. Negotiations as to an agreement had been in progress for some time and after one day an agreement was reached, retroactive to March 15, providing for the wages, hours and conditions demanded by the strikers. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**PLUMBERS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—On the expiration of the agreement between the master plumbers' association and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, the employers proposed a reduction in wages from \$1.05 per hour to 75 cents. The union, however, desired an increase in wages and a thirty-hour week instead of forty as before, and declared a strike on March 1. It was reported that only about six out of the thirty-five plumbers were employed. The employers offered a wage rate of \$1 per hour and early in April negotiations for a settlement were expected to be successful.

**PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of painters, reported variously from 100 to 200, members of the Building Trades Workers' Industrial Union, ceased work on March 5, demanding increases in the wage rate to 60 cents per hour until May 1 and 75 cents thereafter, with the forty-hour week instead of forty-four, also the closed union shop. Some twenty employers were said to be affected. It was re-

ported that in three or four days fifteen employers had signed agreements with these provisions, terminating the dispute.

**LONGSHOREMEN, DIGBY, N.S.**—Men engaged in loading a steamboat with lumber, at 12½ cents per hour with board, having been brought in for the occasion, ceased work on March 15 in response to representations from unemployed residents of the locality who had refused employment at the rates offered, demanding 25 cents per hour. In a few hours the employer engaged unemployed residents at 25 cents per hour.

**CLEANERS DYERS, ETC., TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment, members of the Cleaners and Dyers' Industrial Union, ceased work on March 16, demanding increases in wages, reductions in hours and recognition of the union. It was reported that wages were about \$15 per week and hours ten per day. Strikes were also threatened or declared in a number of other establishments but it is not clear to what extent the workers responded. In two days the employer reached a settlement with the union providing for increases in wages of thirty per cent and a fifty-hour week. Similar settlements were made with eleven other employers, averting further stoppages.

**AUTOMOBILE WASHERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one car-washing plant, members of the general workers' local of the Workers' Unity League, are reported to have ceased work on March 26, demanding increases in wages, piece rates. It is alleged that each man was paid two cents for the part of the car washed by him and that earnings were about \$4 per week or less. At the end of the month the establishment was still reported to be picketed.

**RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees, members of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, ceased work early in the month in several restaurants, demanding increases in wages, reductions in hours, and recognition of the union. In one restaurant it is reported the employer accepted the union terms when the strike was threatened, and in other cases settlements were soon reached. The proprietor of one restaurant, where only two employees ceased work, picketed by the union, secured from the court an order prohibiting the display of signs by the union pending trial of an application for a permanent injunction. Settlements in other restaurants have not been reported.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1934, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes reported as beginning in February was 45, and 11 were still in effect from the previous month, making a

total of 56 disputes in progress during the month, involving 9,000 workers with a time loss of 44,000 working days for the month. Of the 45 disputes beginning in February, 6 were over advances in wages, 5 over proposed wage reductions, 11 over other wage questions, 12 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 over questions of trade union principle and 7 over other questions. Settlements were reached in 41 disputes, of which 15 were in favour of workers, 14 in favour of employers and 12 ended in compromises. In the case of 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

### Australia

The number of disputes in existence in the year 1933 was 90, involving 195 establishments and directly involving 26,988 workers with a time loss of 111,956 working days for the year.

### New Zealand

The number of disputes occurring in the year 1933 was 16, involving 48 firms and 3,957 workers, with a time loss of 111,935 working days for the year.



### United States

The number of disputes beginning in January was 56 and 42 were still in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 17,591 and the time loss 451,762 working days for the month.

Two thousand employees of aeroplane manufacturing establishments at Buffalo, New York, went on strike March 27 for higher wages.

A strike of nearly 4,000 employees of an aluminum company at New Kensington, Pennsylvania, was terminated March 12 with an agreement to advance wage rates by 11 per cent and to discuss at further conferences the question of union recognition and the check-off.

About 4,600 employees of manufacturers of automobile parts at Detroit, Michigan, were on strike for a week and were successful on April 9 in securing a 10 per cent wage increase.

Several thousand taxi drivers in New York City went out on strike about March 10. The matter in dispute was the claims of rival unions to represent the drivers. A number of disorders occurred, resulting in serious injuries to persons and property damage, and up to the end of March, both the mayor of the city and the Regional Labour Board were unsuccessful in terminating the dispute.

Several thousand federal relief labourers were on strike in various centres in New York state during March, and in some cases were successful in securing certain changes in hours and wage rates.

### "The Safest Mill in Canada" Contest

The final reports on the six months' contest, from July 1 to December 31, 1933, for the trophy offered by the magazine *Pulp and Paper of Canada* for the safest mill in the paper industry in the Dominion, shows that the Gatineau plant of Canadian International Paper Company won the Class A trophy with 670.88 credits and Mille Roches wins the Class B trophy with a clear record (1,000) points. The runner-up in Class A is the Three Rivers (Wayagamack) Division of Consolidated Paper Corporation with 650.08 credits, and the runner-up in Class B is Canadian Cellulose Ltd., at Cornwall, Ont., also with a clear record, but with fewer payroll hours, and consequently less exposure to accident than in

the case of the Mille Roches mill. Two other plants with perfect records were Bennett Limited at Chambly Canton and James C. Wemyss at Danville, Quebec.

Trophies have been awarded annually by *Pulp and Paper of Canada* for the past eight years. The purpose of the contest is to create a "safety complex" in the industry that will make pulp and paper mills safer places to work in. The reports of the contest show the number of accidents in connection with the work of each competing mill; the days of lost time, the total payroll hours of exposure to risk, and the points gained or lost by the contestants.

The development of a motor fuel containing tetraethyl lead having raised questions concerning its effects on the health of workers and of the public, an investigation of the lead hazards associated with the distribution of gasoline containing this substance was undertaken in the Kettering Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati, the results being published in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, March, 1934. The investigators examined over 300 men who had been exposed to leaded gasoline for a prolonged period. No clinical evidences of lead absorption or of lead intoxication were found in any individual. "In view of the negative evidence obtained in this study of persons whose exposure to leaded gasoline and its combustion products was magnified to a point well above that which is possible in the general population, there is no reason to fear the existence of danger to the public health from the distribution and use of leaded gasoline."

President Roosevelt, on March 23, expressed the hope that the Unemployment Insurance bill now before the United States Congress would be passed at the present session. The provisions of the "Wagner-Lewis bill" were briefly summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1934, page 95. If enacted, the measure would levy a tax on employers' payrolls, part of which would be remitted in the case of employers who contribute to state or company insurance funds.

The Technical Education Extension Act, 1934, was assented to on March 28, its effect being to extend for a further term of five years the period within which the unexpended portion of the ten million dollars appropriated under the Technical Education Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 193; amended 1921, chapter 8) may remain available according to its apportionment for the purposes of the Act.

## FINAL REPORT OF ALBERTA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

THE Commission on Public Health Service appointed by the Alberta Government in 1932 presented their final report to the Legislature at its recent session. The appointment and the personnel of this commission were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1932, page 412; July, 1932, page 742, and a progress report was outlined in the issue of May, 1933, page 509. The inquiry arose out of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Legislature instructing the government to appoint a commission, consisting of at least five members of the Legislature, "for the purpose of (a) considering and making recommendations to the next session as to the best method of making adequate medical and health services available to all the people of Alberta; and (b) reporting as to the financial arrangements which will be required on an actuarial basis to ensure same." In accordance with this resolution a commission was appointed by the government on June 13, 1932, as follows: Hon. George Hoadley (chairman); Hon. Irene Parby, M.L.A.; W. G. Farquharson, M.L.A.; Rudolph Hennig, M.L.A., A. P. Mitchell, M.L.A.; Dr. W. A. Atkinson, M.L.A.; Chris Pattinson, M.L.A.; and Geo. E. Cruickshank, M.L.A.

The Commission state their opinion that 'adequate medical services will never be available to all the people of Alberta until income earners, through a system of compulsory contribution, contribute a monthly sum sufficient to provide adequate medical services for all the people of the Province.'

They recommend that a state fund, centrally controlled and administered by a state board, be established. They further recommend that local advisory committees be established for each unit.

*An Adequate Service.*—The report lays stress on the need for a high quality of medical service:—"Training in the pure and applied elementary sciences should be continued, and at least one year of post-graduate work should be required as preparatory to a licensing examination which should stress the art of medicine. Time and opportunity for post-graduate studies should be provided, and examinations should be conducted at five-year intervals to determine whether or not the practitioner is keeping in touch with the recent information pertaining to the practice of his profession. We consider that the course of studies should be so designed as to equip practitioners to provide all ordinary medical and surgical services except those that re-

quire long practice for special information and technique. We believe that the general practitioner should be retained as the family physician in order that a close personal contact may be maintained between physician and patient. We consider that specialization is an essential feature of any progressive organization, and in order that the interests of the public and those specializing be safeguarded, we consider it essential that existing statutory provision for the certification of specialists be enforced rigidly. We consider that in order to receive and retain specialist standing, a practitioner should be required to limit his practice to the work included in his specialty." As to the extent of the service provided in relation to the numbers of persons served the report states that usually the ratio of one physician to each 850 population is considered as about ideal. In Alberta a ratio of one physician to each 1,000 population would be, in our opinion, adequate. Ratios of 2,000 persons for each dentist and 500 persons for each nurse are considered suitable. The minimum requirement for hospital service is placed at one bed for every 300 persons to be served, with one for every 250 persons as the optimum consistent with efficiency.

*Preventive Medicine.*—The Commission express their conviction that any system of medical administration which does not make provision for prevention cannot function in the best interests of the insured. "Prevention lies at the very base of any efficient health structure, and all preventive and curative health services must be closely co-ordinated if efficiency is to be maintained. It has been estimated that the annual cost of preventable illnesses in the Dominion of Canada (exclusive of loss of time and production) is \$50,000,000. Alberta's share of this preventable loss is about \$3,400,000. An analysis of our public health vote reveals the fact that about eighty-seven per cent of it is in reality a public sickness vote and that the remaining thirteen per cent is available for preventive work and central administration charges. . . . If the mounting costs of public sickness continue at their present rate, it is probable that the day will come when there will not be enough people physically and mentally able to bear the economic burden of taking care of the physically and mentally sick. It would serve no useful purpose to present this problem if there were no solution. Your Commission believes that the solution lies in provision for a wider



application of the principles of prevention, as they apply both to physical and mental diseases.

"When the individual, the municipality, and the state are prepared to practice in fact what the thinking among them admit in principle, namely, that the most effective way to deal with disease is to prevent it, then we shall have started on the road towards adequate medical service for the people of Alberta."

*Local Units.*—As a model for a Public Health Service for rural Alberta the Commission names the organizations in the Red Deer and Okotoks-High River Full Time Health Districts, which are stated to have given a very fine type of public service since June, 1931. The Red Deer unit, for example, consists of five municipal districts; it embraces a population of about 19,000 persons, of whom about 4,200 are school children. The total assessment of the municipalities included in this unit is approximately \$17,811,000. "If the entire cost of the service were borne by the municipalities served, the required mill rate would be  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a mill, or a *per capita* cost of 58 cents. At present the municipalities concerned bear one-quarter of this cost. Each district is served by a full-time medical officer of health with special qualifications in public health work, two full-time public health nurses with special qualifications, a part-time sanitary inspector, and a part-time stenographer. With organizations such as exist at Red Deer and Okotoks-High River, staffed with similarly qualified doctors and nurses, we could expect the same good results in other health districts established in the Province. Such full-time health units could be utilized as the administrative centres for each unit of the proposed health insurance scheme in the rural part of the Province. By this means co-ordination of all services would be assured. The physician practising curative medicine would be given the preventive point of view, and as the family physician, friend and counsellor of the family, would have an excellent opportunity to take his proper place in the preventive health program of the district. He would be the adviser of the family during the pre-natal period, and would not be called, as is the case in so many instances under our present system, for the first time after some serious complication had developed. He would assist the medical health officer at baby clinics, in the periodic physical examinations of children of school and pre-school age, in vaccinating and inoculating, and in life extension examinations of adults. Also he would provide the medical and surgical service required for the correction of the defects found in the above noted examinations.

Because the patient's fear of incurring expense would be eliminated, the physician would be called promptly when indications of contagious disease appeared in the family, school or community, and so many epidemics would be cut short instead of gaining the momentum they frequently do under the present system of health service or lack of service in some of the rural parts of the Province. The laboratory service of the health district could also be made available to the clinician, and would be invaluable in assisting in the clinical diagnostic work. With a trained staff in the field of preventive medicine, co-operating with the practitioner in curative medicine and with the assistance of community welfare organizations, the most complete type of medical service will be assured to the people of Alberta.

*Existing Services.*—The report next describes the existing provisions for medical services in Alberta, the provincial Board of Health being responsible for making health regulations under the Health Act and for the general supervision of public health in the Province. There are now 567 physicians practising in all branches of service. In the ten-year period ending 1932 a decrease of about 20 is shown in the number of medical practitioners, though the population of the province in that period increased by 140,000. In 1932 one doctor was serving 1,305 persons on the average. The ideal arrangement, as stated above, would be one physician to each 1,000 persons.

*Decentralization.*—Discussing the possible ways for expanding medical services the report says: "We are confronted with a choice of two policies—centralization and decentralization. Under centralization all public health activities would be directly under the control of the Provincial Board of Health. While such a service might have many advantages, it is open to one adverse criticism, which is, in our opinion, insurmountable, namely—without local participation, interest in any scheme is lost. The project is regarded as a far-away activity of a central organization and of little local concern. Such an attitude is the reverse of what should be established. We must learn that disease prevention is of vital interest to the individual, the family and the community.

"Under decentralization the Province would be divided into health districts large enough to maintain a full-time public health service. The district might be a combined one, comprising a small city or large town and the surrounding country, or might be rural, including the villages and towns within the boundaries of the municipal districts concerned."

The report notes the existence of various group schemes in the province, but all the existing medical and allied services, with the exception of the hospitals, are declared to be inadequate. Moreover, even the existing services are not being utilized. Hospital beds are idle; physicians, dentists and nurses as groups could do more work than they are getting. "It is also a well known fact that the services that are being utilized are being paid for only in part. From thirty-five to forty per cent of all hospital accounts are not collectible. From fifty to seventy-five per cent of all medical accounts are not being collected. It is evident that even the existing services are not within the individual resources of the Province."

*Medical Services not Used.*—The Commission notes the failure of the present generation to avail itself of medical science as it might: "Each year we can count our premature deaths from preventible causes by the hundreds and our complications and incapacities by the thousands. In spite of the progress we have made in the control of communicable diseases, they are still all too frequent. Perhaps three principal factors contribute to this failure to apply and use what we know. These factors are: ignorance, apathy, and the faulty administration of medical services and medical economics. . . . Each year we, in the Province of Alberta, waste about five hundred thousand badly needed dollars on quack forms of treatment. Ignorance and gullibility usually are found together. It rests with health educationists to teach the principles of hygiene and educate in the science of living . . . . Perhaps the main reason for our failure to use our existing medical services is an economic one. Medical care is postponed because many feel that they cannot afford the expenditure necessary to keep them well. It is not until discomfort or pain forces the individual to seek advice that he is persuaded to make the necessary expenditure. By that time the disease is usually serious and the expenditure great."

The Commission concludes this section by stating the opinion above quoted, that adequate medical services call for a system of compulsory contributions by earners of income in the province.

*Requirements of an Insurance Scheme.*—Discussing the methods of making adequate services available to all the people the report states: "The fundamental factor requisite for the success of any scheme is the participation of a number large enough to spread the risk so that the premiums received may be adequate to provide for the current expenditures and to provide a reserve fund for emergent situations . . . . The administrative

unit should be large enough to assure economical administration and not so large as to lose that sense of local responsibility so necessary for the successful operation of any scheme. . . .

"Health insurance must provide for a specific period only. The period must bear a direct ratio to the length of time an individual has been contributing to the scheme, otherwise, in its early stages, the financial structure of the scheme probably would not be equal to the strain of the cost of treating the accumulated chronic cases that would be presented for treatment. A maximum of a stated period (say twenty-six weeks) during which the insured is entitled to what may be termed active hospitalization, should be established, except for certain types of sickness that may require more prolonged treatment in a general hospital. For chronic and incurable diseases a system of invalidity insurance should be established, and institutions for such cases should be provided. Separate health insurance and invalidity funds should be maintained."

*Contributions and Benefits.*—The following basis of contribution to a health insurance scheme is suggested:—

For employees: Employee ½. Employer ½, State ½.

For Rural Municipal Schemes: Municipality ⅓, State ⅓.

For Employers and Individuals engaged in Private Industry: Individual ⅓, State ⅓.

For the Unemployed and Those Without Incomes: At present there is statutory provision for the medical care of this group as a charge on municipal funds. In operation the provision is far from satisfactory. The cost of the care of this group should be a charge on the collective funds of any plan, and should be included in the budget of any scheme.

A complete service would include:—(1) the regular general practitioner service of general medicine, minor surgery, obstetrics, etc.; (2) Specialized service—special diagnostic services and major surgery; (3) Hospitalization and hospital facilities such as pathological laboratory services, X-ray laboratory services, etc.; (4) Dental services; (5) Prescribed medicines, prescribed surgical appliances, etc.; (6) A preventive medical service, that is, a public health service similar to that now available in the larger urban centres such as Edmonton and Calgary and the rural districts such as Okotoks-High River and Red Deer.

On the question of possible carriers of such insurance the Commission expresses preference for a state fund, controlled and administered by a state board, and supported by local advisory committees.



*Payment of Doctors.*—Two possible plans for the payment of doctors under the scheme are discussed: "The one is the 'contract-salary' system, whereby those whose services are required would be employed under contract on a salary basis to serve the community. Contracts for hospitalization might also be required. There is no doubt that in the more remote and sparsely populated districts this system of payment is the only feasible one.

"The other system of payment is the 'Payment for Services Rendered' system, whereby the individual providing a service presents an account for that service. Experience will teach us which system is best designed, both from a service and an economic point of view, to meet the needs of the particular district in which the scheme is to operate."

The Commission recommends the adoption of an adjusted schedule providing a more equitable ratio between the fees for medical and for surgical services; and between fees for general and specialized services. The Commission is of the opinion that the existing schedule of fees for surgical and specialized services is too high.

Two plans of medical service are outlined in detail, the first being designed for early application, and the second for ultimate application.

Concluding their report the Commission state that in a relatively new province such as Alberta, with a large proportion of the population engaged in farming and with many of the district still in a pioneering stage, it appears that there is no scheme existing elsewhere that can be applied to the Province as a whole. "Certain frontier areas that now exist or may be established will be unable to maintain a complete medical service. For the better developed of these districts we recommend the establishment of a state subsidized medical doctor, assisted by a nurse. Some of these districts might be served by a nursing service only. In these districts we believe that a travelling clinic can give the type of service in minor surgery best suited to the needs and resources of the district. For the more thickly populated areas of the Province, the plan for a municipalized, medical insurance scheme as herein outlined is recommended."

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MANITOBA BUREAU OF LABOUR

THE eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Fires Prevention Branch, Department of Public Works of Manitoba, reviews the operations of the branch during the year ended April 30, 1933. In 1931 the Legislature adopted the Department of Labour Act, to come into effect upon proclamation but which to date has not been so proclaimed. Accordingly the functions of such a department are still being administered by a bureau of the Public Works Department, which is responsible for the administration of the following enactments: the Bureau of Labour Act; the Manitoba Factories Act; the Bake Shops Act; the Shops Regulation Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Elevator and Hoist Act; the Steam Boiler and Pressure Plant Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Public Buildings Act; the Fair Wage Act; the Electricians' Licence Act; the Public Amusements Act (the licensing of cinema projectionists); the Fires Prevention Act; and the One Day Rest in Seven Act.

The administration of the above acts entailed considerable inspection service and the inspections and orders issued respecting each are summarized in tabular statistics in the report. During the year there was a total of 13,613 inspections made and 5,790 orders issued as compared with 15,422 inspections

and 6,545 orders in 1932. Most of the orders issued under the various Acts were for improvements in the interests of safety or health and sanitation, while under the Minimum Wage Act the orders largely concerned hours and wages. Only one case of child labour was found.

In the accompanying table, the number of inspections and orders under each Act during the year are summarized.

*Accidents and Prevention.*—During the year, there was a total of 2,232 industrial accidents of which five were fatal. Of the total number of accidents, 2,021 were in the industrial group; 204 in the building trades; and 7 were attributed to elevators. As regards accident prevention, the report considered that it was a "business proposition," working out its problems along three main lines—engineering, education, and enforcement. In conjunction with the Workmen's Compensation Board, a policy was adopted whereby it was made possible for all industrial workers to receive first aid instruction in organized classes, and through the activities of the Manitoba First Aid Industrial Association. A considerable amount of work was done in the matter of traffic hazards.

*Steam Boilers.*—As in previous years, supervision of all steam plants throughout the province was maintained for the purpose of

seeing that only properly qualified and licensed engineers be employed in conformity with the Act. A total of 1,125 certificates and renewals to engineers was issued, the fees of which amounted to \$2,344.68. The usual details were given of the inspection of steam plants, air tanks, refrigeration plants etc. and the fees received for same.

*Fair Wage Act.*—The Fair Wage Board held a number of meetings in connection with revising the schedule for the current year. Eighteen claims for wages were made under this Act, involving \$489.98, and all were satisfactorily adjusted.

*Licensing of Workmen.*—The Board of Examiners issued 228 licences, 2 permits, and 51 contractors' certificates, the total collected in fees was \$1,925.09. Forty-six tried the examinations to qualify as cinema projectionists, as a result of which a total of 13 certificates were issued. Fees totalled \$606, while the licence fees for dry-cleaning establishments amounted to \$1,056.

*Fire Prevention.*—The fire loss for Manitoba in 1932 totalled \$1,585,906 or \$2.26 *per capita* as compared with \$2,517,056 or \$3.59 in 1931. Fire prevention methods were summarized and the causes of fires were analysed. There were eleven prosecutions for arson and 77 investigations into fires of suspicious origin.

*General Complaints.*—During the year, there were 168 complaints under the several acts administered by the Bureau, all of which were adjusted. These were as follows: Minimum Wage Act, 134; Fair Wage Act, 18; Electricians' Licence Act, 5; Steam Boiler and Pressure Plant Act, 3; Elevator and Hoist Act, 2; One Day Rest in Seven Act, 6.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND ORDERS  
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOUR FROM MAY  
1, 1932, TO APRIL 30, 1933.

Statute	No. of Inspections	No. of Orders
The Manitoba Factories Act.....	1,453	873
The Bake Shops Act.....	67	19
The Shops Regulation Act.....	43	31
The Minimum Wage Act.....	2,102	579
The Elevator and Hoist Act.....	4,213	1,486
The Steam Boiler and Pressure Plant Act.....	4,095	1,721
The Building Trades Protection Act.....	277	135
The Public Buildings Act.....	22	20
The Electricians Licensing Act....	377	24
The Public Amusements Act.....	22	20
The Fires Prevention Act.....	882	876
The One Day Rest in Seven Act....	60	6
Total.....	13,613	5,790

### Minimum Wage Act

Included in the annual report of the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba is the report of the Minimum Wage Board. The Board points out that at the 1933 session of the Legislature the Minimum Wage Act was amended to bring all male employees over the age of eighteen years within the scope of the Act in so far as wages were concerned (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 700). During the year, also, there was a revision of Regulation 7 governing employees in the following industries: Artificial flowers, ladies' wear, bedding, hats and caps, jewellery, regalia, etc. (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 917).

There were 19 prosecutions for violations of the Act, sixteen being under the Regulation governing laundries and three under that governing hotels and restaurants. Convictions were obtained in thirteen of the nineteen cases.

In addition, 106 claims for wages were adjusted and collections effected. Of these, 94 were claims of female employees and involved a total of \$1,281.46 while 12 were claims of boys and involved wage money amounting to \$193.64.

The number of inspections in Winnipeg under all the orders governing female employees totalled 1,340. These resulted in 264 orders respecting either conditions of work, hours, or wages, plus 195 other regulations. Outside of Winnipeg, there were 112 inspections with 18 orders issued.

The details of inspection work in connection with boys under 18 years of age showed a total of 650 inspections with 91 orders and 10 other regulations issued as a result.

During the quarter ending March 31, a total of 9,613 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 39 of which were fatal accidents; in Schedule 2 industries 619 accidents were reported including 7 fatal cases; and 1,562 accidents to employees of the Crown, 11 of which were fatal were reported during the last quarter, making in all 11,794, of which 57 were fatal. During March, 4,057 accidents were reported to the Board as compared with 3,930 during February, and 2,935 during March of 1933. The fatal cases numbered 24, as against 17 in February. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$344,412.39, of which \$277,930.51 was for compensation and \$66,481.88 for medical aid.



## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

### New Orders Governing Female Employees in Various Industries

**N**EW orders under the Women's Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Quebec, to become effective on June 1, 1934, were gazetted on March 31, 1934, as follows:—

**Order No. 15.—Governing female employees in the following industries: Rubber, Linoleum, Oil cloth Trades and Allied Processes.**

1. Minimum: No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:

*City and Island of Montreal and a Radius of Ten Miles Around and Beyond the Island*

**Experienced Workers—**

After 24 months' experience at the trade, no female worker shall be paid less than \$12.

**Apprentices—**

Beginners, not less than.. . . .	\$ 7 00
After 6 months' experience.. . . .	8 00
After 12 months' experience.. . . .	9 50
After 18 months' experience.. . . .	11 00

*Province of Quebec, with the Exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a Radius of Ten Miles Around and Beyond the Island of Montreal*

**Experienced Workers—**

After 24 months' experience at the trade, no female worker shall be paid less than \$10.

**Apprentices—**

Beginners, not less than.. . . .	\$ 6 00
After 6 months' experience.. . . .	7 00
After 12 months' experience.. . . .	8 00
After 18 months' experience.. . . .	9 00

2. Hours of Work: The work-period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall be 50 hours per week.

(a) Work in excess of the above work-period shall be counted as overtime and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

(b) Work for less than the above work-period may be counted as short time and be paid for *pro rata* of the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

(c) The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Public Buildings and Industrial Establishments Inspection Department.

3. Maximum of Apprentices: The number of apprentices shall not exceed one-half of the total female working force.

4. Piece Work: The wages paid to each time-worker and to each pieceworker during the first six months' employment in the industry shall conform to this Order. In the case of pieceworkers of more than six months' experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to this Order.

5. Deductions for Absence: No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, based on the wage of the employee.

6. Waiting Time: Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent. Pieceworkers shall be paid at a rate not less than that fixed for the class to which they belong.

7. Permits: The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

8. Penalties: Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine. (See Section 12 of the Act.)

9. Posting: Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place in the shop.

10. This order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

11. This Order shall come into force and be effective on June 1, 1934.

GUS. FRANCO, Chairman.  
OMER BRUNET,  
C. J. GRIFFIN,  
EUG. RICHARD.

Montreal, March 6, 1934.

**Order No. 16.—Governing female employees in the Jewelry and Optical Trades, including Watch-making, Silver plating and allied processes.**

1. Minimum: No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:

*City and Island of Montreal and a Radius of Ten Miles Around and Beyond the Island*

**Experienced Workers:**

After 24 months' experience at the trade, no female worker shall be paid less than \$12.50.

**Apprentices—**

Beginners, not less than.. . . .	\$ 7 00
After 6 months' experience.. . . .	8 00
After 12 months' experience.. . . .	9 50
After 18 months' experience.. . . .	11 00

*Province of Quebec, with the Exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a Radius of Ten Miles Around and Beyond the Island of Montreal*

**Experienced Workers—**

After 24 months' experience at the trade, no female worker shall be paid less than \$10.

**Apprentices—**

Beginners, not less than.. . . .	\$ 6 00
After 6 months' experience.. . . .	7 00
After 12 months' experience.. . . .	8 00
After 18 months' experience.. . . .	9 00

2. Hours of Work: The work-period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall be 48 hours per week for the City and Island of Montreal, and 50 hours per week for the rest of the Province.

(Section 2 (a), (b) and (c), and sections 3-11 are the same as in Order No. 15.)

**Order No. 17 (Provisory).—Governing female employees in the Paper Box and Paper Bag Making, Wooden Boxes partially made or finished with Paper or Cardboard, Manufacturing Stationery, and other trades making Paper or Paper Products.**

*City and Island of Montreal and a Radius of Ten Miles Around and Beyond the Island*

1. Minimum:

50 per cent of the employees at not less than per week...	\$ 7 00
50 per cent of the employees at not less than per week...	10 00

*Province of Quebec, with the Exception of the City and Island of Montreal, and a Radius of Ten Miles Around and Beyond the Island of Montreal*

50 per cent of the employees at not less than per week...	\$6 00
50 per cent of the employees at not less than per week...	9 00

2. Hours of Work: The work-period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall be 50 hours per week for the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal, and 55 hours per week for the rest of the Province.

(Section 2 (a), (b) and (c), is the same as in Orders No. 15 and 16.)

3. All employees, either timeworkers, piece-workers or paid by any other mode, are subject to the above specified minimum wages.

4. Deduction for Absence: No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, based on the wage of the employee.

5. Waiting Time: Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

6. Permits: The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers

and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

7. Penalties: Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine. (See Section 12 of the Act.)

8. Posting: Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place in the shop.

9. This Order shall come into force and be effective for a period of twelve months, starting on June 1, 1934.

**Order No. 14**

The Women's Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec has re-issued Order No. 14 (gazetted March 17), governing female employees in factories making or preparing food. Order No. 14 was reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1933, page 610. The new order (No. 14a) makes the following changes in the original order:—

(1) Factories making or preparing food are defined as "including the making of confectionery, chocolate, biscuits, bread, macaroni, and cereals of all kinds, jam, gum, grocery specialties, crushed fruit, syrup, pickles, creameries, butter and cheese factories, together with packing-houses), and all allied industries." (The words commencing "jam," and continuing to the end of the paragraph, are new. In the original order the words following "cereals of all kinds" were as follows: "chocolate, cocoa, confectionery and allied processes.")

(2) In section 2 of the order relating to hours of work, the work period for which the specified minimum rates are to be paid are 50 hours per week (formerly 55 hours).

(3) The order is declared to be in force and effective for twelve months, starting May 15, 1934 (formerly, 1933).

**MOTHERS ALLOWANCES IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1933**

THE annual report of the director administering the Mothers Allowances Act of Nova Scotia reviews the activities under this enactment during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1933. In a summary of the three years during which the Act has been in force, the director points out that during the first year \$310,602.04 were paid in allowances and the costs of operation were \$22,744.07. During the second year \$331,336.72 were disbursed in allowances and the costs of operation were \$16,824.56. For the third year just closed the sum of \$341,929 has been expended and the costs of operation were \$16,129.38.

In the first year of operation, 1,030 families, comprising 3,179 children, were assisted, dur-

ing the second year 1,108 families and 3,342 children; and for the year ending September 30, 1933, the assisted families numbered 1,158, comprising 3,487 children.

The statistics further indicate that the total number of applicants during the year was 308, of whom 102 were found ineligible, while 206 were approved. There were 655 dependent children in the 206 new beneficiaries, the average number of dependent children per family being 3.18. The number of children over 16 years of age in the new families was 345, and their total reported monthly earnings was \$1,048.82, of which amount \$502.70 was contributed to home support. In 87 of the 206 approved applicants the families were without any property or



cash assets. Of the applications approved by the director, the number of mothers with one dependent child was 27; with two children, 57; with three children, 42; with four children, 43; with five children, 19; with six children, 8; with seven children, 8; with eight children, 1; and with nine children, 1.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1933

THE fifteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1933. There is also presented a detailed analysis of accidents in 1932, based upon completed statistics.

The report commends the organization of the New Brunswick Accident Prevention Association, but urges its amalgamation with a similar association of lumbermen with the joint objective of lessening compensation costs by reducing accidents.

During the year the Board found it necessary to write off as bad debts the sum of \$597.91, chiefly on account of debtors having left the province or made assignments and received their discharge in bankruptcy. At the end of 1932, after adjustments between actual and estimated income and expenditures the Board concluded with an actual credit balance of \$192,016.25. For 1933 the total income is estimated at \$502,068.66 and the expenditure at \$551,505.78, leaving an estimated deficit of \$49,437.12. However, with the credit balance of \$192,016.25 from 1932, this is converted into an estimated surplus of \$142,579.13. As explained in the report, these balances do not purport to be the actual amount of moneys to the debit or credit of classes, but show what has been collected from the provisional statements filed and what the Board think, after going over the data in their possession, is a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected owing to the expected increase of the actual payrolls over the provisional. The expenditure shows the same condition. To the amount paid out is added a sufficient sum which the Board estimates will cover the costs of claims in assembly and the claims which may be existing as of December 31, 1933, but not reported to the Board, and also the estimated amount for claims reported, partly paid, but not complete.

Complete accident statistics for 1933 were not available when the report was published, but a tabular analysis is made of accidents

There were 164 "cancellations and 23 renewals during the year. The sum required for the payment of allowances in 1934 is estimated at \$342,000, the total required in connection with the operation of the act being estimated at \$358,900.

in 1932 with a comparison of accident frequency and accident compensation cost of previous years.

*Statistics for 1932.*—This cost has steadily declined from the peak year of 1928 when it was \$641,132.93 to \$359,593.66 in 1932. Accident totals have similarly declined from a peak of 9,281 in 1929, to 4,386 in 1932. Of the 4,386 accidents in 1932, 18 were fatal, 250 involved permanent partial disability; 2,582 temporary total disability; while 1,536 involved medical aid only. In 1931 the total number of accidents was 5,841, classified as follows: fatal, 17; permanent partial, 253; temporary total, 3,328; medical aid, 2,243.

During 1932, the average age of workmen involved in accidents was 34.32 years and their average weekly wage was \$15.47. In temporary total disability cases the time loss averaged 35.18 days, while in permanent partial disability cases the time loss averaged 108.34 days.

The causes of accidents in 1932 were classified as follows: prime movers, 118; working machines, 254; hoisting, 149; dangerous substances, 164; stepping on or striking against objects, 445; falling objects, 592; handling objects, 587; tools, 554; runaways and animals, 35; moving trains, 144; fall of person, 774; all other causes, 605.

The net cost of administration during the year, including the cost of the factory department was \$52,955.72.

Included in the report is the annual statement of the factory inspector, covering the year's activities. During 1933, there were 902 mills, factories, hotels, and industrial plants visited. The revenue from the licensing of stationary engineers amounted to \$1,448. In the matter of boiler inspection, this official found that out of 618 boilers in use, 95 were not insured. He urged that boilers be insured and under the supervision of licensed engineers. It was also recommended that examinations for stationary engineers be on a graded basis.

## ASSESSMENT RATES FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO INDUSTRIES FOR 1934

THE Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board announces that merit-rating for the periods 1929-31 and 1930-32 is being made out and will go out to employers with this year's assessments. It is the purpose of the Board to give merit refunds annually, based on the accident experience of each firm for the three preceding years and taking the amount of assessment paid for the last year of the three-year period as the basis of the computation.

In the table of rates for 1934, recently issued, the Board explains the methods followed in arriving at the rates under the collective liability system, which is modified to the extent of permitting rebates in favour of employers with good accident records: "All industries in the same class do not necessarily, nor usually, bear the same rate. The classes are subdivided into groups, and even within the group the rates are different where this is shown to be justified. The experience is kept for the group as well as for the class. In fixing the rates, however, regard must always be had to the fact that each class is an insurance group and that all lines of industry in the class must share to some extent the good or ill fortune of the class as a whole. The rating for each separate line of industry cannot be made to depend upon the experience in that particular line alone. This is especially the case where the total amount of the payrolls in any line of industry is small. To charge that line of industry with

its own cost might place a very excessive burden upon its employers for one year while perhaps relieving them almost wholly from assessment another year. This would destroy the underlying principle of collective liability or mutual insurance which is the basis of the system.

"Individual distinction between employers even in the same line of industry is made according to their accident experience by a system of merit rating. Where the accident cost falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage a merit rating refund, within specified limits, is made accordingly."

For assessment and compensation purposes under the Act the industries covered are divided into 24 classes. Each class stands upon its own footing and carries its own burden except that a very small general fund, known as the Disaster Reserve, is set aside to assist in meeting any extraordinary call that may arise in any class. With the exception of this Disaster Reserve the moneys collected are just what are considered necessary to take care of the accidents that have actually happened.

The table of rates per \$100 of payroll to be levied provisionally for 1934 upon employers coming under the provisions of Part I of the Workmen's Compensation Act shows that for most groups these rates remain unchanged from the adjusted rates for 1933. Changes however are made in the rates for certain groups as follows:—

CHANGES IN ASSESSMENT RATES FOR 1934

Occupation	1933	1934	Occupation	1933	1934
	Adjusted	Provisional		Adjusted	Provisional
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Tight barrels and kegs, mfg. ....	0 70	0 90	Teaming and trucking of coal, coke, or wood, exclusively for firms engaged in selling of coal, coke, or wood. ....	1 50	1 25
Gun-powder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, cordite, or other high explosives, mfg., or shell testing, involving discharge or explosion. ....	1 00	5 00	Coal, wood, and lumber yards, and builders' supply businesses. ....	1 50	1 25
Rolling mills or steel works, with blast furnace. ....	0 50	0 75	Road or street making or repairing, or culvert or small bridge construction. ....	3 50	4 00
Iron smelting, with blast furnace. ....	1 00	1 25	Sidewalks: asphalt or paving material, n.o.s., mfg. ....	1 30	1 50
Structural steel, iron, of metal fabrication. ....	1 50	1 25	Bridge construction, n.o.s. ....	5 00	5 50
Ship building or repairing, including boiler making. ....	4 00	3 00	Concrete or cement work, n.o.s. ....	3 50	4 00
Bolts, nuts, screws, or nails, mfg. ....	0 70	0 60	Excavation work for foundations, n.o.s. ....	3 50	4 00
Cold drawn shafting or tubing, mfg. ....	0 70	0 60	Sewer construction or tunnelling. ....	5 00	6 00
Windmills or metal flagstays, mfg. ....	0 70	0 60	Waterworks, systems, construction of. ....	4 50	5 00
Lightning rods, mfg. ....	0 70	0 60	Excavation work, n.o.s., where the depth is more than six feet and the width is less than half the depth. ....	5 00	6 00
Auto wrecking (by application). ....	0 50	1 00	Electric power or transmission lines, construction of. ....	1 00	1 50
Corrosive acids, mfg. ....	1 00	1 25	Electric light systems, power plants, electric light works or appliances, installation or operation of. ....	1 00	1 50
Wood chemicals or charcoal, mfg. ....	1 00	1 25	Electrical operations by municipalities or commissions (by application). ....	1 00	1 50
Chemicals, n.o.s., mfg. ....	1 00	1 25			
Packing houses or abattoir. ....	0 80	0 75			
Glue, mfg. ....	0 80	0 75			
Fertilizers, mfg., not incidental to any other industry. ....	0 80	0 75			
Confectionery only, mfg. ....	0 40	0 35			
Canning or preparation of fruit, condensed milk, vegetables, fish, or foodstuffs. ....	0 80	0 75			
Woven labels and the like, mfg. ....	0 10	0 20			
Shoe laces and braids, mfg. ....	0 10	0 20			



## GROWTH IN TRADE UNIONISM IN UNITED STATES

A MARKED gain in the membership of trade unions in the United States is noted as following the operation of the National Recovery Act. To guide this movement a new organizing plan was adopted at a recent meeting of officers of International and National unions and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. "The paramount issue," it was stated, "is not what particular form of organization shall be followed in this emergency and this unusual situation. The demand of the moment is to promote organization in whatever form or method is best designed to rally the wage earners to the cause of organized labour, bearing in mind that in the pursuit of organization the present structure, rights and interests of affiliated National and International unions must be followed, observed and safe-guarded. The American Federation of Labor, contrary to a common belief, does not desire to dictate the form of organization that shall prevail among wage earners. Its policy has been that of encouraging whatever form of organization in any trade, calling or industry seems best to meet the situation and the requirements of the workers. The American Federation of Labor has provided methods and means of encouraging organization through federal and local trade unions among workers not embraced in the work of National and International Unions. In that way and by that process quite a number of existing National and International Unions have been formed."

The Executive Council was instructed to exercise the fullest possible latitude in the granting of federal charters, and to adjust any jurisdictional difficulties "in the spirit of taking full advantage of the immediate situation and with the ultimate recognition of the rights of all concerned." Complete understanding and harmony is to be sought among those charged with organization work, so as to lessen unnecessary friction; and special conferences are to be held periodically to review the progress of organization and to plan for future action. Mass meetings of wage earners are being held throughout the country with the help of local unions, and every possible means taken to promote the spirit of organization.

The extent of the increase of labour unions in recent months is described by Professor Sumner H. Schlichter, in the *Harvard Business Review*, January, 1934, as follows:—

"The National Recovery Act has precipitated the greatest organizing movement in the history of American Trade Unionism. . . .

On October 1, William Green reported that the membership of the American Federation of Labor was 3,926,796. Examination of the basis for Mr. Green's estimate led me to believe that it should have been reduced by about 200,000. At the time of his estimate 584 new federal union charters had been granted since the first of July ('Federal Unions' are organized in occupations or industries when there is no national or international union or when the number of workers in the several occupations in the plant or the locality is too small to provide the minimum number required to obtain a local charter from the national or international union. The federal unions are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor). By December 13, the number of federal charters granted since the first of July had passed 870. The national and international unions in the Federation had continued to gain in membership. Consequently, it seems safe to infer that by the middle of December the membership of the Federation of Labor had almost reached 4,078,000, which was the average membership in 1920, the peak year. Within the short space of a few months, therefore, the Federation has regained the losses of fifteen years. The average monthly membership of the Federation for the year ending August, 1933, was 2,127,000. For some months of the year the membership must have been below this figure. One might infer, therefore, that during the last few months the membership of the Federation has doubled. This would be an exaggeration, however, because the Federation's figures represent paid-up membership, and part of the recent gains represents an increase in the members paying dues rather than the acquisition of new recruits. Nevertheless, if we assume, as would not be unreasonable, that approximately all of the gain over the paid-up membership of a year ago represents new recruits, the growth in membership is 1,500,000. Particularly significant has been the spread of trade unionism among the semi-skilled workers in the mass-production industries, among whom organization has heretofore made little progress. Large groups of trade unionists now exist in the automobile, rayon, radio, rubber, battery, leather, steel, meat packing, and other industries."

In reply to a question in the Quebec Legislature on March 27, the Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, stated that 1,388 children, of whom 872 were of school age, lived in the lumber camps in the province during the past winter.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY SYSTEM FOR 1933

THE annual report of the Canadian National Railway System for the year ended December 31, 1933, reviews the operations of the government railways under the classifications of working results, revenues, operating expenses, capital expenditures, etc. At the end of the year the cash deficit of the system amounted to \$58,955,388—an improvement of \$1,103,118 as compared with 1932. Dealing with the reduction in revenues, which in turn forced stringent economies in operation, the report states:

"The decline in business activity which had marked the four preceding years continued into 1933, but there was an improvement during the second half of the year. This improvement was, however, insufficient to offset the decreases encountered in the earlier months. The depth of the economic depression may be gauged from the falling off in gross revenues of the Canadian National System which in 1933 were \$163,766,289 under the revenues in 1928. Faced with this large reduction in receipts, the system made drastic reductions in expenditures, the expenses for 1933 being \$113,434,000 below the 1928 level. In 1933 there was a decrease in operating revenues of \$12,583,852 and a reduction in operating expenses of \$12,395,601 as compared with 1932.

"One of the aspects of the necessary economies has been the reduction in the average number of employees and in the average and total compensation. The average number of staff employed in the year 1933 was 36.6 per cent below the 1929 level, and the total payroll disbursement was 46 per cent below the 1929 figure."

The accompanying table indicates the reductions in the number of employees and in the payroll during the past five years.

Year	Average number of employees	Compensation
		\$
1929.....	111,383	177,037,682
1930.....	101,046	159,980,994
1931.....	91,416	139,784,630
1932.....	76,616	106,911,608
1933.....	70,625	95,632,076

In addition to staff reductions, further salary revisions and reductions from basic rates of pay were put into effect in 1933. These additional pay reductions for the present average number of employees are at the rate of \$5,200,000 per year.

The report shows how the elimination of many unprofitable passenger services brought

about a severe curtailment of passenger train miles and of passenger car miles, and how co-operative economies were effected in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway by the partial pooling of services.

Total operating revenues, as already stated, showed a reduction of \$12,583,852, or 7.81 per cent, as compared with the previous year. Freight revenue declined 6.96 per cent; passenger revenue 12.9 per cent, and express revenue, 11.29 per cent; while telegraph revenue showed an increase of \$13,751.

The reduction of \$12,395,602, or 7.99 per cent in operating expenses in 1933 as compared with 1932 was divided as follows:—Labour, \$10,061,645 or 81.17 per cent; material and miscellaneous, \$2,333,957 or 18.83 per cent.

*Pensions and Superannuation.*—Dealing with operation of the various superannuation and pension schemes of the government owned railway, the report states:

Under the provisions of the Canadian National Railways' Pension Act (non-contributory) there were retired during the year 495 employees. The number deceased in 1933, who were in receipt of pension, totalled 246. Total number receiving pension under this Act was 3,250 at the end of 1933. Under the provisions of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, a contributory fund which was closed to new members in 1908, eight members of the staff were retired during the year 1933. The number of members deceased during the year was two. The number in receipt of superannuation under this Fund was 150 at the close of the year. Under the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act (a contributory plan, closed to new members in 1929) there were retired during the year 216 members of the staff. The number deceased during the year who were receiving superannuation under this Act totalled 91. The number in receipt of superannuation from this fund totalled 1,661 at December, 1933.

The Quebec Legislature adopted the following motion on March 13:—"That this House prays the Government to find if it is possible to regulate labour so that in commerce and industry it may be compulsory to employ fathers of families in preference to bachelors and men in preference to women or girls, who are not obliged to earn their own living or that of their families, and thus reduce unemployment."



## Railway Operation in Canada in 1933

Statistics of railway operations in Canada in 1933 were published recently by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canadian railways, it is stated, earned \$267,809,631 during 1933, which was the lowest during the past decade and \$23,122,614 less than the 1932 revenues. Operating expenses, however, were reduced from \$255,286,887 in 1932 to \$231,230,494, or by \$24,056,392, wages accounting for \$19,489,935 of this reduction, and the net operating revenue was increased by \$933,778, or from \$35,645,358 in 1932 to \$36,579,136. The operating income was also increased from \$25,346,382 to \$25,693,733, or by \$347,350. Freight traffic was lighter than in 1932 by 8·8 per cent and passenger traffic declined by 3·0 per cent. Although passenger miles were greater in August, September, November, and December, passenger revenues were smaller each month than in 1932 and the total was less by \$4,623,343, or 12·8 per cent. The monthly average number of employees was 113,908 as against 123,632 in 1932 and 176,947 in 1929. The annual reports include some 7,000 employees engaged in "outside operations" which are not included in this monthly operating report.

*Canadian National Railways* (Canadian lines).—Gross revenues were \$13,247,089 less than for 1932, declining from \$139,948,317 to \$126,701,228, which was less than half the revenues of 1929. Operating expenses were reduced from \$134,300,983 to \$122,572,229, or by \$11,728,753 or 8·7 per cent. The cut in the operating pay roll was \$9,646,236, or 11·1 per cent. The operating income was reduced from \$2,319,799 to \$650,101. Freight traffic was 11·9 per cent lighter than in 1932 and passenger traffic was 3·3 per cent lighter. The monthly average of employees was 61,829, which was 5,505 fewer than in 1932.

*Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Gross revenues amounting to \$113,998,657 were \$9,510,712, or 7·7 per cent, less than for 1932. Operating expenses were reduced by \$10,419,229, or from \$99,671,078 in 1932 to \$89,251,849, and the operating income was increased by \$772,121, or from \$20,089,984 to \$20,862,105. The cut in the operating payroll amounted to \$9,373,136, or 13·9 per cent. The average revenue per freight train mile increased from \$4·80 to \$5, but passenger train revenues per train mile decreased from \$1·43 to \$1·39.

## Change in Property Clause in Australian Old Age Pension Scheme

The Australian Commonwealth Parliament, in December, 1933, amended the "property clause" of the non-contributory old age and invalidity pensions scheme. This clause, which had been in the Pensions Act since October, 1932, provided that the government may recover out of the property of the pensioner or of the widow (or widower) the amount of pensions paid after October, 1932, where the pensioner becomes the owner of a property over £400 in value, not including his home; certain property was excluded from the charge—personal effects not over £50 and such other property not exceeding £50 as the commissioner might determine. The attorney-general explained when moving the amending Bill, that a repeal of the whole of the property provisions would involve an increase in annual expenditure by approximately £650,000 and a substantial increase in the rate of future claims. Under the existing provisions 12,000 pensions had been voluntarily surrendered and claims had been reduced by 13,000.

The Bill provides that the amount of pensions paid after December 31, 1932, shall be a debt due to the Commonwealth but no longer a charge on the pensioner's estate. Funeral and testamentary expenses and all debts of a pensioner will first be paid. The property to be exempt from liability includes personal effects up to £50, funeral and mortuary benefits received from friendly societies, and property passed by will to the widow, widower, father, mother, child, sister or brother of the pensioner, provided the beneficiary is also a pensioner or in necessitous circumstances, or that he resided in the home of the pensioner as a member of his family. Where the beneficiary, under a pensioner's will, has contributed towards the pension, twice the amount contributed is to be deducted from the debt due to the Commonwealth. The Commissioner may exempt any interest in the pensioner's estate in cases of undue hardship, etc. A pensioner may, therefore, now deal freely with his land, the consent of the Commission being no longer required, so long as dealings are *bona fide* and for value.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE

### Report for 1933, with Reports of Provincial Safety Leagues

THE fifteenth annual report of the Canadian National Safety League reviews the activities of the various affiliated associations engaged in safety work during the year 1933. In its promotion of accident prevention and safety, the Canadian National Safety League is the co-ordinating agency of the following provincial leagues: Ontario Safety League, British Columbia Safety League, Manitoba Safety League, Province of Quebec Safety League, and the Saskatchewan Safety League. In addition, membership was maintained in various national and foreign organizations.

Prefacing the report is a brief retrospect of safety work in Canada from its pioneer efforts of twenty years ago to the present time. The advance made in the safeguarding of human life is summed up as follows:—

"The attitude of the general public is changing. Many people now recognize the definite results of education in the matter of personal safety and show a willingness to co-operate. The great work must go on, especially among our children. It is needed now more than ever, and the willing hearts and hands of our good and faithful helpers are an assurance that we will never fail in the work commenced right here in Toronto, January the second, 1914."

The general manager's report indicated that the regular bulletin service and distribution of literature was continued during the past year. Approximately 15,000 pieces of safety literature was supplied to the schools, etc., while 15,000 safety calendars were also prepared and distributed.

*Ontario Safety League.*—The 20th annual report of the Ontario Association shows that during 1933 there was a decrease of 250 fatal accidents, while fatalities to children showed a decrease of 41. In the general manager's summary of 1933 safety work, reference is made to the chief features of the year's program—school work and industrial and public safety. The former consisted of illustrated lectures and safety talks supplemented by lecture work in camps during the vacation period. There was the usual bulletin service, emphasizing traffic and aquatic hazards, and annual contest on highway safety. The records indicate a reduction of 66 deaths of children in 18 different hazards offset by an increase of 25 in 9 hazards, making a reduction over all of 41. Of the 311 fatalities among children in 1933, drowning was responsible for 92 deaths; automotive vehicles for 79; burns and scalds for 39; and fires for 25.

The work of the League in public safety consisted of the distribution of special and traffic bulletins, safety lectures, radio talks, and demonstrations of resuscitation. In addition, talks on street and highway safety were given to fleets of drivers employed by large industrial firms. Safety educational bulletins and cards were distributed to motorists, while reports on dangerous practices on the part of drivers were dealt with, letters of caution being issued in each case.

Industrial members were supplied with bulletins dealing with hazards in industry as well as with educational bulletins dealing with street and home hazards.

There was a total of 646,460 pieces of literature, covering every phase of safety work, distributed during the year. The accident statistics for the province showed that there was a total of 14,113 non-fatal, and 1,415 fatal accidents in 1933 as compared with 15,124 non-fatal and 1,665 fatal accidents in 1932. As in previous years the six factors causing the largest number of fatalities were: automotive vehicles, 403; aquatic hazards, 311; falls, 145; railroads, 80; burns and scalds, 66; fires, 46.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario body addresses were given by the Hon. Leopold Macaulay, provincial Minister of Highways, and Mr. George Hodgson, vice-president of the Ontario Motor League. The latter addressed particularly the motor drivers in his audience and presented safety medals to company drivers who had a year free from accidents. Some 1,200 were eligible and about 300 were present to receive their awards.

Reports of a less detailed nature, but indicating the same general line of safety activity, were presented from the provincial leagues of Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.

Among the legislation passed by the New Brunswick Legislature at the session which closed on March 28 were the following Acts: An Act to aid the settlement of disputes between employers and employees in the lumber industry; an Act to promote the production, marketing and distribution of natural products; and an Act to provide for the establishment of a military training area and a forest experimental station. The last-mentioned Act is for the purpose of implementing the work done by the provincial government in the last six months in connection with forestry development in the province, which is assisting to solve the acute problem of unemployment relief for single men.



## FOREST CAMPS FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUNG MEN IN THE UNITED STATES

ON March 21, 1933, President Roosevelt outlined a general plan to help young men who had never had a chance of employment, and at the same time to secure economic advantages to the country. An account of the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States appears in the February issue of the *International Labour Review*. The work carried on under the scheme during the past year consists mainly of forest conservation and the prevention of soil erosion over wide areas. It includes the following operations: the prevention of forest fires by the construction of fire lines, i.e. cleared strips kept free of inflammable matter so as to divide the forest into separate sections; the construction of roads or trails, with bridges where necessary, so as to make it easier to reach the scene of fires reported by the rangers or look-out men; the installation of telephone lines to enable the look-out men to give rapid warning of fires; the destruction of undergrowth and brushwood which promote the spread of fires and of various diseases; the cleansing of trees attacked by insect pests (especially the gypsy moth) which kill them or prevent their growth; the thinning out of too thickly wooded areas, so that the finest trees may reach their full size; and the planting of a special long-rooted plant (the honeysuckle vine) to fix the soil in places where it has been loosened by rain.

"The work to be done was thus of enormous extent, and had the great advantage, over the random tasks often improvised for the unemployed, that it was both urgent and of prime utility. Moreover, the choice of the younger men for work of this sort meant not only snatching them away from the temptations of the city streets, but also giving them their first chance of entering the cycle of ordered activity, of feeling its discipline, and realizing the value of team work for a useful aim.

"Instead of receiving cash relief and remaining idle, these young men are taken on as regular wage-paid workers; their wages are, it is true, only 30 dollars a month, but in addition they are clothed, fed and housed under canvas in organized camps. It should be added that special arrangements are made for their families to benefit by this employment, for of the 30 dollars only 5 are paid to the worker, the remainder going direct to the home.

"This great scheme was submitted to Congress on March 21, 1933; ten days later the Emergency Conservation Work program was

passed; and on April 5 the President appointed a Director, Mr. Robert Fechner, formerly the secretary of a trade union federation. An Advisory Council consisting of representatives of the Secretaries of War, the Interior, Agriculture, and Labour was formed, and immediate steps were taken to provide the new organization with the funds it would require. The President reserved the right of personal approval in questions affecting the size of the camps and the scope of the work to be undertaken.

"On April 10, a first contingent of 2,500 men was enrolled, and on April 18 the first camp was opened at Luray (Virginia), in the George Washington National Forest. An idea of the speed with which the scheme grew may be obtained from the fact that the number of men enrolled had risen to 274,375 by May 12 and to 314,000 by the end of September. This modern Grand Army received the name of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and is usually known, according to the fashion for abbreviation, as the C.C.C.

"Men are taken on for six-monthly periods, but are free to leave the camp if they can find themselves jobs in industry. The authorities announced in September that 37,000 had left the camps for this reason as a result of an improvement in economic conditions. At the end of the six months the men may sign on again or go home; in all cases when a contingent has finished its period a new recruiting campaign is undertaken in order that the supply of labour may be continuous. It was announced towards the end of the autumn that some of the camps in the northern regions would be gradually closed and the occupants transferred to camps further south where the winter is less rigorous.

"The Civilian Conservation Corps is composed mainly of young men from 18 to 25 years of age; older men with special knowledge of forestry work, who are engaged in order that the campers may have the necessary technical direction, number only 25,000. Further, since the need for afforestation is particularly great in the Indian Reservation, 14,000 Indians have also been taken on for this purpose. Lastly, to satisfy the demands of the war veterans' associations, 25,000 ex-service men have also been given a place in this great army of workers, with the condition that they are to have their own organization and their own camps.

"On a basis of 200 men per camp, the number of camps at the end of August was 1,440 (1,446 in September), 1,301 for unemployed young men and 139 for ex-service

men. Each camp has about 15 woodsmen whose duty it is to give the campers the benefit of their special knowledge and experience and teach them how to work and how to adopt safe methods in operations,

which may be dangerous. Each camp is planned so as to be self-contained, like a military unit, having in it men who can do all the various jobs needed by a community of this sort (cooks, barbers, etc.)."

### Camp Regulations in Saskatchewan

Amendments to the Regulations under the Public Health Act for the sanitary control and prevention of communicable disease in sawmill, lumber, mining and construction camps in Saskatchewan were published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, March 15, 1934. The original regulations were summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1928, page 1339. They contain general rules governing the site of camps, purification of water, sleeping quarters, water facilities, cook houses, medical care, hospitals, and posting of regulations; they provide that the Minister of Public Health must be notified of the establishment of camps; the employer is required to furnish medical attendance and may deduct not more than one dollar from the wages of each employee for such service; the employer is liable for hospital maintenance to the extent of \$2.50 per day for an employee in hospital; and the penalty for violation of the regulations is not less than \$5 and not more than \$100.

Section 20 of the original Regulations contains the provisions in respect of medical care. This section is now amended by the following subsections (1) and (2).

(1) Every employer shall contract with one or more legally qualified medical practitioners for the medical and surgical care of his employees, except such medical aid for injuries as is provided under The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, and for the payment of such services may deduct from the pay of each employee a sum not exceeding three cents for each day on which such employee has been in camp, provided that the total deduction for such services from any employee shall not exceed 75 cents per month. All sums so deducted shall be paid to the medical practitioner or practitioners, without rebate or deduction. Every such practitioner shall supply medical attendance and medicine to the employees.

(2) If an employee is discharged or sent from camp as the result of sickness, the owner shall be liable for his maintenance in hospital or elsewhere to the extent of \$2.50 per day during the period of his illness, except in cases in which medical aid for injuries is provided under The Work-

men's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, and for any expense incurred in his removal to the hospital or other place of treatment.

Section 23, also, is amended by the addition of the words "in addition to the first aid requirements of the Workmen's Compensation Board," the section as amended reading as follows:—

23. The owner of every camp shall, in addition to the first aid requirements of the Workmen's Compensation Board, provide a suitable and sufficient supply of bandages, dressings and other requisites and also a supply of such medicines as the medical practitioner in charge prescribes for use in case of sickness.

### Young Citizens' Association Movement in New South Wales

Thirty-five local associations of the Young Citizens' Association Movement were formed in New South Wales during 1933. The total membership of all the associations was approximately 3,200 at that date. Employment for about 600 boys and girls was found through the instrumentality of the associations; and arrangements were made for 52 members to undergo a three months' course of training at the Government Agricultural Farm at Scheyville with a view to their absorption in rural employment. Classes were conducted in the subjects of: Boys—radio, carpentry, motor engineering, ticket writing, shorthand and typing, accountancy, electrical engineering, first aid, mechanical drawing, physical culture. Girls—toy making, dressmaking, nursing, elocution, craft work, millinery, cooking, physical culture.

The amount expended by the Government for the payment of organizers' salaries, purchase of tools and materials, and for other expenses up to end of December, 1933, totalled £3,000. The amount raised by voluntary effort was £800.

Other activities of the associations, including the holding of social functions, the formation and control of local libraries, and arrangement of sport programs, were further developed with satisfactory results.



## BUILDING INDUSTRY CODE IN THE UNITED STATES

A CODE similar to that under the National Recovery Act in the United States for general contractors in Ontario, was suggested to the Labour Committee of the Ontario Legislature on March 23 by Mr. W. H. Yates, president of the Canadian Construction Association as a means of reducing "chiselling" in contracts for public works, which ultimately may affect the wages paid the labouring man. He strongly favoured licensing of all general contractors.

The Code of Fair Competition submitted to the National Recovery Administration on August 7, 1933, by the Construction League of United States was approved by President Roosevelt on January 31, 1934. The Code, which was the 246th to be approved by the President, became effective on February 25, 1934. It constitutes a master code to which special sections will be added for the different branches of the industry.

The Code provides for the fixing for the whole country or for specified regions or localities of maximum hours of work, minimum rates of pay and other conditions of working by means of collective bargaining and agreements between truly representative groups or associations of employers and workers. The conditions laid down by such agreements, after approval by the President, shall become the standard of hours of labour, rates of pay and other conditions of employment.

In regions or localities where no such mutual agreement has been approved, the Code fixes the maximum weekly hours of work for labourers and accounting, clerical and office employees at 40 in the week, subject to the right to raise this maximum to 48 in certain specified circumstances as in cases where the building works are so remote and inaccessible that camps are necessary for housing the workers employed, or in cases where working time has been lost through bad weather or where a sufficient amount of qualified labour is not available in the immediate vicinity of the work. The following are exempted from the maximum hourly provisions of the Code; employees engaged in professional, executive or supervisory work; employees in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2,500 population not being part of a larger trade area; those engaged in emergency work involving breakdowns or protection of life and property; watchmen; and others who may be

exempted in the chapters of the Codes specifically applicable only to the divisions or subdivisions of the industry therein defined.

The critical position of the building industry has prevented the Administration from applying in the determination of hours of work the principle by which it is usually guided, and which leads it to reduce hours of labour so far as possible to the extent necessary to absorb unemployed workers ordinarily engaged in the industry. The 40-hour week is, however, considered as a first step, and the parties concerned are called upon to consider the matter of further reduction. The minimum wage for accounting, office and clerical employees varies from 12 dollars to 15 dollars a week according to the population of the towns in which they are working. For labourers the minimum rate is 40 cents an hour; this may not be construed to authorize reduction in the existing rates of pay. The Code also prohibits reclassification of staff for the purpose of evading its provisions, and fixes the minimum age for admission to the industry at 16.

Side by side with the committee in charge of the general administration of the Code is established the most comprehensive Planning Board yet set up under the National Recovery Administration. The National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board will consist of ten persons to be selected by the Construction Code Authority and ten persons selected by the Labour Advisory Board from nominations of the workers' Organizations. A disinterested chairman will be selected by the President on the recommendation of the Administrator of Industry and will have the right of veto so as to prevent any possibility of abuse. This Board will have authority to establish subsidiary regional boards to be known as Regional Construction Planning and Adjustment Boards and providing equal representation of employers and employed.

According to the Administrator, the Code gives to the construction industry for the first time the power of co-ordinated action which may be used to check the violent fluctuations in volume of construction, ranging from 100 per cent above to 50 per cent below normal requirements, and to work towards stabilization based on demand; to unify the industry locally, regionally and nationally for self-government; and to provide unity of action in meeting national emergencies.

### Civil Works Administration in United States

In order to speed up the employment program in the United States the Civil Works Administration was created early in November with the purpose of providing immediately "regular work at regular wages" for able-bodied unemployed persons on work relief. This action was taken, not as a permanent policy nor to provide permanent employment, but to meet the emergency.

The *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington), February, 1934, reports that on November 25, 1933, at the end of the first week of operation, employment had been provided for 1,183,267 persons in 44 States and the District of Columbia, and an effort was being made to provide work for some 4,000,000 persons by the end of the year. In the northern tier of States, where 130,000 had been employed on work relief, by the middle of November there were 425,000 men and women working on civil-works projects. By January 18, 1934, the civil-works program was providing employment for 4,039,474 persons.

The work is not to be limited to those receiving relief. Half of the jobs are to be given to persons not on relief. The work being undertaken includes a variety of activities, such as the extension of sewer systems, building of bridges, widening of roads, cleaning out of slum areas, sanitary projects, malaria-control work, rebuilding and repairing of schoolhouses, construction of playgrounds and swimming pools, planting of trees, and traffic surveys. Other projects authorized include farm-housing survey, production of objects of art (pictures, sculptures, etc.), renovating of buildings to be occupied by transients under Federal care, collection of statistical data (on employment, payrolls, tax delinquency, prices of commodities purchased by farmers, etc.), archaeological work, protection of water supplies, sealing of abandoned coal mines, etc.

It is the policy that "all persons employed on civil-works projects shall be paid just and reasonable wages, which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labour as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort." Accordingly, on December 15, 1933, the Federal Civil Works Administrator issued regulations governing the rates to be paid for the various classes of work.

The weekly base rates range from \$12 in the southern zone to \$18 in the northern

zone, the intermediate rates from \$15 to \$21, the rates for operating supervisory jobs from \$18 to \$24 per week, and those for technical supervisory jobs from \$18 to \$45 per week. For construction work the rate for unskilled labour ranges from 40 to 50 cents per hour and that for skilled labour from \$1 to \$1.20 per hour. The rates for semi-skilled labour depend on local custom but must be between the skilled and unskilled rates. If the prevailing local union scale exceeds these rates, the union rate is to be paid. In case of dispute as to what is the prevailing rate, the United States Department of Labour may be called upon to decide.

The hours of labour are limited to 8 per day and 30 per week, except in the case of clerical employees who may work up to 39 hours and persons employed at remote and inaccessible places who may work up to 40 hours per week.

Labour for the projects is to be obtained from employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service. Union members are not required to register at such employment agencies but are to be secured through the local unions of their craft. The employment of persons under 16 and of convicts on civil-works projects is forbidden, as is also the use of any materials produced by convict labour. A board of labour review is created to hear all issues arising in connection with the civil-works program and projects.

The City of Calgary proposes to turn over to the Alberta Relief Commission a fire-proof apartment block in East Calgary, known as the Haskins Block. If the commission will carry out necessary repairs to the building and make it suitable for dormitory purposes, the city will waive rent and in addition will supply free light, heat and water. The building would be used to house 100 single unemployed men classed as "unemployable" and suffering from incurable diseases, or crippled or too old to work. The Hon. O. L. McPherson, provincial Minister of Public Works, in a letter to the city, said that certain recommendations had been made to the government by the Alberta Relief Commission in connection with the proposal. He pointed out that as the majority of the men were unemployable and would no doubt revert to the position of city charges if the present industrial depression ended, he wanted to be assured that the province would not be saddled with the permanent care of the men when normal conditions returned.



## THE RELIEF ACT, 1934

**T**HE Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, introduced in the House of Commons, on March 22, a measure respecting relief measures in Canada, generally similar in its terms to the Relief Act, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1933, page 402), and also making provision for the payment of the federal proportion of delayed relief accounts, if any, which may be received subsequent to March 31, 1934, the date of the expiration of last year's Act. The text of the Act is as follows:—

### AN ACT RESPECTING RELIEF MEASURES

Whereas the Provinces may require further assistance in carrying out necessary relief measures and in meeting financial conditions as the same may arise; and whereas in such event it is in the national interest that Parliament should support and supplement the relief measures of the Provinces and grant them financial assistance in such manner and to such extent as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and whereas it is necessary to make provision for further expenditure for relief purposes under the Department of National Defence and the Department of the Interior; and whereas for these and similar purposes the powers necessary to insure the speedy and unhampered prosecution of such relief measures and the maintenance of the credit of the Dominion and the Provinces thereof should be vested in the Governor in Council; Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as The Relief Act, 1934.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law the Governor in Council may, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, enter into agreements with any of the Provinces respecting relief measures therein; grant financial assistance to any Province and to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited by way of loan, advance, guarantee or otherwise; and in respect of such loans, advances and guarantees, may accept such security, enter into such agreements and generally do all such acts and things as the Governor in Council may deem necessary and expedient in the public interest;

3. In addition to the powers conferred under the provisions of any statute or law the Governor in Council may, when Parliament is not in session, take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to maintain, within the competence of Parliament, peace, order and good government throughout Canada; and at all times to take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to protect and maintain the credit and financial position of the Dominion or any Province thereof.

4. Without restricting the generality of the terms of the next preceding section hereof and

notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or law, the Governor in Council may,—

- (a) Provide for special relief, works and undertakings under control and direction of the Department of National Defence and the Department of the Interior;
- (b) Take all such other measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

5. The Governor in Council may pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such moneys as may be necessary for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

6. The Governor in Council shall have full power to make all such orders and regulations as may be deemed necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes and intention of this Act.

7. All orders and regulations of the Governor in Council made hereunder shall have the force of law and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by any such variation, extension or revocation.

8. All orders in council and regulations made under the provisions of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons forthwith after the making thereof if Parliament is then sitting, or if not, said orders in council or regulations or an abstract thereof disclosing their essential provisions shall be published in the next following issue of the *Canada Gazette*.

9. A report shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of this Act, or if Parliament is not then in session, shall be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour, containing a full and correct statement of the moneys expended, guarantees given and obligations contracted under this Act.

10. The Governor in Council may pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund any accounts in respect of the Dominion contributions towards direct relief for the fiscal year 1933-34 which may be received after the thirty-first day of March, 1934, notwithstanding that by the payment of the said accounts the total amount paid for that purpose for the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1934, may exceed the sum of twenty million dollars as fixed by section four of chapter eighteen of the statutes of 1932-33.

11. This Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, 1935, but any obligation or liability incurred or created under the authority of this Act prior to the thirty-first day of March, 1935, together with any liability for expenditures after that date for projects required to be completed in order to preserve the value of work already done may be paid and discharged out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund at any time prior to the first day of July, 1935.

## THE RELIEF ACT, 1933

### Report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief

IN conformity with the section 8 of the Relief Act, 1933, a report on operations under the Act during the fiscal year has been laid before Parliament. The administration of the Act is vested in the Minister of Labour, Mr. Harry Hereford being Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief. The following paragraphs are taken from the report.

In accordance with the views of the provinces as expressed at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of January, 1933, the Dominion Government has continued to assist the provinces in the discharge of their constitutional obligations on the basis of the provinces dealing with the present unprecedented economic conditions by distribution of Direct Relief, and the Dominion, as will be seen from the details set forth in this report, in line with the views of the provinces, resuming the policy of contributing to provincial and municipal works when requested by the provinces. This policy was in effect in 1930 and 1931 but was largely dropped in 1932 at the expressed request of the provinces.

The Dominion has continued to contribute to the expenditures made by the four western provinces in connection with the care of homeless unemployed persons, in addition to the provision made for the care of such persons through the projects carried on by the Department of National Defence in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island, and by the Department of the Interior in the National Parks of Canada.

Agreements were entered into with all the provinces with regard to expenditures for direct relief and for public works and other undertakings. The agreements provided that the provinces would submit to the Dominion for approval by the Minister of Labour, from time to time, a schedule or schedules setting forth the list of public works and undertakings proposed to be carried out by the provinces, and/or the municipalities under the provisions of the agreements. Copies of the agreements have been laid before Parliament.

The Relief Act, 1933, authorized the continuation and expansion of projects inaugurated under The Relief Act, 1932, by the Department of National Defence for the purpose of affording relief to single homeless men. The numbers cared for month by month on these projects are given in Appendix "C." These projects were located in every province, except Prince Edward Island where the problem of the homeless man has not been

serious. The class of work done included clearing and grading of landing fields, forestry work, road construction, and other work that could be economically carried out for the general advantage of Canada. The report contains a map of the Dominion, showing the location of unemployment relief projects under the Department of National Defence as at March 31, 1934. The men were provided with food, accommodation, clothing, a free issue of tobacco, an allowance of twenty cents per day and in addition, necessary medical, dental, and hospital attention.

Continuation of works carried on by the Department of the Interior in the National parks, and on the Golden-Revelstoke Highway, for the relief of single homeless unemployed men, was authorized under The Relief Act, 1933. Provision was also made for the relief of needy permanent residents of the parks. Of the works carried on in connection with the camps administered by the National Parks Branch of the Department of Interior, road construction operations were of major importance. By agreement between the Federal Government and the Province of British Columbia, the Dominion, as represented by the Department of the Interior, carried on construction operations on the east leg of the Big Bend or Golden-Revelstoke Highway, which forms a portion of the Trans-Canada Highway. Work was continued in connection with the construction of the Banff-Jasper Highway, which is one of the most important development projects undertaken in the National Parks in recent years, and which when completed will form a direct north and south connecting line between Banff and Jasper National Parks. Work was carried out on entrance and internal highways at Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan and Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba.

In addition to the road projects referred to, numerous other useful works were carried on, such as construction and improvement of recreational areas, and camp ground extensions and improvements, reclamation of low land, underbrushing and clearing, and erection of structures. Works were carried out in the Kootenay and Yoho National Parks in British Columbia, in Banff, Jasper, Elk Island and Waterton Lakes Parks in Alberta, in Prince Albert Park in Saskatchewan and in Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba.

The numbers of men cared for each month under these arrangements are shown in Appendix "C," and the map of the Dominion



in the report shows the location of unemployment relief projects under the Department of the Interior as at March 31, 1934.

Table No. 1 shows the approved Dominion commitments for the various projects and undertakings, exclusive of Direct Relief, authorized under The Relief Act, 1933, and the Dominion disbursements in respect to these and to Direct Relief as at March 31, 1934.

It may be mentioned that the accounts paid do not necessarily represent the total expenditures made by the provinces and municipalities to date, as frequently several weeks and in some cases months elapse before certified accounts are received in the Department of Labour.

Appendix "C" shows the combined expenditures of the Dominion, provinces and municipalities by months and the numbers receiving relief to February 28, 1934, later figures not being available at date of this report.

By Order of the Governor in Council dated September 30, 1932 (P.C. 2163) the Auditor General was authorized to conduct such audit of Provincial accounts, in connection with unemployment relief expenditures, as he deemed necessary to safeguard the interests of the federal treasury, and to investigate provincial systems of auditing municipal relief accounts to the end that the Dominion Government may be satisfied that the municipal accounts put forward by the Provinces are in accordance with the agreements entered into between the Dominion Government and the provinces. As a result of his investigations of provincial audits of municipal accounts the Auditor General reported to the Minister of Labour that in his judgment many of the provincial audits were not of the kind and character which would satisfy him and the Federal Government that the municipal accounts put forward by the provinces were in accordance with the agreements entered into between the Dominion Government and the provinces. Consequently P.C. 222, of the 12th of March, 1934, was approved by the Governor in Council, which directed the Auditor General to conduct such audit of Provincial and Municipal accounts, in connection with unemployment relief expenditures, as he deemed essential to safeguard the interests of the federal treasury. As a result of the audits made, the Unemployment Relief Branch has, on receipt of the Auditor General's reports, requested of the provinces concerned that certain adjustments and refunds indicated by the Auditor General be made. In many instances the Auditor General did not ascertain the amount recoverable by the Federal Government, although observing that adjustments were necessary. In such cases the amount of the

necessary adjustment has been or is being computed. Amounts totalling \$306,597.05 were specifically mentioned and have been or are being recovered, subject to such satisfactory explanation as the provincial authorities may be able to submit.

In addition to the audits made by the Auditor General, inspectors of the Department of Labour have conducted investigations and the provincial officials have also carried out inquiries which have resulted in refunds being made by the provinces to the Dominion to adjust various overpayments.

As a result of Dominion and/or provincial action considered apart from the Auditor General's examinations, the sum of \$422,805.89 has been recovered to date either by cash refunds or deductions from subsequent payments to the province concerned.

The report also refers to the Relief Settlement agreements which were entered into with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island under the Relief Act of 1932. The number of settler families and of individuals approved as at March 31, 1934, and the Dominion contribution as at that date, are also given.

Arrangements were continued with the Canadian Passenger Association whereby a reduced fare was granted on railways from urban centres to relief camps established by the Dominion and the provinces; and for the movement of unemployed farm help from urban centres to farms under arrangements made by provinces, municipalities and farmers, whereby farm help would be given employment. The special rate arranged was one half cents per mile. Arrangements were made with the four western provinces whereby the Dominion Government and the province concerned each paid 50 per cent of the cost of such transportation. Upon termination of employment, providing that the worker remained ninety days or more, a return fare was arranged at the rate of two cents per mile payable by the worker.

Under authority of section 2 (a) of The Relief Act, 1933, the Dominion Government assisted certain of the provinces by way of loans or advances in financing of maturing obligations which the provinces were at the time unable to refinance; also, in order that speedy and unhampered prosecution of the measures instituted to relieve distress and provide employment might be carried out.

The report contains a statement as at March 31, 1934, showing the amounts loaned to provinces under authority of Orders in Council passed pursuant to The Relief Act, 1933, the purpose for which loans were made and renewals of loans outstanding March 31, 1933,

*(Continued on page 347)*





[illegible]

(a) Not including expenditures which may have been made prior to March 31, 1934, but for which accounts have not been received.  
(b) Includes amounts recoverable from Provinces.

Table No. 2 shows a classification of the Direct Relief accounts paid under the Relief Act, 1933, to March 31, 1934, indicating payments and percentages paid under various classifications.

TABLE NO. 2—CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECT RELIEF EXPENDITURES TO WHICH THE DOMINION HAS CONTRIBUTED AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Province	Fuel	Food	Clothing	Shelter	Cash	Miscellaneous	Total Expenditure by Dominion, Province and Municipalities
Prince Edward Island	\$ 3,925 90 (9.65)	\$ 16,102 67 (39.57)			\$ 20,660 64 (50.78)		\$ 40,689 21 100%
Percentage of total							
Nova Scotia	119,720 60 (8.03)	1,327,646 34 (89.05)	43,413 30 (2.91)	62 70 (0.01)			1,490,842 94 100%
Percentage of total							
New Brunswick	45,063 63 (7.41)	504,070 05 (82.88)	16,805 70 (2.76)	42,257 10 (6.95)			608,196 48 100%
Percentage of total							
Quebec	609,431 56 (8.70)	4,470,943 04 (63.84)	436,370 25 (6.23)	816,785 98 (11.66)	669,819 32 (9.56)	172 66 (0.01)	7,003,522 81 100%
Percentage of total							
Ontario	1,815,842 13 (8.74)	13,923,061 07 (67.07)	1,607,979 15 (7.75)	3,391,187 53 (16.34)	21,936 92 (0.10)		20,760,006 80 100%
Percentage of total							
Manitoba	432,267 65 (10.26)	2,305,490 83 (54.70)	275,396 27 (6.53)	1,201,906 77 (28.51)			4,215,061 52 100%
Percentage of total							
Saskatchewan	1,027,935 91 (25.04)	2,051,783 12 (49.99)	705,986 79 (17.20)	318,402 57 (7.76)	339 69 (0.01)		4,104,443 08 100%
Percentage of total							
Alberta	102,163 68 (4.76)	1,442,981 70 (67.21)	80,970 77 (3.77)	521,008 25 (24.26)			2,147,124 40 100%
Percentage of total							
British Columbia	122,665 88 (2.74)	2,165,472 22 (48.40)	213,631 28 (4.78)	398,863 29 (8.92)	1,573,147 80 (35.16)		4,473,780 47 100%
Percentage of total							
Percentage of Total Expenditure	9.54	62.90	7.54	14.92	5.10	172 66	100%



(Continued from page 343)

less cash repayments and credits applied during the year. All loans are secured by Treasury bills of the province bearing interest at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to May 1, 1933, and 5 per cent thereafter payable half-yearly.

Certain guarantees given by the Dominion Government under authority of section 2 (a) and (b) of The Relief Act, 1933, are set forth in a statement in the report as at March 31, 1934, supplied by the Department of Finance.

Expenditures made for administration purposes under the Relief Act, 1933, to March 31, 1934, totalled \$82,497.91.

Appendix "D" to the report shows disbursements made by the Dominion Government to March 31, 1934, in respect to expenditures for relief under The Unemployment Relief Act, 1938, Appendix "E" shows disbursements made by the Dominion Government to March 31, 1934, in respect to expenditures for relief under The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and Continuance Act, 1932, Appendix "F" shows disbursements made by the Dominion Government to March 31, 1934, in respect to expenditures for relief under The Relief Act, 1932, and Appendix "G" gives a recapitulation of these disbursements.

## RECAPITULATION OF DOMINION DISBURSEMENTS UNDER RELIEF LEGISLATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

Province, etc.	1930 Act	1931 Act	1932 Act	1933 Act	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	95,199 45	136,171 59	25,126 68	16,422 87	272,920 59
Nova Scotia.....	836,179 81	1,084,281 13	536,063 19	931,272 03	3,387,796 13
New Brunswick.....	503,689 87	768,982 72	222,074 33	462,286 46	1,957,033 38
Quebec.....	3,465,992 71	5,502,896 29	3,977,604 45	2,635,099 93	15,581,593 38
Ontario.....	4,692,650 50	11,119,811 86	7,810,314 55	8,216,112 44	31,838,889 35
Manitoba.....	1,632,926 00	3,365,885 00	1,744,612 27	1,887,955 92	8,631,379 19
Saskatchewan.....	1,919,280 92	2,973,134 38	1,132,264 06	827,158 81	6,851,838 17
Saskatchewan Relief Commission.....		5,372,971 30	4,459,919 11	830,269 16	10,663,159 57
Alberta.....	1,286,778 89	3,060,574 50	1,275,479 24	954,887 49	6,577,720 12
British Columbia.....	1,376,331 11	3,954,621 29	3,226,526 91	2,531,702 65	11,089,181 96
	15,809,029 26	37,339,330 06	24,409,984 76	19,293,127 76	96,851,471 84
Dept. Public Works.....		1,726,732 64	6,904 43		1,733,637 07
Dept. National Defence.....		70,941 06	423,166 50	4,829,160 19	5,323,267 75
Dept. Interior (Inc. Yukon).....	56,994 66	876,125 73	*655,221 06	1,133,855 39	2,722,196 84
Dept. Railways and Canals.....		1,772,725 74		14,962 30	1,787,688 04
Dept. Justice.....		83,180 55			83,180 55
Dept. Agriculture.....		6,999 79	3,000 00		9,999 79
National Battlefields Commission.....		24,809 05			24,809 05
Board Railway Commissioners.....	500,000 00	500,000 00			1,000,000 00
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	863,550 00	209,196 98			1,072,746 98
Canadian National Railway.....	882,412 35				882,412 35
Transportation of Unemployed.....		45,065 90	11,513 46	12,429 61	69,008 97
Agricultural Stabilization Fund.....				35,218 97	35,218 97
Dept. Trade and Commerce.....				29,534 56	29,534 56
Dept. Finance.....				1,800 00	1,800 00
Auditor General's Office Travelling Expenses.....				1,500 38	1,500 38
Administration.....	43,061 97	85,203 51	67,576 14	82,497 91	278,339 53
Total.....	18,155,048 24	42,740,311 01	25,577,366 35	25,434,087 07	111,906,812 67
Paid during fiscal year 1933-1934....	2,654 86	557,615 57	7,421,924 16	25,434,087 07	33,416,281 66

\*Includes \$103,232.56 recoverable from Provinces.

The annual report of the Department of Marine for the fiscal year 1932-33 states that navigation schools were in operation at Saint John, N.B., at Halifax and Yarmouth, N.S., at Quebec, P.Q., at Prince Rupert, B.C., and at Kingston, Ont., and marine lectures were delivered at Collingwood, Ont. Examinations for masters' and mates' certificates were held at Halifax and Yarmouth, N.S., at Saint John, N.B., at Quebec and Montreal, P.Q., at Ottawa, Kingston, Midland, Toronto, Owen Sound, Collingwood and Port Arthur, Ont.,

and at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. There were issued during the year 17 masters', 11 mates' and 21 second mates' sea-going certificates of competency; 48 masters' and 77 mates' coasting certificates of competency; 27 masters' and 46 mates' inland waters certificates of competency; 26 masters' and 8 mates' minor inland waters certificates of competency, and 30 masters' temporary certificates; 25,313 seamen were shipped, and 23,472 seamen were discharged at sea-ports.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MARCH, 1934

### Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of March, 1934, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farming in the Maritime Provinces continued to be very quiet, but some maple sugar was being made although the season was backward. Considerable activity was noted as fishermen prepared for the lobster season. Logging, for the most part, was brisk, as the operators were making ready for the spring drives, and many mills were busy with large staffs of workers. Mines in the New Glasgow area worked five days per week, except for one which had not yet resumed work, owing to a wage disagreement. Those in Cape Breton and vicinity operated from two to four days per week. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs reported business fairly good and various oil companies noted improvement in output, but some slackness was evident in iron and steel, due largely to slow delivery of raw materials. Building construction remained dull, and sewer and street work continued as a relief measure. Passenger and freight traffic was heavy during the Easter season, and movement of coal on railroads from eastern points to northern was also brisk. Trade was somewhat better, with collections fair, and early spring housecleaning resulted in an increased demand for char-workers in the Women's Division.

No orders for farm workers were received in the Province of Quebec, while the majority of logging camps had finished their work until the spring drive. Mining also was quiet. In manufacturing, Hull, Quebec City, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers reported improvement, but in Montreal, although the boot and shoe industries and metal trades were somewhat busier, other lines, including rubber and tobacco, showed slackness, while conditions in the clothing factories were only fair. Building construction appeared to be somewhat brighter, especially at Hull and Rouyn, where a transmission line was being erected. Montreal, however, continued to receive very few orders for building labourers, although there was some demand for mechanics. Transportation was slack, with trade a little more active. Requests for women workers were numerous, but applications were also available in large numbers.

Requests for farm help in Ontario were increasing, although cold weather had held up farming activities in general. Winter operations in logging were about completed, but preparations were being made for the spring

drive which would be the next opportunity for work. The mining group remained very active, with prospects exceedingly good for the spring. In manufacturing, particularly in textiles, clothing and rubber manufacturing, the auto industry, and in the iron and steel group, the general improvement in production and staff levels during the past few months was being maintained, with all indications pointing to continued advancement in output, and subsequent reduction in the total number of unemployed. Building construction remained quiet, and work on highways, streets and sewers continued as a relief measure. Transportation by rail was heavy, but water transportation particularly at Sault Ste. Marie, was held up by the great depth of ice in the river. Orders were many for women workers in the domestic section, while the shortage of cooks-general continued.

In the Prairie Provinces, the demand for farm help remained practically unchanged. Logging activity was only fair, and mining, except at Estevan and Drumheller, where the cold weather had caused a temporary increase in coal orders, was very quiet. Manufacturing industries continued to be slack, with no improvement in the situation. The building construction group also provided little employment, and such work as was available was supplied through the various government relief schemes. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was quiet, with collections slow. The demand for women domestics for casual work was slightly greater in Winnipeg, as was also the call for female help for country points. Orders for the city, however, were slightly lower.

With spring advancing in British Columbia, there were more orders for farm help, and many growers were busy in their orchards, but wages were very low. In some sections of the province the strike in logging continued to affect several thousand men with a resultant loss to the industry. Sawmills, however, were operating and shingle mills were also busy. Mining showed slight improvement, but prospects were likely to be better when the weather improved sufficiently to allow further development. Building construction was at a low ebb, with practically nothing, except relief camps, as an outlet for labour. Shipping and longshore work at New Westminster and Prince Rupert was very good, at Vancouver normal, and at Victoria the best for many weeks. Work at the various shipyards was also active. Trade was fair. No change was reported in the Women's Division, and wages continued low, while a number of female applicants were still on relief.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN FEBRUARY, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1 was 8,499, the employees on their payrolls numbering 861,044 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,734 having an aggregate membership of 148,048 persons. It should be

understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1934, as Reported by Employers

Reports on employment tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a further improvement in the industrial situation at the beginning of March; 8,499 leading employers throughout Canada enlarged their payrolls from 849,056 on February 1, to 861,044 on March 1, or by 11,988 persons. The experience of the last thirteen years shows that the average change in employment between February 1 and March 1 is a small increase, gains in seven of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. The advance on the date under review was considerably above the average; it also exceeded that noted on March 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1922, comparing favourably with the declines reported in the last four years. The index, (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 91.4 on February 1, 1934, to 92.7 at the beginning of March. On the same date in the preceding thirteen years, the index was as follows:—1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

The greatest gains at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing, in which 11,585 additional persons were employed by the co-operating employers; the increases in textiles and iron and steel were most noteworthy, those in the former being the largest recorded on March 1 in the years for which statistics have been compiled. Among the

non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic ore mining, retail trade, transportation and building, highway and railway construction; the gains in the highway group, (amounting to 506 persons), were mainly due to an increase in the numbers at the unemployment relief camps. On the other hand, logging reported considerable declines, marking the completion of the season's operations in many camps; coal-mining and wholesale trade also released employees, but the losses were on a moderate scale.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend of employment was upward in four of the five economic areas, only the Prairie Provinces showing a decline as compared with February 1; the greatest improvement was in Ontario.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a further decided advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 593 reporting employers enlarged their staffs from 71,447 persons on February 1 to 72,868 at the beginning of March. Considerable gains were registered in transportation and construction; there were smaller increases in mining, services and trade, while manufacturing indicated practically no general change, and logging showed a pronounced falling-off. This slowing-up of bush operations was largely seasonal in character. Employment on March 1, 1933, had gained slightly; the index then was many

points lower than on the date under review, when at 103.2, it was the highest recorded since the beginning of 1932.

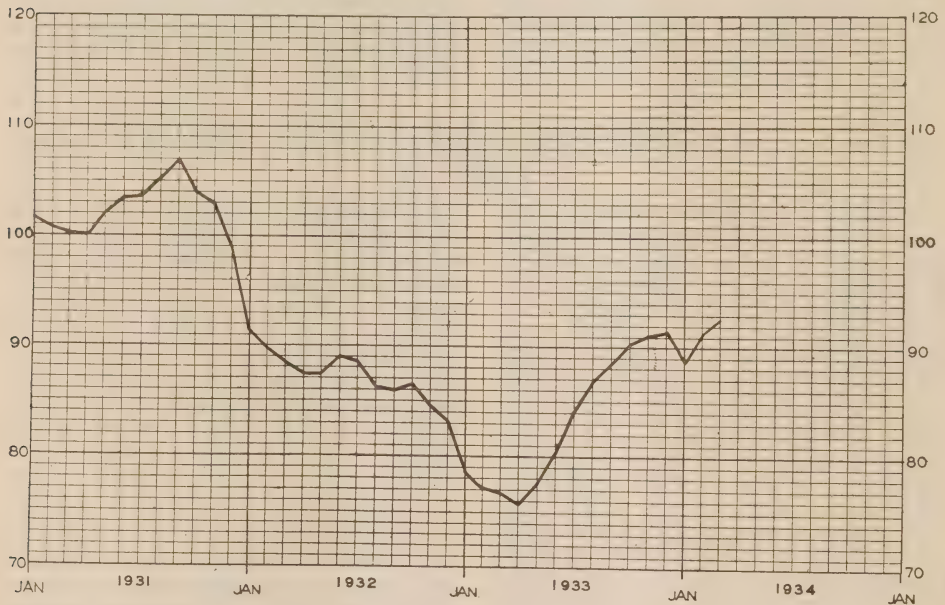
*Quebec.*—Contrary to the movement on March 1, 1933, employment showed a moderate increase in Quebec on the date under review. This chiefly occurred in manufacturing, where activity gained considerably, especially in leather, textile and tobacco and beverage factories. Heightened employment was also indicated in transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance and retail

change in the years since 1920 has been a moderate increase. The gain at the beginning of March, 1934, was larger than that indicated on March 1 in any other year of the record; it was between two or three times as great as the increase noted on the same date in 1933, when the index, at 79.8, was eighteen points lower. In fact, the March 1, 1934, index (97.8) was higher than in any other month since the end of 1931.

Most of the advance at the beginning of March was in factory employment, manufac-

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

*NOTE.*—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



trade. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker, and highway construction and maintenance showed a decline, largely representing a reduction in snow-clearing staffs. Statements were tabulated from 2,029 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 241,938 employees, as against 240,421 at the beginning of February. The index, at 89.1 was fifteen points higher than on March 1, 1933.

*Ontario.*—Further expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 3,761 co-operating establishments added 9,244 persons to their forces, bringing them to 370,552 on March 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which data are available has not been invariably upward, although the average

turers adding nearly 6,900 workers to their staffs. The iron and steel and textile groups showed the greatest recovery, but leather, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber were also decidedly more active. Among the non-manufacturing classes, metallic ore mining, transportation, retail trade and construction recorded improvement. The increase in construction took place chiefly in the highway division, where 1,706 extra workers were reported, mainly in unemployment relief projects. The completion of the season's operations in some logging camps caused a decrease in bush work; wholesale trade also showed a decline on March 1, 1934.



*Prairie Provinces.*—As is customary in the late winter, there was a moderate contraction in the Prairie Provinces on March 1; while this involved a rather larger number of workers than the reduction recorded on the same date in 1933, it was less than the average loss indicated in the last thirteen years. The index number, at 83.8, compared favourably with that of 80.0 on March 1, 1933. Statistics for the date under review were tabulated from 1,261 firms with 105,053 employees, compared with 106,196 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there were decreases in vegetable food and iron and steel factories, resulting in a decline in the group as a whole; coal-mining and highway construction were also slacker, while logging, railway transportation and retail trade employed a larger number of workers.

*British Columbia.*—Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and non-ferrous metal products, recorded a slight gain, and logging, transportation and highway construction also afforded more employment. On the other hand, coal-mining and a few other groups showed curtailment. The working forces of the 855 co-operating employers aggregated 70,633 persons, as compared with 69,684 in the preceding month. The index, at 85.6, was

considerably higher than on March 1, 1933, when it stood at 67.7; a slight falling-off had then been recorded.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in seven of the eight cities for which separate statistics are tabulated—Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing an upward movement, while in Ottawa contractions were indicated. In all these cities, the index of employment was higher than on March 1 of last year.

*Montreal.*—Further additions to staffs were reported in Montreal; there were gains in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile and tobacco factories), and in retail trade and building construction, but transportation and road construction and maintenance showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,147 firms employing 121,912 workers, as compared with 119,750 in the preceding month. The tendency on March 1, 1933, was downward, and the index then was lower by nearly seven points.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921.....	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922.....	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923.....	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924.....	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932.....	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	77.2
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1934.....	100.0	8.5	28.1	43.0	12.2	8.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing afforded more employment and construction and transportation were also rather brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only small changes. The working forces of the 158 co-operating employers totalled 12,042 persons, compared with 11,565 on February 1, 1934. The index was fractionally higher than on the same date in 1933, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

*Toronto.*—Activity increased in the textile, leather, lumber, vegetable food and iron and steel groups, but there was a decline in electrical apparatus and printing establishments; among the non-manufacturing industries, retail trade showed improvement, while other divisions reported little general change. Returns were received from 1,254 firms, employing 109,644 workers at the beginning of March, as compared with 107,975 on February 1. The index was higher than on March 1, 1933, when a slight falling-off had occurred.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa showed a reduction, mainly in construction, while other divisions did not report much change. The 170 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 12,348 on the date under review, as compared with 12,564 on February 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of

March, 1933; a small decrease had then been noted.

*Hamilton.*—A moderate gain, on the whole, was recorded in Hamilton, small increases in manufacturing, transportation and trade rather more than offsetting losses in services and construction. An aggregate payroll of 25,540 persons was reported by the 254 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 25,488 in their last report. Little general change had also been recorded on the same date of last year, when the level of employment was lower.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—An increase was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in manufacturing, within which marked improvement took place in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight fluctuations in the other groups. Data were received from 153 employers with 13,239 workers, or 928 more than on February 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of March, 1933, when smaller gains had been recorded.

*Winnipeg.*—Very little change, on the whole, was indicated in Winnipeg, where 412 firms reported 33,789 employees, as against 33,739 in the preceding month. There was an increase in trade, while transportation, services

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922.....	81.6	.....	90.5	.....	.....	.....	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923.....	87.0	.....	94.7	98.2	93.9	.....	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924.....	88.9	.....	93.4	95.1	87.6	.....	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925.....	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	.....	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926.....	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.0
Mar. 1, 1928.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1929.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1930.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932.....	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1934.....	14.2	1.4	12.7	1.4	3.0	1.5	3.9	3.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



and manufacturing were rather slacker. Employment was in slightly greater volume than on March 1 of last year, when a similar gain had been registered.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded moderate improvement in Vancouver, and transportation was also more active. On the whole, there was an increase of 41 persons in the payrolls of the 364 co-operating firms, who had 26,241 employees. A decline had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was between three and four points lower.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing Industries

The trend of employment in this group continued favourable according to statistics furnished by 5,110 manufacturers employing 431,029 operatives, as compared with 419,444 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, non-ferrous metal and some other industries also showed important gains. On the other hand, vegetable food factories were slacker. The general improvement in manufacturing was decidedly greater than that noted on March 1, 1933, and also ex-

ceeded the average increase reported at the beginning of March in the thirteen years for which statistics have been compiled. Reflecting this advance, the index rose from 84.2 on February 1, 1934, to 86.5 on the date under review, as compared with 75.8 on March 1, 1933. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index also showed an increase.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Employment in this industry showed a further moderate increase, mainly in meat-packing plants. The index number stood at 96.0, as compared with 88.3 on March 1, 1933, when little general change had been noted. The working forces of the 227 reporting establishments aggregated 17,584 persons, as compared with 17,442 on February 1, 1934.

*Leather and Products.*—There was considerable improvement in employment in this industry at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 260 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 19,665 persons, compared with 18,010 in the preceding month. The gains reported were mainly in footwear factories in Quebec, but to some extent also in Ontario. A much smaller increase had also been noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was thirteen points lower than on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921.....	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922.....	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923.....	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924.....	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925.....	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926.....	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927.....	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932.....	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1934.....	100.0	50.1	5.0	5.8	2.3	10.7	13.6	2.6	9.9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Improvement was indicated in sawmills, container, vehicle, wood-turning and carving and other wood-using factories. Statements were tabulated from 781 employers, whose staffs totalled 31,067 workers, compared with 29,796 in the preceding month. The tendency was favourable in all five economic areas. The index number was decidedly higher than on March 1, 1933, when only a slight increase had been reported.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—A small decrease was recorded in the edible plant product group, chiefly in sugar and syrup and flour and cereal mills, while bread and bakery factories were busier. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 408 in number, had 25,127 workers in their employ, or 255 fewer than at the beginning of February. The Prairie Provinces showed most of the loss. A larger decline had been

recorded at the beginning of March last year, when the index number stood at 87.3, compared with 88.0 on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in this division showed an improvement, chiefly in pulp and paper mills and paper products, while the printing and publishing divisions reported little general change. A combined working force of 53,143 persons was recorded by 563 co-operating manufacturers, who had 52,610 employees on February 1. The situation was more favourable than in the late winter of 1933, when a smaller gain had been noted. The largest increase on the date under review took place in Quebec and Ontario, while the Maritime and Prairie Provinces showed curtailment in this group.

*Rubber Products.*—A decided improvement in employment was recorded in rubber factories, 49 of which employed 11,594 workers, as compared with 11,062 in their last report.

TABLE IV. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Mar. 1, 1934	Feb. 1, 1934	Mar. 1, 1933	Mar. 1, 1932	Mar. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1930	Mar. 1, 1929
<i>Manufacturing—</i>	50.1	86.5	84.2	75.8	87.0	97.6	110.9	115.7
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	96.0	95.3	88.3	91.6	95.0	100.6	104.7
Fur and products.....	.2	71.8	74.1	65.0	79.8	89.1	80.2	84.8
Leather and products.....	2.3	97.0	89.2	84.0	89.5	89.9	93.0	93.3
Boots and shoes.....	1.6	105.1	92.9	91.1	97.2	97.2	94.9	95.6
Lumber and products.....	3.6	59.5	57.0	44.5	58.2	70.5	90.4	95.0
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.9	48.0	45.5	31.4	42.2	51.8	76.5	81.1
Furniture.....	.7	72.9	73.0	64.1	84.9	105.5	115.7	123.8
Other lumber products.....	1.0	85.1	80.4	69.6	86.1	99.3	112.5	115.5
Musical instruments.....	.1	33.2	32.5	20.5	48.7	49.1	68.7	103.3
Plant products—edible.....	2.9	88.0	89.1	87.3	93.2	97.6	100.9	100.2
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	88.2	87.1	83.9	87.2	95.4	108.8	108.0
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	75.6	74.3	68.3	71.4	82.7	103.9	103.2
Paper products.....	.9	100.4	98.2	96.9	95.6	99.1	106.9	109.7
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	100.8	100.4	100.3	105.2	111.1	116.1	114.3
Rubber products.....	1.3	91.0	86.6	76.7	91.1	102.8	127.5	138.5
Textile products.....	10.5	106.9	102.4	91.1	100.2	102.5	106.3	110.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.1	122.8	119.4	97.8	108.6	103.2	99.1	110.6
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	2.0	88.1	84.5	66.6	82.1	83.3	89.7	101.8
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	132.2	131.2	107.3	114.9	101.2	99.7	108.4
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	460.1	455.2	376.5	367.7	322.8	250.3	227.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	116.1	113.9	103.1	109.6	106.6	110.9	111.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	91.7	85.4	84.2	92.6	106.1	111.5	108.5
Other textile products.....	1.1	90.6	84.2	73.7	83.2	89.0	104.1	110.3
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.8	120.2	119.2	117.4	120.9	114.6	121.5	121.9
Tobacco.....	1.1	119.9	116.5	124.2	121.1	105.4	111.3	111.4
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	120.5	122.6	106.8	120.0	127.7	137.9	138.6
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	141.4	142.2	108.6	113.5	122.4	171.9	152.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	116.1	113.2	104.7	109.6	118.9	118.8	112.9
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.7	55.5	55.4	48.2	76.0	95.4	104.8	107.7
Electric current.....	1.5	104.7	103.6	106.7	116.0	118.4	124.8	116.5
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	97.5	97.6	88.1	123.1	136.2	157.8	130.4
Iron and steel products.....	10.7	70.5	68.2	59.3	74.9	96.0	117.2	132.1
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.2	83.1	81.9	39.6	67.0	106.8	130.5	141.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	.9	71.1	69.5	63.3	81.8	99.8	129.4	127.1
Agricultural implements.....	.5	44.1	41.8	33.1	32.4	45.8	84.3	125.3
Land vehicles.....	5.2	74.6	72.5	68.8	80.7	97.0	113.3	134.8
Automobiles and parts.....	1.6	96.2	87.3	69.3	74.8	94.4	137.7	194.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	45.4	47.0	57.5	65.8	98.5	140.8	112.8
Heating appliances.....	.4	82.1	68.3	58.6	73.2	87.0	108.8	132.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	50.6	51.5	45.0	83.2	146.7	173.3	173.2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	70.7	68.8	55.1	74.2	97.3	112.7	134.6
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	70.2	66.9	57.9	76.8	91.0	112.5	111.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	99.7	97.5	77.4	95.9	116.7	134.4	135.3
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	128.3	127.1	114.1	116.2	122.6	142.4	126.3
Miscellaneous.....	.5	102.8	102.5	91.9	100.4	105.7	110.7	112.1

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



The index number was higher than on March 1, 1933, when a similar advance had been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—Increases were registered in this group, chiefly in garment and personal furnishings, headwear, cotton and knitting factories; the level of employment was higher than that reported on March 1, 1933, when considerably less extensive gains were noted. The payrolls of the 866 co-operating establishments aggregated 90,210 persons, as compared with 86,535 on February 1, 1934. All provinces showed improvement, that in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Gains in employment were noted on March 1 in tobacco factories, while other divisions showed only slight changes. The index number in the tobacco and beverage group, standing at 120.2, was some three points higher than on the same date of a year ago. Data were received from 158 firms employing 15,600 workers, or 175 more than in their last report.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was very little change in building material plants, in which the situation was better than at the same date in 1933. Statements were compiled from 186 manufacturers with 6,077 employees, as against 6,148 in the preceding month.

*Electric Current.*—Employment in plants producing electric power showed a slight gain, according to the 96 co-operating firms who employed 13,150 workers, compared with 13,039 on February 1. Most of the increase was in Quebec. The index number, at 104.7, was two points lower than on March 1, 1933, when little general change had occurred.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in electrical appliance was practically the same as in the preceding month; 108 factories reported 10,633 persons on their payrolls. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of March, 1933, when the index number was over nine points lower.

*Iron and steel Products.*—Continued advances were reported in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was in much larger volume than in the early spring of 1933. Automobile factories registered the greatest increases, but there was also an upward movement in heating appliance, iron pipe, machinery, agricultural implement, foundry and machine shops and other plants. Returns were tabulated from 789 establishments having 92,414 persons in their employ, or 3,056 more than in the preceding month. The most noteworthy expansion was in On-

tario; improvement was also noted in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while the tendency was downward in the Western Provinces.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Lead, tin, zinc and copper works showed heightened activity, while other non-ferrous metal plants reported little general change; 147 firms had 15,717 workers on their payrolls, as against 15,320 at the beginning of February. The additions to staffs were made in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The level of employment was higher than on March 1, 1933, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

*Mineral Products, n.e.s.*—Statistics tabulated from 116 employers showed a slight gain in their forces, which were enlarged from 12,700 on February 1 to 12,861 at the beginning of March. A small decline had been recorded on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was some fourteen points lower.

### Logging

Marked seasonal contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed, while work in others was hampered by the unusually deep snow; 297 firms had 42,737 men in their employ, or 5,410 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a larger number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, but the index then was 57.1 compared with 153.3 on the date under review.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in the mining of coal showed a reduction; improvement in the Maritime Provinces was more than offset by a seasonal falling-off in the Western coal fields. One hundred operators decreased their labour forces from 26,141 persons on February 1, to 25,535 at the beginning of March, 1934. A gain was indicated on March 1, 1933, but the index number was then several points lower.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was an upward trend in employment in this group on the date under review. Data were received from 85 mines employing 19,379 workers, as against 19,110 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 163.7, as compared with 134.2 on March 1, 1933, when a smaller gain had been recorded.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Practically no general change was registered in these industries, according to statistics from 76 employers having 4,834 persons on their payrolls. A decrease had been noted on March 1 a year ago, when the index was lower.

### Communications

Smaller reductions in personnel were indicated on telephones and telegraphs; returns were received from 81 companies and branches with 20,152 employees, compared with 20,218 in the preceding month. A slight decline had also been registered on March 1, 1933, when the index was higher.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Statistics were tabulated from 191 employers in this division, whose staffs included 23,965 persons, as compared with 23,811 at the beginning of February. A reduction had been noted on the same date in 1933, when the volume of employment was slightly higher.

*Steam Railways.*—Continued and larger increases were registered in steam railway operation, in which 727 additional workers were taken on by the 101 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents, on whose pay-rolls were 56,382 persons. A loss had been indicated on March 1 of last year, when the index number was over three points lower. Improvement occurred on the date under review in all provinces except British Columbia.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a substantial increase in the shipping and stevedoring group, in which employment was brisker than on March 1, 1933; on the date under review, 90 employers reported a staff of 11,591 persons, or 1,284 more than in the preceding month. Improvement was reported at the Eastern and Pacific ports.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—There was an increase in building activities at the beginning of March, in which all provinces except British Columbia shared. The 616 contractors furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 14,709 employees, as against 13,893 on February 1. The level of employment was higher than in the late winter of 1933, when a falling-off had been indicated.

*Highway.*—Highway construction registered improvement on March 1, 1934, when 326 employers reported 73,864 workers, as compared with 73,358 on February 1. Gains were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, while there were contractions in

Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Employment in this group was higher than on March 1 in any other year on record, owing to the important unemployment relief projects under way during the present winter, while the severe weather and heavy snowfalls have also occasioned more work than usual in street and highway maintenance.

*Railway.*—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance showed an increase, according to data received from 33 companies and divisional superintendents employing 28,827 persons, or 1,868 more than at the beginning of February. There were advances in all except the Western Provinces. A smaller gain had been noted at the beginning of March in 1933, when the index was nearly twenty-one points lower. The exceptionally heavy snowfalls have provided employment for many men in keeping the tracks in condition during the last few months.

### Services

A rather larger number of employees was indicated in the service group, in which 402 establishments reported a staff of 22,606, as compared with 22,511 on February 1. Activity was greater than in the same month of 1933, when curtailment in the staffs had been reported.

### Trade

Wholesale trade released employees, but retail stores reported decidedly greater activity. On the whole, there was an increase of 754 in the personnel of the 991 firms furnishing data in the trade group, who had 85,434 employees. The index stood at 112.5 on March 1, 1934, compared with 107.3 at the beginning of March, 1933, when losses had been recorded, as is usually the case in this division in the late winter.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1934

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades, or who are idle due to illness, are not con-

sidered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon



which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Some improvement in conditions was evident among local trade unions at the close of February as compared with the preceding month, the reports compiled from a total of 1,734 labour organizations with a combined membership of 148,048 persons showing that 29,568 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 20.0 compared with 21.2 per cent of unemployment in January. There was a distinct rise in available work over February, 1933, when 24.3

employment volume afforded from February, 1933. On the other hand, marked employment recovery was apparent in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario during the month reviewed, and advances on a more moderate scale occurred for Saskatchewan and Alberta union members. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the gains were but nominal.

A separate compilation is made monthly of unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During February, a better employment volume was available to union members in Montreal, Vancouver, Halifax, Toronto, and Winnipeg,

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



per cent of the members reported were idle. British Columbia unions registered a gain in activity of about 4 per cent from January, unemployment in navigation easing up to some extent, and the building trades and fishing industry also showing a more favourable situation. Quebec and Ontario unions indicated employment advances on a small scale, the manufacturing industries in the former province accounting largely for the favourable tendency, while in the latter the improvement was more general. In the remaining provinces the trend was toward lessened activity, though the change in each province was fractional only. Nova Scotia unions alone reported a slight lowering of the

than in the preceding month, though the changes were not outstanding in any one city. On the contrary, Saint John and Edmonton unions reported fair-sized contraction in activity, while in Regina employment showed curtailment of less than one per cent. Compared with the returns for February, 1933, the situation in Saint John, Montreal and Vancouver unions was considerably better during the month reviewed, and in Halifax, Toronto, Regina and Edmonton moderate gains were reflected. Winnipeg unions alone reported minor employment recessions from February last year.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by

months from January, 1928, to date. Contrary to the upward course followed by the curve since the close of October, there was a slight drop in level during February, showing that unemployment was somewhat less prevalent than in the previous month. Industrial activity as shown by the chart was in considerably greater volume than in February last year when the curve stood 4.3 points higher than in the period reviewed.

The 462 organizations reporting in the manufacturing industries during February with an aggregate of 41,625 members showed employment advancement from the previous month, 8,209 members or 19.7 per cent being

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.0	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.2	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.7	15.8	32.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Feb. 1919.....	5.7	2.7	4.9	5.5	2.8	4.5	4.2	7.8	5.2
Feb. 1920.....	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
Feb. 1921.....	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
Feb. 1922.....	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
Feb. 1923.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
Feb. 1924.....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
Feb. 1925.....	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Feb. 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Feb. 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Feb. 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Feb. 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Feb. 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Feb. 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Jan. 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb. 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.0	20.2	22.1	20.6
Mar. 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	22.0	20.4
April 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.4	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June 1932.....	6.12	10.0	27.1	23.3	21.8	14.4	24.3	22.3	21.9
July 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug. 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept. 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct. 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov. 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.7	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.9	24.4	22.8
Dec. 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	23.8	26.0	25.5
Jan. 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb. 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar. 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	23.3	23.8	25.1
April 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug. 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.2	19.9	19.9
Sept. 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.9	17.3	19.8
Oct. 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov. 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec. 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan. 1934.....	7.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb. 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0

without work contrasted with 21.9 per cent in January. Substantial increases, however, were recorded over February, 1933, when the percentage of idleness stood at 25.6. Much better conditions than in January prevailed for leather workers, general labourers, and metal polishers, while among wood workers increases of considerably lesser degree were reflected. A slight employment rise from January was noted also by iron and steel workers and papermakers, while among glass and jewellery workers, and bakers and confectioners the tendency was favourable, though the changes were fractional. On the other hand, textile workers reported moderate declines from January in work available, and among garment and brewery workers, printing tradesmen and cigarmakers the employment losses recorded were very slight. The unemployment percentages registered by hat, cap and fur workers remained identical with those of January. A decidedly better situation than in February a year ago was noted by wood workers, general labourers, cigarmakers, textile and garment workers, and important gains in activity were indicated by iron and steel workers, and paper makers. Employment for printing tradesmen, brewery and leather workers, metal polishers, and bakers and confectioners also increased moderately. A large percentage drop in activity from February last year was recorded by hat, cap and glass workers, whose combined membership, however, was slight, and employment recessions on a small scale occurred for fur workers. Among jewellery workers the same situation prevailed as in February, 1933.

Slight variation was apparent in the labour volume afforded coal miners during February as compared with the previous month, the tendency being less favourable. This was manifest by the returns tabulated from 51 unions, comprising a membership of 14,458 persons, 1,184 or 8.2 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, compared with 7.8 per cent in January. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all participated in this retrogressive movement, British Columbia unions showing moderate curtailment of activity and the other provinces nominal reductions only. There was some falling off in available work also from February, 1933, when 6.8 per cent of the miners reported were idle, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia as in the previous comparison, all showing a downward employment trend. In addition to the miners reported as entirely out of work short time employment continued rather prevalent.



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
February, 1919.....	17.5		3.3	4.1	9.8	8	1.0	7	2.8	4	4.3	3.0	8	4.9	4.9	4.9	9.4	4.9	4.9	16.4	3.6	13.6	2.7	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1920.....	3.6		3.3	3.3	16.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1921.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1922.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1923.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1924.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1925.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1926.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1927.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1928.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1929.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1930.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1931.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1932.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1933.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
February, 1934.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
March, 1931.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
March, 1932.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
March, 1933.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
March, 1934.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
April, 1931.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
April, 1932.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
April, 1933.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
April, 1934.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
May, 1931.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
May, 1932.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
May, 1933.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
May, 1934.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
June, 1931.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
June, 1932.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
June, 1933.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
June, 1934.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
July, 1931.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
July, 1932.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
July, 1933.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
July, 1934.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
August, 1931.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
August, 1932.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
August, 1933.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
August, 1934.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
September, 1931.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
September, 1932.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
September, 1933.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
September, 1934.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
October, 1931.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
October, 1932.....	6.1	6.6	5.4	4.1	13.2	4.0	3.4	1.3	4.3		5.2	2.7	3	9.3	4.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.2	1.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	0	0	1.6	2.4	1.9	4.8	5.2
October, 1933.....	6.1																														

The building and construction trades afforded the same volume of work during February as in the preceding month, according to the returns tabulated from a total of 217 organizations, with 16,208 members. Of these, 11,208 or 69·2 per cent were idle on the last day of the month as in January. Employment conditions, however, were somewhat better than in February a year ago when 71·7 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Bridge and structural iron workers indicated a considerably higher level of activity than in January, and the situation for painters, decorators and paperhangers, and carpenters and joiners improved slightly. Granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steamfitters, however, reported noteworthy declines in available work from January, and nominal recessions were apparent among steam shovelmen and tile layers, lathers and roofers. An unchanged employment volume was shown by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, and hod carriers and building labourers from January, conditions for these tradesmen remaining quiet. When compared with the returns in the building trades, as a whole, for February of last year, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners reported employment expansion involving the greatest number of members during the month reviewed, and noteworthy gains were indicated by granite and stone cutters. Hod carriers and building labourers showed little change in the situation from February a year ago though the tendency was also favourable. On the other hand, recessions of rather moderate proportions were recorded among painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, electrical workers, steam shovelmen and tile layers, lathers and roofers.

The transportation industries during February reported heightened activity, both over the previous month and February a year ago, as shown by the returns tabulated from 763 unions with a combined membership of 54,619 persons. Of these, 6,814 or 12·5 per cent were unemployed at the close of the month contrasted with percentages of 13·8 in January and 15·4 in February, 1933. The steam railway division, which constituted about 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed a slightly better employment volume than in January, while the improvement from February last year was substantial. Navigation workers, though still slack, indicated a better situation than in January, but suffered a large falling off in employment from February a year ago. Among teamsters and chauffeurs a fractional unemployment percentage only was recorded in February, while

in the previous month and February, 1933, all members were reported busy. Street and electric railway employees were afforded practically the same volume of work in all three months surveyed.

The 4 unions of retail clerks making returns in February, with 1,700 members, showed that 86 or 5·1 per cent were without work at the end of the month, compared with a fully engaged situation in January, and with an unemployment percentage of 2·0 in February last year.

Activity for civic employees subsided slightly during February from the previous month, though moderate gains were reflected from February a year ago. This was manifest by the returns tabulated from 77 associations of these workers with 7,202 members, 300, or 4·2 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 2·1 in January and 7·5 in February, 1933.

Employment in the miscellaneous group of trades remained in much the same volume during February as in the preceding month, the 111 unions from which reports were received with 3,819 members showing that 708 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 18·5, compared with 18·6 per cent of inactivity in January. Stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers reported slight improvement from January, which was practically counterbalanced by the employment recessions noted among theatre, stage, hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers. More active conditions prevailed in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, than in February, 1933, when 22·5 per cent of the members reported were idle. In this comparison stationary engineers and firemen, and hotel and restaurant employees were afforded a much better volume of work during the month reviewed, and activity for theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers also tended upward. Barbers alone reported an employment drop from February last year, which was of moderate proportions.

The 2 unions of fishermen making returns in February with 705 members, showed that 15 or 2·1 per cent were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 27·0 per cent in January, and with 13·2 per cent in February last year.

An upward employment movement was indicated by lumber workers and loggers during February from the previous month, although the change was slight, the 5 unions from which reports were received with 697 members showing that 138 or 19·8 per cent were idle at the end of the month contrasted with 21·8 per cent in January. There was,



however, a substantial rise in work afforded from February, 1933, when 31·4 per cent of unemployed members were recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive

and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for February of each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

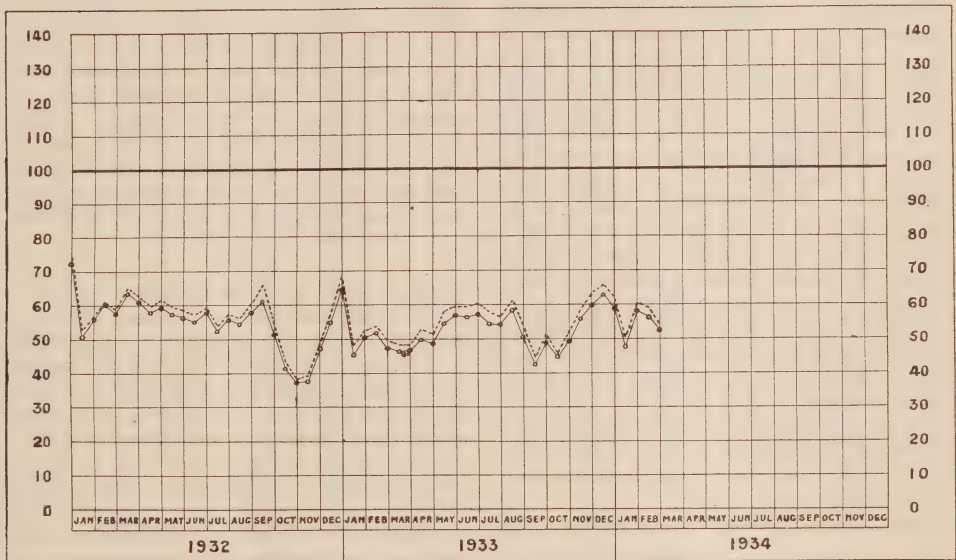
### (3) Employment Office Reports for February, 1934

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1934, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a loss of almost 14 per cent from that of the previous month, but a gain of nearly 27 per cent over February, 1933. The gain and loss under each comparison was

sent by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noticed that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined steadily throughout the month, being at the close of

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



largely due to a marked change in placements in construction and maintenance where relief work had been provided by the federal and provincial governments, although substantial declines from January were also shown in services, logging and farming and noticeable gains over the corresponding month last year in logging and manufacturing. Farming and trade recorded slight declines from February a year ago, while changes in other groups under each comparison were small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1932, as repre-

February, 1934, about 6 points below that shown at the end of the previous month, but about 5 points above the level attained at the end of February, 1933. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 59·0 and 54·4 during the first and the second half of February, 1934, in contrast with ratios of 53·6 and 49·5 during the corresponding periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 56·3 and 52·7, as compared with 51·6 and 47·3 during the corresponding month of 1933.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during February, 1934, was 1,249, as compared with 1,456 during the preceding month and with 989 in February a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,207, as compared with 2,633 in January and with 1,914 during February, 1933.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during February, 1934, was 1,201, of which 549 were in regular employment and 652 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,393 during the preceding month. Placements in February last year averaged 948 daily, consisting of 366 placements in regular and 582 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1934, the offices of the Service referred 30,367 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,818 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 13,163, of which 9,958 were of men and 3,205 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 15,655. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,748 for men and 6,224 for women, a total of 29,972, with applications for work numbering 52,954, of which 42,444 were from men and 10,501 from women. Reports for January, 1934, showed 37,856 positions available, 68,442 applications made and 36,215 placements effected, while in February, 1933, there were recorded 23,714 vacancies, 45,919 applications for work and 22,733 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1924, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (2 months).....	30,455	34,578	65,033

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of over 24 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during

February when compared with the preceding month and of over 78 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of decline were reported in placements under both comparisons. The reduction in placements from February of last year was entirely due to fewer workers being sent to relief employment on highway construction, as all other groups showed gains. None, however, were large. Placements in construction and maintenance numbered 590, and in services 281. Of the latter 213 were of household workers. During the month 114 men and 67 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

During February orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick called for nearly 5 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 90 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. All industrial divisions, except trade, participated in the gain in placements over February of last year, construction and maintenance showing the largest increase. In this group there were 783 placements and in services 440. Of the latter 318 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 39 of men and 56 of women.

#### QUEBEC

Orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during February called for nearly 17 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 34 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of 14 per cent in placements when compared with January, but a gain of nearly 48 per cent over February, 1933. Increased placements in services, construction and maintenance and logging were responsible for the gain over February of last year, as improvement in manufacturing and trade was offset by declines in communication and mining. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 123; logging, 189; construction and maintenance, 317; and services, 1,553, of which 1,267 were of household workers. During the month 619 men and 1,112 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during February, were 27 per cent



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	947	24	989	979	181	753	1,945	100
Halifax.....	294	17	337	280	119	161	1,283	17
New Glasgow.....	78	0	77	124	56	23	553	80
Sydney.....	575	0	575	575	6	569	132	3
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	1,273	3	1,292	1,270	95	1,175	893	115
Chatham.....	57	0	58	57	26	31	286	0
Moncton.....	926	3	938	923	46	877	90	28
St. John.....	290	0	296	290	23	267	517	87
<b>Quebec</b> .....	2,647	262	5,508	3,157	1,731	538	2,536	1,201
Amos.....	15	0	44	15	15	0	34	31
Hull.....	245	0	887	392	312	72	392	88
Montreal.....	1,521	175	2,775	1,472	826	293	1,505	624
Quebec.....	567	68	1,232	777	344	109	405	229
Rouyn.....	38	1	54	48	48	0	2	22
Sherbrooke.....	110	7	254	145	85	17	111	149
Three Rivers.....	151	11	262	308	101	47	87	58
<b>Ontario</b> .....	14,076	379	28,030	13,700	4,342	8,939	51,443	2,910
Belleville.....	63	0	70	62	40	22	270	55
Brantford.....	116	0	297	113	68	45	2,862	39
Chatham.....	211	0	257	211	23	188	857	28
Fort William.....	403	0	431	400	289	111	448	285
Guelph.....	41	12	85	41	19	19	822	20
Hamilton.....	524	9	970	567	202	311	2,192	93
Kingston.....	927	3	969	916	197	719	1,213	28
Kitchener.....	1,228	0	1,375	1,237	57	1,171	1,347	21
London.....	911	16	1,293	941	470	432	3,135	485
Marmora.....	126	0	126	126	126	0	0	.....
Niagara Falls.....	99	0	84	102	76	23	1,974	55
North Bay.....	162	0	186	172	157	15	246	96
Oshawa.....	1,370	0	1,383	1,365	120	1,245	176	36
Ottawa.....	399	20	890	416	249	95	1,315	208
Pembroke.....	271	4	436	280	165	114	92	68
Peterborough.....	51	1	34	64	31	23	438	43
Port Arthur.....	685	0	471	514	496	18	942	368
St. Catharines.....	114	8	157	106	71	35	2,241	38
St. Thomas.....	132	6	121	129	64	65	561	40
Sarnia.....	171	1	138	170	79	91	762	48
Sault Ste. Marie.....	64	3	276	78	41	17	138	34
Stratford.....	104	0	331	105	34	71	781	36
Sudbury.....	285	36	462	125	101	24	292	5
Timmins.....	548	87	638	479	169	310	613	53
Toronto.....	4,686	146	16,005	4,641	845	3,587	24,908	627
Windsor.....	385	27	545	340	152	188	2,818	109
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	2,847	4	3,875	2,957	2,535	422	17,993	1,437
Brandon.....	69	4	132	67	65	2	742	59
Winnipeg.....	2,778	0	3,743	2,890	2,470	420	17,251	1,378
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	1,720	596	1,951	1,669	944	702	1,679	946
Estevan.....	155	18	167	136	34	102	66	17
Moose Jaw.....	483	118	523	487	134	330	459	93
North Battleford.....	72	13	69	69	62	7	26	24
Prince Albert.....	121	83	124	100	85	15	38	77
Regina.....	329	116	430	348	282	66	590	364
Saskatoon.....	221	55	295	229	204	25	372	240
Swift Current.....	96	5	128	92	56	36	95	44
Weyburn.....	68	50	54	52	25	27	26	31
Yorkton.....	175	138	161	156	62	94	7	56
<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,188	47	4,036	2,223	1,483	730	9,900	991
Calgary.....	473	3	1,361	491	462	29	4,841	210
Drumheller.....	108	1	393	97	61	36	249	40
Edmonton.....	869	36	1,418	906	853	45	3,820	667
Lethbridge.....	378	7	515	368	58	310	757	32
Medicine Hat.....	360	0	349	361	49	312	233	42
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	4,274	33	7,264	4,412	1,852	2,396	4,622	635
Kamloops.....	235	4	250	232	232	0	15	49
Nanaimo.....	468	0	532	459	360	99	331	9
Nelson.....	267	13	264	261	57	204	3	51
New Westminster.....	67	3	160	84	60	4	153	18
Penticton.....	87	4	120	89	65	15	59	20
Prince Rupert.....	517	0	531	517	4	513	154	25
Vancouver.....	1,190	8	3,857	1,260	982	211	3,354	379
Victoria.....	1,443	1	1,550	1,530	92	1,350	553	84
<b>Canada</b> .....	29,972	1,348	52,945	30,367	13,163	15,655	91,011	*8,771
Men.....	23,748	626	42,444	23,681	9,958	13,614	76,917	5,989
Women.....	6,224	722	10,501	6,686	3,205	2,041	14,094	2,782

\*436 Placements effected by offices since closed.

less favourable than in the preceding month but nearly 67 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of 27 per cent in placements when compared with January, but a gain of over 65 per cent in comparison with February, 1933. A gain in placements over February of last year in construction and maintenance, largely made up of workers sent to relief employment on highway construction, was approximately the same as the increase for the province as a whole. Gains in logging, manufacturing, transportation and farming were offset by declines in services and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 475; logging, 629; farming, 320; transportation, 116; construction and maintenance, 9,261; trade, 279; and services, 2,163, of which 1,300 were of household workers. There were 3,377 men and 965 women placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

There was a decline of over 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during February when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 37 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 16 per cent less than in January, but nearly 43 per cent above February, 1933. Services was the only group to show any decline of importance in placements from February of last year. The increase under this comparison for the province as a whole was due to gains in construction and maintenance, logging and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 202; farming, 959; construction and maintenance, 1,286; and services, 463, of which 382 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,250 of men and 285 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during February, was nearly 35 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 20 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of 32 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with February, 1933. Reduced placements in farming and construction and maintenance accounted for the decline from February of last year. These losses were partly offset by gains in manufacturing, services and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected

during the month were: manufacturing, 41; farming, 401; construction and maintenance, 493; trade, 53; and services, 601, of which 407 were of household workers. There were 599 men and 345 women placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during February, were over 32 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but over 37 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 29 per cent in placements when compared with January, but a gain of 42 per cent in comparison with February, 1933. All industrial divisions except farming and transportation showed increases in placements over February of last year, the largest gains being in construction and maintenance and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 196; farming, 512; construction and maintenance, 1,083; and services, 328, of which 253 were of household workers. During the month 1,264 men and 219 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of over 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during February, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 74 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 10 per cent higher than in January and over 72 per cent in excess of February, 1933. The gain in placements over February of last year was almost entirely due to relief work on highway construction, although small increases were also reported in farming and manufacturing. The only decline of importance was in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 55; construction and maintenance, 3,563; and services, 517, of which 333 were of household workers. There were 1,696 men and 156 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 13,163 placements in regular employment, 5,408 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 482 were granted the Employment Service reduced



transportation rate, 269 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 213 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices issued 106 certificates for reduced transportation during February, 5 provincial and 101 interprovincial. The former were granted at the Quebec City office to bushmen going to employment within the same zone. The movement outside the province was also of bushmen, despatched from Hull to the Sudbury zone. Transportation vouchers granted by Ontario offices during February numbered 172 and all were for points within the province. Of these, 136 were secured at the Port Arthur office by 130 bushworkers, 2 fishermen, 2 highway construction cookees, one mine labourer and one machinist, who proceeded to situations within the Port Arthur zone. To centres within its own zone Fort William despatched 5 bushmen, 2 bricklayers and one hotel general, this zone also being the destination of one mine blacksmith transported from Timmins and of one highway construction labourer sent from Toronto. The Timmins zone received 8 bushmen from North Bay, one bushman from Hamilton, one stock man from Stratford, one bushman from Sudbury, and 2 carpenters sent by the Timmins office. Travelling from Sudbury one mine cook went to Sault Ste. Marie and 7 bushmen within the Sudbury zone, which zone also received one steel sharpener from North Bay. To Sault Ste. Marie in addition, 4 mine workers were shipped from Timmins. Transfers at the reduced rate from Manitoba centres during February totalled 125, of which 13 were to provincial points and 112 outside the province. All workers travelling within the province were for the Winnipeg zone and included 12 tractor operators and one hotel waitress, these securing their certificates for transportation at the Winnipeg

office. The interprovincial movement was largely to the Port Arthur zone, which received 96 bushmen, one restaurant cook and one cook general from Winnipeg, and 13 bushmen from St. Boniface. From Winnipeg also, one farm hand was conveyed to Estevan. In Saskatchewan, 16 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during February, all provincial. Of these, 15 were issued to teachers, Regina transferring 13, and Moose Jaw one to employment within their respective zones, while from Saskatoon one teacher was sent to Swift Current. In addition, one farm hand proceeded from Moose Jaw to a point within the same zone. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during February, 49 workers journeyed to provincial employment. Forty-six of these were sent by the Edmonton office to centres within its own zone and included 35 bushworkers, 4 sawmill workers, 2 farm hands, one blacksmith, one restaurant cook, one hotel cookee and 2 domestics. On certificates secured at Calgary one farm hand was carried at the special rate to Edmonton, one farm housekeeper to Drumheller and one farm hand within the Calgary zone. Those who availed themselves of reduced rate certificates in British Columbia during February numbered 14 and all were bound for employment within the province. The Vancouver office assisted in the transfer of one miner to Penticton, one saw filer to Nelson and of 3 miners, one mine blacksmith, 2 hotel cooks, one farm hand and one farm household worker within the Vancouver zone. To the Penticton zone also were despatched 3 bushmen from Nelson. In addition, from Prince Rupert one bushman was transferred to employment within its own zone.

Of the 482 workers who were conveyed at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February, 182 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 278 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 15 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 5 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in February, 1934

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 61 cities during February, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was higher by \$188,190 or 26.2 per cent than in the preceding month, but was lower by \$44,742 or 4.8 per cent than in February of last year; the total stood at \$881,152 during February, 1934, as compared with \$692,962 in January, 1934, and \$925,894 in February, 1933.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 100 permits for dwellings valued at about \$229,000, and more than 580 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of \$590,000. In addition, two engineering projects, valued at \$37,000, were reported. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 40 dwellings and 460 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$136,000 and \$480,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1934; the largest gain, of \$108,850 or 121.5 per cent, took place in Quebec. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of \$5,209 or 22.9 per cent in Alberta was most pronounced.

As compared with February, 1933, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan recorded increases, that of \$85,421 or 22.4 per cent in Ontario being most marked; the greatest decrease of \$116,717 or 52.2 per cent was shown in British Columbia.

Of the larger cities, Toronto recorded an increase in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1934, and also as compared with February, 1933. Montreal and Vancouver showed increases in the first but reductions in the second instance, while in Winnipeg, there was a decrease as compared with the preceding month, but an increase over February of last year. Of the other centres, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Galt, Kitchener, London, Oshawa, Sarnia, Windsor, East Windsor, Sandwich, Brandon, St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat reported improvement in each of these comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for First Two Months, 1934.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for

the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in February	Value of permits issued in first two months	Indexes of value of permits in first two months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1934.....	881,152	1,574,114	13.3	83.5
1933.....	925,894	2,111,856	17.8	75.2
1932.....	2,845,271	6,056,283	51.1	79.4
1931.....	6,395,659	14,797,115	124.8	83.8
1930.....	8,919,078	16,136,475	136.1	96.8
1929.....	10,465,330	18,882,210	159.2	99.6
1928.....	10,318,338	18,034,925	152.1	96.4
1927.....	7,638,176	13,314,713	112.3	97.1
1926.....	7,139,549	11,859,083	100.0	102.4
1925.....	5,902,118	11,349,388	95.7	103.2
1924.....	4,093,800	8,554,379	72.1	112.3
1923.....	5,679,671	9,319,169	82.8	110.1
1922.....	4,738,105	8,064,642	68.0	108.3
1921.....	3,683,359	6,278,923	52.9	140.5
1920.....	6,156,287	10,173,311	85.8	137.5

The aggregate for the first two months of 1934 was lower than in the same months of 1933 and earlier years of the record; the wholesale costs of building materials, though slightly higher than in 1933 and 1932, and practically the same as in 1931, were considerably lower in the first two months of the present year than in the months January-February of any other year since 1920.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March, 1934, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in February showed an improvement as compared with a month before, and was much better than in February, 1933. The improvement during the month was most marked in building and public works contracting, the clothing trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and pottery manufacture. There was also some improvement in a considerable number of other industries, including iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, vehicle building, stone quarrying, and shipping service.

On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in dock and harbour service, and in the jute, tinplate, and glass bottle industries; there was also a small net decline in the

coal mining industry, due to an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the North-eastern area.

The improvement during the month was general, except in the Northeastern area of England, where there was little change. In London and the Southeastern counties employment was fair. In the Southwest and Midlands it was moderate. In the North of England and in Scotland it was bad, while in Wales it was very bad. In Northern Ireland it was bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at February 19, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 18.2, as compared with 18.7 at January 22, 1934, and



with 22.7 at February 20, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at February 19, 1934, was 15.5, as compared with 15.9 at January 22, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.7, as compared with 2.8. For males alone, the percentage at February 19, 1934, was 21.0, and for females, 10.7; at January 22, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 21.6 and 11.0.

At February 19, 1934, the number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain was 1,881,532 wholly unemployed, 340,897 temporarily stopped, and 95,480 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,317,909. This was 71,159 less than a month before, and 538,729 less than a year before. The total included 1,883,782 men, 58,368 boys, 328,146 women, and 47,613 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges at February 19, 1934, was 2,383,663.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Index numbers showing the trend of employment and pay-rolls in manufacturing industries are computed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor from reports supplied by representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These indexes of employment and pay-rolls are figures showing the percentage represented by the number of employees or weekly pay-rolls in any month compared with employment and pay-rolls in a selected base period. The year 1926 is the Bureau's index base year for manufacturing industries, and the average of the 12 monthly indexes of employment and pay-rolls in that year is represented by 100 per cent.

Factory employment and pay-rolls showed pronounced gains in February as compared with January. There was an increase of 6.1 per cent in employment over the month interval. Pay-rolls increased 12.6 per cent. The index of factory employment in February was 73.5, or 4.2 points above the January index of 69.3. The pay-roll index in February was 55.6 as compared with 49.4 in January.

While increases in both employment and pay-roll are customary in February, due to the resumption of more regular plant operation after the usual January shutdowns for inventory and repairs, the gains of last month were more pronounced than usual. The average increase in employment in February during the past 10 years has been 1.4 per cent,

and the average increase in pay-rolls over the same interval has been 4.7 per cent.

Comparing factory employment in February, 1934, with February, 1933, the employment index for last month was 27.8 per cent above the level of a year ago, when the index was 57.5. The February, 1934, pay-roll index compared with that of February, 1933 (36.4), shows a gain of 52.7 per cent in the amount paid out in factory wages over the 12-month period.

The gains in employment and pay-roll were general, 77 of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed reporting increased employment in February, and 79 industries reporting increased pay-rolls. In the 12 industries which failed to register gains in employment over the month interval, the decreases were largely seasonal. With the exception of the food group, each of the 14 groups in which the manufacturing industries are classified reported increased employment and earnings over the month interval. The most pronounced gains were shown in the transportation equipment group in which employment increased 18.9 per cent and pay-rolls increased 36.3 per cent.

These employment and pay-roll indexes are based on returns supplied by 18,101 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments reported 3,273,694 employees on their pay-rolls with combined weekly earnings of \$62,468,826 during the pay period ending nearest February 15. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover approximately 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

In order that the trends of factory employment and pay-rolls may be more accurately reflected, and in order that comparisons may be more easily made with other indexes that portray the course of economic activity, the Bureau of Labour Statistics has made two important revisions in its index. The index has been revised to conform to the figures of the Biennial Census of Manufactures and the base year has been changed. The base has been shifted from the single year 1926 to the three-year average 1923-1924-1925. In succeeding months, this revised series of indexes will be issued in the place of the existing series. The index for February, 1934, in the new series of indexes, on the 1923-1925 base, was 77.7 for employment and 60.6 for pay-rolls, as compared with 73.5 and 55.6, respectively, on the 1926 base.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Seven of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics reported increased employment in February,

1934, as compared with January. The most pronounced gains over the month interval were in the hotel industry, which registered increases of 4.0 per cent in employment and 7.2 per cent in pay-rolls. These gains are due largely to the effect of the N.R.A. codes, the repeal of national prohibition, and increased employment in winter resort hotels. Metaliferous mining showed a pick-up of 1.7 per cent in employment and 2.1 per cent in pay-roll, wholesale trade showed gains of 0.8 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively, in employment and pay-roll, and electric railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance showed gains of 0.7 per cent in employment and 1.5 per cent in pay-roll. The remaining three industries which showed gains in employment were bituminous coal mining (0.4 per cent), canning (0.4 per cent), and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate (0.2 per cent). The gains in pay-roll in the two first-named industries were 6.4 per cent and 5.6 per cent, res-

spectively, while the banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate group reported a loss in pay-rolls of 1.2 per cent.

The most pronounced declines in employment and pay-roll in the non-manufacturing industries between January and February (10.0 per cent and 13.4 per cent, respectively) were in the building construction industry. Weather conditions were largely responsible for this seasonal decline. Quarrying and non-metallic mining establishments reported a loss of 2.2 per cent in employment, anthracite mining showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent, the power and light industry showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent, and the retail trade and the crude petroleum producing industries showed decreases of 1 per cent each. The telephone and telegraph industry registered a loss of 0.6 per cent in number of workers, and the laundry and the dyeing and cleaning industries each decreased 0.1 per cent in employment.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an

Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours.



These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), including the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various

classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

##### *Contract in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of Indian Affairs during the month of March, 1934, for certain classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Tweed.....	Caldwell Woollen Mills Ltd., Appleton, Ont.
Tweed.....	Watchorn & Co., Ltd., Mer- rickville, Ont. <sup>2b</sup>

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of March, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Cheese cloth.....	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Kitchen equipment.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Safety razors.....	Gillette Safety Razor Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Braces.....	National Suspender Co., Toronto, Ont.
Dish towels.....	Dominion Textile Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Mackinaw coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Sheets and pillow slips.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel sash.....	Truscon Steel Co. of Canada, Walkerville, Ont.
Cleanser powder.....	Swift Canadian Co., West Toronto, Ont.
Garbage cans.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Shaving brushes.....	Boeckh Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Hand towels.....	Stauffer, Dobbie Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Drawers.....	Galt Knitting Co., Galt, Ont.
Aircraft.....	Fleet Aircraft of Canada, Fort Erie, Ont.
Copper.....	Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tap Soles.....	Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Toronto, Ont.
Harness.....	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Waterproof coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Fire extinguishers.....	Pyrene Mfg. Co., Toronto, Ont.
Castile soap.....	London Soap Co., London, Ont.
Corn brooms.....	Excelsior Broom Co., Owen Sound, Ont.
Tent pins.....	J. Oliver & Sons, Ottawa, Ont.
Household soap.....	Guelph Soaps, Guelph, Ont.
Household soap.....	Royal Crown Soaps Ltd., Calgary, Alta.
Household soap.....	Northern Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Mattresses and pillows.....	Arrow Bedding Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Woollen socks.....	Brampton Knitting Mills, Brampton, Ont.
Enamel mugs.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Boots.....	J. A. & M. Cote Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Double deck steel bunks.....	Arrow Bedding Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Bed springs.....	Simmons Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Paillasse cases.....	St. Louis Bedding Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Enamel cups.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Concrete sewer pipe.....	Harry Hayley, Ottawa, Ont.
Household soap.....	Royal Crown Soaps Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Aluminum rod.....	Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cement.....	Canada Cement Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Peak caps.....	Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Cloth.....	Caldwell Woollen Mills Ltd., Appleton, Ont.

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Sweater jackets.....	Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Shirts and drawers.....	Joseph Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Shirts and drawers.....	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Shirts and drawers.....	Schofield Woollen Co., Oshawa, Ont.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of alterations to the R.C.M.P. Barracks at Fredericton, N.B. Names of contractors, Messrs. J. H. Donovan, A. F. Belts, R. L. Hazlett and J. L. Simms, all of Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, December 7, 1933. Amount of contract, \$8,239. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	\$0 90	8
Plumbers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 60	8
Truck driver.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Laying floor over the boiler room at the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Cuthbertson & Clark, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 19, 1934. Amount of contract, \$1,895. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 63	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 81	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in March, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of the payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount
Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.— Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	\$551 61
Making and repairing rubber stamps, dates, etc.— Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	195 82
Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms— Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	786 80
Mail bag fittings— F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	3,286 00
C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.....	477 00
Scales— Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	312 50
Letter Boxes— Engine Works & Trading Inc., Montreal, P.Q.....	231 70

Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and include either a fair wages schedule or the General Fair Wages Clause.

The Department of Labour has been notified that the following contract has been awarded under the above-mentioned conditions:—

Halifax Harbour Commissioners.

Construction of two transit sheds on Pier "B" of the Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, The Robb Engineering Works, Ltd., Amherst, N.S., and the J. W. Cumming Mfg. Co., Ltd., of New Glasgow,

N.S., jointly. Date of contract, February 16, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$965,591.82. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$0 97½	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electrical workers.....	0 80	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters.....	0 55	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Cement finishers—floor.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers—wall.....	0 70	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Hoisting engineers.....	0 60	8
Hoisting engineers—certificated....	0 75	8
Dinky drivers—gas.....	0 45	8
Dinky drivers—steam.....	0 50	8
Firemen.....	0 40	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	4.50 per day	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6.50 per day	8
Motor truck driver.....	0.40 per hour	8
Roofers.....	0.55 per hour	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

The French General Confederation of Labour recently unanimously adopted a plan for the social training of young unemployed persons and others, and has invited educational organizations to join in forming associations for carrying out such work. These associations would correspond to the divisions of large towns and to municipalities, and a committee composed of representatives of the founding organizations would administer the plan. The

duty of each association will be to establish in the development of schemes for the spare-time occupation of children, adolescents and adults separately, the organization consisting of (a) lay workers' organizations or groups for children attending the elementary schools; (b) recreation and study groups for adolescents of 13 to 17 years of age; (c) youth groups for persons from 18 to 25; (d) popular workers' education groups, for the particular benefit of adults.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Logging

#### CRESCENT INLET, B.C.—ONE TIMBER OPERATOR AND THE COMMITTEE OF LOGGING CAMP EMPLOYEES.

Agreement made following the strike reported on page 320 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from March 23, 1934.

Camp committees to be recognized and meetings may be held by the men in the company's employment without any interference. Organizers may visit any camp to take up grievances and the welfare of the men, and a grievance committee in Vancouver to be recognized.

No discrimination against strikers and they are to be offered re-employment before any new men are employed. No discrimination to be shown any worker because of his political, religious or union affiliation. Workers laid off when operations are partly or wholly closed down for a time are to be given first chance to go back to their occupations when operations are resumed.

Board and blankets to be supplied at \$1.10 per day.

Double time to be paid for Sunday work.

Wages per day: hook tenders, \$6; first boom man \$5; rigging slinger \$4.75; scaler, chasers, second boom man, knotter, dragsaw man, \$4; chokerman, donkey fireman, wood splitter, wood buckler (steam or gas), \$3.75; signalman, \$3.25; fallers and buckers 50 cents per day increase. Bull cook and helper \$45 per month and board.

### Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

#### TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND THE SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL No. 1.

These agreements were signed following strikes in some of the establishments recorded in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February and subsequent months.

Agreements to be in effect from various dates in February, 1934, and later, until February 15, 1935.

Only union members to be employed if available, and any others employed must join the union. The shop chairman and shop committees as well as union officers to represent the workers in all dealings with the firm, and any complaints from either side are to be made through them.

If there is insufficient work to keep all employed at full time, work to be divided as equally as possible, and the shop committee will co-operate in this division of work.

Questions and complaints as to hours, wages and working conditions to be decided according to the prevailing condition in the Toronto market at the time.

### Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

#### MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES CLOAKS AND SUITS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 19 (CUTTERS).

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 320 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from March 10, 1934 to September 10, 1934, and if required notice not given, it is to continue in effect until March 10, 1935.

Only union members to be employed. Complaints to be taken up by a union representative and the employer.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week.

No overtime to be worked until all unem-ployed are absorbed. In the busy season, overtime may be worked, but not in excess of 8 hours in any week.

Wages: an increase of \$5 per week to be given all cutters and assistants.

All work to be divided as equally as possible among the cutters during the slack season.

In case of a strike, the agreement is automatically terminated on the day of such strike is declared.

#### TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A MANUFACTURER OF BOYS' CLOTHING AND THE NATIONAL CLOTHING WORKERS OF CANADA.

Agreement referred to in report of a strike on page 317 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1934, to February 28, 1935.

Only union members to be employed or those who will join the union, and after a short trial period, no employee is to be discharged without just cause and without consulting the executive committee of the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Any extra time to be recognized as overtime and paid as such.

No work to be done on a piecework basis.

Wage rates to be equivalent to those paid in other union shops, where work of a similar character is performed.

Any disputes arising to be considered jointly by the union executive and the company, and if no settlement reached, a third party to be called in for consultation.



## Manufacturing: Wood Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—ONE UPHOLSTERING COMPANY AND THE FURNITURE AND WOODWORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION OF TORONTO.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 321 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from March 15, 1934, to August 22, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The terms of this agreement are the same as those of the agreement with certain other manufacturers which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 953, except that the percentage wage increases are not mentioned in this agreement, but instead a new piecework scale is attached.

Minimum wage rates are the same as in the other agreement: 60 cents per hour for upholsterers, 50 cents for cutters, operators, springers, cushion makers, etc. and from 35 to 60 cents for frame workers, and a minimum for labourers of \$15 per week or 34 cents per hour.

Hours are the same at 44 per week with overtime pay of time and one-quarter for all work over 48 hours per week.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND CONTRACTING STEVEDORES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from March 20, 1934, to March 31, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 852, with the following exceptions:

A number of stevedoring companies have also agreed to the terms of the agreement in respect to all ocean steamships coming into the harbour of Montreal for which they are the stevedoring contractors.

The union will supply men only to the companies and contracting stevedores who are signatories to the agreement.

Wages per hour for longshoremen: 59 cents per hour for day work (an increase of 3 cents per hour over last year); 66 cents between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. (no change from last year); 79 cents from midnight to 5 a.m. (an increase of 3 cents per hour over last year). For work with certain specified cargoes and for handling cargo in refrigerators which is to be transported at 32 degrees Fahrenheit or under, for grain trimming and bagging, work in open 'tween deck where there is grain running in a hatch connected with the said open deck: 11 cents per hour extra for day work and for work between 12 midnight and 5 a.m., and 12 cents per hour extra for work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND STEVEDORING COMPANIES AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF CARPENTERS AND SHIPLINERS OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from March 30, 1934, to March 31, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 853, with the following exceptions:

A number of stevedoring companies have also agreed to the terms of the agreement in respect to all ocean steamships coming into the harbour of Montreal for which they are stevedoring contractors.

Wages per hour for shipliners: 59 cents for day work (an increase of 3 cents per hour over last year's rate); 66 cents between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. (no change from last year); 79 cents between midnight and 5 a.m. (an increase of 3 cents per hour over last year's rate). For work in holds of steamers in which bulk sulphur or bulk fertilizer has been stowed and where the old wood is being used: 11 cents per hour extra for day work and for work between midnight and 5 a.m., and 12 cents per hour extra for such work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation and Storage

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.—THE CANADIAN FISH AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED AND THE FISH PACKERS UNION OF PRINCE RUPERT (FEDERAL UNION No. 49).

Agreement to be in effect from January 15, 1934, until terminated by notice. This agreement amends the previous agreement which was in effect from August 9, 1921, and terminated January 15, 1934, and which was the result of the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1921, page 1115).

Wages: a five per cent increase on rates which were in effect from January, 1933, to January, 1934, making the following basic rates after January 15, 1934: ordinary time 44½ cents per hour, overtime 51½ cents, Sundays and holidays 54½ cents; cullers 48½ cents.

The semi-annual adjustment in wages (January and July of each year) according to changes in the cost of the family budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE to be based on the average figures for the preceding six months.

The legislatures of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec have before them bills to amend the Women's Minimum Wage Acts of these provinces so as to forbid the employment of boys at lower rates of wages than the minimum wages fixed for girls by the Board or Commission. The amendment to the Quebec Act provides as follows: "No male worker shall be employed at work usually or by general custom performed by female workers, at a rate less than that fixed, by an order of the Commission, to govern such female workers." The powers of the Quebec Commission have been strengthened in dealing with evasions of the Act, and jail sentences without the option of a fine may be imposed for third offences; while in Ontario jail sentences may be imposed for second offences. The Ontario Board may also specify the maximum number of hours per week to which the minimum wage will apply.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost of the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was considerably higher at the beginning of March, due mainly to the advanced cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was fractionally lower, due mainly to lower prices for certain farm products and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$8.04 at the beginning of March as compared with \$7.63 for February; \$6.67 for March, 1933; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The most important increases occurred in the cost of meats, eggs, butter, and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.51 at the beginning of March as compared with \$16.09 for February; \$15.59 for March, 1933; \$21.96 for March, 1930; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher due to increases in the price of wood in some localities. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 72 for March as compared with 72.1 for February. Comparative figures for previous dates are 64.4 for March, 1933; 91.8 for March, 1930; 101.3 for March, 1926; 98.3 for March, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.7 for March, 1914. Ninety-nine prices quotations were lower, ninety-four were higher and three hundred and seventy-four were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were higher and two were lower. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group declined, the former due to lower prices for calves, hogs, eggs, hides and leather which more than offset increased quotations for steers, lambs, butter, fresh and cured meats, and the latter due mainly to lower prices for copper, lead and zinc. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of higher prices for wheat, bran, shorts and tea; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group because of higher quotations for cotton fabrics, cotton yarn and thread which more than offset lower

quotations for raw cotton, raw silk and worsted cloth yarns; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group owing chiefly to higher prices for fir timber and wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group due to higher prices for scrap iron, scrap steel and foundry pig iron; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group owing mainly to higher quotations for glass tumblers; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group due to higher prices for fertilizers.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were fractionally lower due to declines in the prices of foods, chiefly eggs and potatoes. Producers' goods were unchanged, higher prices for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the meat packing industries and for the milling industries being offset by lower prices for materials for the furs and leather goods industries, for the metal working industries and for the chemical using industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were lower and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were somewhat higher. Canadian farm products and articles of mineral origin declined, articles of forest origin were somewhat higher and articles of marine origin were unchanged.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

(Continued on page 382)



## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1931	Mar. 1932	Mar. 1933	Feb. 1934	Mar. 1934
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.0	66.6	74.6	69.2	56.6	58.0	66.6	70.0	72.4	58.6	50.6	41.0	41.8	43.0
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.8	47.6	48.8	43.6	32.2	31.6	39.6	43.6	46.4	34.2	27.4	21.8	22.8	24.0
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	26.0	26.3	26.1	19.7	19.3	22.0	24.9	25.7	20.8	15.6	12.5	12.5	13.2
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	32.3	33.9	31.9	26.6	29.5	30.1	30.5	31.5	26.5	22.4	17.7	19.9	20.8
Pork leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	34.4	37.5	34.9	29.5	29.7	25.1	28.0	30.6	22.9	15.7	12.1	19.4	21.2
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.8	65.2	71.6	68.2	52.4	54.8	50.6	53.0	55.4	49.4	32.0	27.0	34.8	37.2
Bacon, break-fast.	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	46.5	52.6	54.5	40.5	41.9	35.8	37.9	40.1	34.3	18.4	17.2	24.4	28.7
Lard, pure.....	2 "	28.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.6	68.0	79.2	59.4	43.0	49.4	43.4	44.4	43.0	36.8	23.6	23.0	27.2	27.6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	37.0	58.9	73.9	55.0	50.7	46.4	46.1	51.3	52.0	34.0	32.8	27.8	35.3	40.5
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	33.3	50.5	63.3	50.6	45.6	38.7	40.1	44.7	45.8	27.6	25.7	22.6	28.4	34.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	53.4	72.0	90.6	76.2	73.2	73.8	75.0	76.8	71.4	61.2	56.4	58.2	58.2	
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	61.2	97.6	132.6	106.2	75.0	91.2	83.2	89.0	83.2	66.6	40.8	46.2	51.4	56.6
Butter cream-ery.	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	35.5	54.3	72.9	63.0	43.5	50.7	45.6	49.0	45.4	37.6	23.7	26.9	29.7	32.5
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.7	18.5	20.5	21.2	33.1	40.7	39.0	31.1	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.8	28.2	32.1	31.3	31.9	32.0
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.2	30.4	38.2	37.7	28.4	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.8	28.2	32.1	31.3	31.9	32.0
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	114.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	117.0	96.0	90.0	82.5	87.0	88.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	67.0	76.0	66.0	48.0	55.0	52.0	54.0	55.0	33.0	30.0	26.0	31.0	31.0
Rolled Oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.0	37.5	41.5	34.0	27.5	25.0	31.5	31.5	31.5	25.5	23.5	22.5	25.0	25.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.8	20.6	32.0	24.0	19.2	21.8	21.2	20.8	20.4	19.0	17.6	16.0	16.2	16.4
Beans, hand-picked.	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.0	33.6	23.4	19.8	17.2	15.8	16.6	23.4	19.8	13.0	8.8	7.6	8.8	9.0
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.5	21.3	28.7	22.9	22.6	19.6	20.3	21.2	20.9	18.7	16.5	14.7	15.5	14.9
Prunes, medium.	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.2	17.1	27.0	21.4	18.4	15.7	13.3	13.7	16.3	12.2	11.4	10.8	12.5	12.7
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.4	42.4	72.8	50.4	34.4	31.6	32.0	30.0	28.8	25.2	24.4	22.4	32.0	32.0
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.0	20.0	33.8	24.0	16.4	15.0	15.2	14.2	13.8	12.2	11.8	11.0	15.6	15.4
Tea, black.....	1 1/2 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.6	12.7	16.4	14.3	13.6	17.9	17.9	17.6	17.1	14.1	12.7	10.3	11.9	12.2
Tea, green.....	1 1/2 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.1	12.1	16.9	15.7	14.7	17.9	17.9	17.6	17.1	14.1	12.7	10.3	11.9	12.2
Coffee.....	1 1/2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.2	15.2	14.4	13.3	15.3	15.2	15.1	14.7	12.9	11.0	9.9	9.9	9.8
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	40.5	72.2	140.3	57.4	52.0	19.8	55.4	43.8	83.2	35.7	23.2	31.0	39.2	44.9
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>\$ 5.48</b>	<b>\$ 5.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.68</b>	<b>\$ 12.66</b>	<b>\$ 15.98</b>	<b>\$ 13.23</b>	<b>\$ 10.54</b>	<b>\$ 11.46</b>	<b>\$ 10.92</b>	<b>\$ 11.23</b>	<b>\$ 11.67</b>	<b>\$ 9.14</b>	<b>\$ 7.27</b>	<b>\$ 6.67</b>	<b>\$ 7.63</b>	<b>\$ 8.04</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Coal, anthracite.	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.6	71.7	92.8	118.4	108.7	112.7	102.8	102.4	101.5	101.5	100.6	95.9	95.0	94.9
Coal, bituminous.	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.6	57.9	66.8	86.4	68.7	65.7	63.8	63.2	63.4	62.5	60.3	59.0	57.9	57.8
Wood, hard.....	1 cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.9	68.6	77.5	88.3	78.7	76.7	75.4	76.9	76.1	75.3	69.0	62.7	59.0	60.3
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.9	49.4	59.4	65.9	58.5	55.6	55.2	55.7	54.0	54.1	50.5	47.4	45.4	45.9
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.7	26.3	33.1	38.8	31.8	30.1	31.1	31.0	31.2	30.5	27.6	26.8	27.4	27.7
<b>Fuel and light.....</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 2.74</b>	<b>\$ 3.30</b>	<b>\$ 3.98</b>	<b>\$ 3.46</b>	<b>\$ 3.41</b>	<b>\$ 3.29</b>	<b>\$ 3.29</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.24</b>	<b>\$ 3.08</b>	<b>\$ 2.92</b>	<b>\$ 2.85</b>	<b>\$ 2.87</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.47</b>	<b>\$ 4.56</b>	<b>\$ 5.69</b>	<b>\$ 6.62</b>	<b>\$ 6.91</b>	<b>\$ 6.86</b>	<b>\$ 6.90</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.99</b>	<b>\$ 7.06</b>	<b>\$ 6.77</b>	<b>\$ 5.97</b>	<b>\$ 5.57</b>	<b>\$ 5.57</b>
<b>†Totals.....</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.35</b>	<b>\$ 20.00</b>	<b>\$ 25.01</b>	<b>\$ 23.87</b>	<b>\$ 20.96</b>	<b>\$ 21.77</b>	<b>\$ 21.15</b>	<b>\$ 21.52</b>	<b>\$ 21.96</b>	<b>\$ 19.47</b>	<b>\$ 17.16</b>	<b>\$ 15.59</b>	<b>\$ 16.09</b>	<b>\$ 16.51</b>

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.46	12.61	16.24	13.75	10.83	11.72	10.85	11.17	11.68	9.59	7.84	7.03	7.91	8.34	
Prince Ed. Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.70	11.07	14.17	12.21	9.80	10.97	9.58	9.93	10.77	9.08	7.32	6.74	7.43	7.56	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.36	12.61	15.80	13.40	10.78	12.08	10.86	11.00	11.49	9.57	7.80	7.09	7.87	8.16	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.23	12.62	15.26	12.78	10.10	11.16	10.11	10.49	10.86	8.57	6.81	6.16	7.08	7.70	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.60	12.72	16.03	12.99	10.39	11.53	10.97	11.16	11.62	9.07	7.12	6.56	7.66	8.17	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.28	12.07	15.90	13.18	10.41	10.52	10.56	11.14	11.60	8.52	7.03	6.71	7.24	7.38	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.24	12.63	15.67	13.32	10.58	10.92	11.04	11.62	11.84	8.62	7.14	6.61	7.54	7.58	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.35	12.98	15.78	13.16	10.17	10.84	10.91	11.65	11.93	8.65	6.98	6.42	7.39	7.44	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	8.91	12.95	16.95	14.21	11.47	12.03	11.91	12.23	12.71	10.24	7.97	7.31	8.32	8.50	

†December only. \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	21.5	17.5	16.4	12.0	9.7	13.2	20.8	21.2	18.6	28.7	31.9	45.8
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	22.2	18.1	16.5	13.0	10.5	11.0	19.8	20.8	19.3	28.3	31.7	42.6
1—Sydney.....	22.7	19	17.8	14.7	11.6	12.3	18	21.2	18.3	26.8	30.6	39.9
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	18	15	11	.....	.....	22.5	20.2	29.2	34	44.2
3—Amherst.....	19.3	15.3	13	11.3	9.7	11	.....	19.3	17	29.5	32.2	39.7
4—Halifax.....	24.3	18.4	19.5	13.3	11.5	10.5	20.3	22.3	19.4	28	30.7	42.5
5—Windsor.....	20	17.5	15	12	10	.....	17.5	19	19.9	27	30.4	44
6—Truro.....	22	18.5	15.5	11.5	9	10.2	23.5	20.7	20.7	29.3	32.4	45.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22.7	18.7	18.7	13	12	9	.....	21.7	15.3	27	31	35
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	23.5	18.6	19.2	13.1	10.5	11.9	20.8	21.7	19.7	27.2	29.5	44.3
8—Moncton.....	21.7	16	15.3	12.3	9.7	11	25	23.3	18.6	28.5	31	41.7
9—Saint John.....	24.3	18.2	18.4	13.4	10.7	12.6	19.8	21.8	19.5	25.4	29.5	45.1
10—Fredericton.....	23	20	23	14.5	11.5	12	17.5	21.5	22.7	29	30.9	48.8
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	20	12	10	12	.....	20	18	26	26.6	41.5
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	20.5	17.5	17.3	11.4	7.8	11.4	20.5	18.7	18.1	27.2	30.0	45.8
12—Quebec.....	21.5	17.6	16.1	12.7	8.4	12.1	19.7	19.6	19.5	28.7	31.2	45.7
13—Three Rivers.....	18.2	17.4	16	10.6	6.8	11.8	19.2	17.4	19.3	28.7	32.1	47.3
14—Sherbrooke.....	23.7	19.4	20.5	12.8	8.1	12	20.5	19.4	19.1	25	27	48.3
15—Sorel.....	18	18	16.5	11	8.5	14	20	17.5	16	25	30	50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.7	13.7	14.1	9.9	6.6	13	19.2	17.4	16.4	25.3	30.7	47.8
17—St. John's.....	21.5	18.3	16.7	11.3	7.7	11	.....	19.3	16.5	29.5	30	53.7
18—Theford Mines.....	23.5	18.5	20	11.5	8.8	10	.....	15	19	.....	.....	.....
19—Montreal.....	23.5	18.5	20	11.5	8.8	9.9	22.8	20.4	18.1	26	28	50.1
20—Hull.....	22	16.9	18.3	11.4	7.4	8.8	22.2	21.9	18.8	29.2	31.2	47.7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	21.7	17.7	16.4	12.6	10.1	14.8	21.3	22.1	19.1	29.0	32.0	47.1
21—Ottawa.....	24.8	18.5	18.6	13.2	9.3	12.5	22.9	20.9	19.9	28.8	31.6	45.4
22—Brookville.....	23.4	18.4	17.6	12.1	8.4	11.2	21	22.4	18.5	29.5	31.4	48.4
23—Kingston.....	22.9	17.1	17.6	12.1	8.7	14.1	19.2	21.1	18.6	27.3	30	45.3
24—Belleville.....	19	16	15.7	12.7	9.6	14.7	19	21.5	16	29.8	34	46.1
25—Peterborough.....	20.1	15.9	14.9	12.2	9.9	14.5	20.5	20.8	19	27.2	30.4	42.9
26—Oshawa.....	20	16	14.7	11.7	11.5	14.5	15	22	16	29	31.7	48
27—Orillia.....	17.8	15.9	14.2	11.8	12.2	14.7	21	22.2	20.4	28.1	31.1	44.2
28—Toronto.....	24.3	19	18.4	12.7	11.8	14.9	22.9	22.1	20.5	30.9	32.6	47.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	23.5	20.2	18.2	13	9	16.8	23.7	22	17	29.8	33.3	46.3
30—St. Catharines.....	21.9	19.7	17.3	12.3	10.2	14.7	21.3	21.4	19	28.3	31.6	46.4
31—Hamilton.....	22.5	18.8	17.6	13.8	11.9	15.8	20.6	22.1	21.5	29.8	32.7	47.3
32—Brantford.....	22.2	18.1	16.9	12.8	9.4	15.4	22.5	23.2	.....	29.3	32.7	48.5
33—Galt.....	24.7	20.7	19.2	15	12.4	17.7	25	24.5	.....	29	31.7	46.5
34—Guelph.....	21.5	17	17.4	12.9	12.3	15.7	22	18.9	19.5	29	31.7	47.3
35—Kitchener.....	19.5	17.4	14.9	12.4	11.1	16.1	25	21.5	16	27.1	30.5	43.9
36—Woodstock.....	20.7	17.4	15.5	11.3	9.3	14.1	18.5	22.9	19	29.1	29.9	46.6
37—Stratford.....	21.4	18	15.8	12.4	11.4	15.4	25	21.6	.....	29.2	32.7	47.2
38—London.....	23.4	18.2	17.1	13	10.3	15.6	23.3	23.3	19.7	29.6	33.1	47.9
39—St. Thomas.....	23.3	17.8	16.2	12.4	9.2	14	24.7	24.2	18.3	28	30.8	48.7
40—Chatham.....	20.8	18.2	15.5	13.2	9.7	14.5	20	22.5	20.1	30.1	32.6	49.5
41—Windsor.....	23.8	15.9	15.1	11.8	8.5	13.9	23	22.8	17.5	27.1	29.4	47.8
42—Sarnia.....	20.6	17	14.3	12.7	10.3	14.4	20	20.2	21	29.7	34.4	47.2
43—Owen Sound.....	19.7	14.5	13.4	11.2	9.2	14.9	16.5	18.2	.....	28.5	32.2	44.3
44—North Bay.....	20	17.5	16.5	12.5	9	12	.....	21.5	18.7	27.8	29.7	44.7
45—Sudbury.....	22.5	18.3	17.2	13.2	9	16.2	.....	24.8	18.7	27.9	30.6	46.7
46—Cobalt.....	18	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	18	23	.....	31.6	34	46
47—Timmins.....	26.3	21.5	18.6	14.7	10.7	18.2	.....	26.3	20.9	27.7	31.7	52.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19	16	15.7	11.8	9	15.1	21	20.8	19.8	28.9	31.7	46.2
49—Port Arthur.....	21	17.2	16.2	12	10	13.7	21.7	22.5	20	30.5	34.5	49.6
50—Fort William.....	22	17.6	14.4	12	10.6	14.6	25	22.7	22.4	32.5	35.1	52.3
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	17.8	13.9	14.3	9.5	7.9	10.3	19.2	19.5	16.2	30.1	32.3	47.0
51—Winnipeg.....	18.1	14.1	13.4	9	8.2	10.5	20.8	21.4	16.2	31	32.5	47.3
52—Brandon.....	17.5	13.7	15.2	10	7.5	10	17.5	17.5	.....	29.2	32	46.7
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	19.3	15.3	14.7	9.8	7.6	11.1	18.5	19.5	17.0	30.7	34.2	45.7
53—Regina.....	18.7	14.7	13.4	9	7.3	8.9	17.6	18.6	18	28.8	33.9	44.3
54—Prince Albert.....	19	15	16	10	7.5	13.5	20	20	15.7	33	35	45
55—Saskatoon.....	18	14.8	14.5	10.3	8	11	17.8	19.7	17.3	31.4	35.5	44.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.4	16.8	14.8	9.7	7.5	10.8	18.5	19.7	.....	29.7	32.5	48.9
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	19.5	15.3	14.1	10.1	8.5	12.0	18.7	19.1	15.3	27.4	31.2	42.5
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.5	16.5	17	12.2	8.5	13.2	17.5	18	15.5	28.7	32.4	40.3
58—Drumheller.....	17.5	14.5	12.5	9	.....	15	19	20	15	28.7	32	42.5
59—Edmonton.....	17.5	14.2	11.4	8.4	6.8	9.7	18	19.3	15.2	25.8	29.5	41.2
60—Calgary.....	19.9	16.1	14.4	10.3	9.1	10.6	20.8	20.1	15.7	28.4	32.7	44.2
61—Lethbridge.....	19	15	15	10.5	9.5	11.5	18	18	15	25.2	29.4	44.4
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23.4	19.0	16.7	12.2	10.7	13.8	22.4	23.3	20.0	29.8	33.9	44.5
62—Fernie.....	22.3	18	17	11.2	8.3	10.7	20.3	21.7	20.7	29.8	33.7	42
63—Nelson.....	21.7	17.7	16.7	12	10	12.8	22.3	23.7	19.3	28.8	33.2	45.8
64—Trail.....	19.3	16	14.3	10.3	10	11.3	21.7	22.3	19.3	26.7	34.7	42
65—New Westminster.....	23.7	18.7	16.7	11.9	10.7	14.2	19.8	23.7	21.1	30.5	34.3	47.7
66—Vancouver.....	25	20.4	18	12.9	12.8	15.9	23.9	24.1	22.2	30.2	34.3	45.9
67—Victoria.....	25.5	21.1	18.3	13.5	11.9	15.8	24	24.2	19	31	33.5	44.5
68—Nanaimo.....	25	20.4	17.2	13.1	12.2	15.9	24.6	24.2	18	32	35	41
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	20	15	12.5	10	13.7	22.5	22.5	20	29.6	32.1	46.7

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1934

Fish									Eggs		Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnon haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, primings, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents 17.6 14.9	cents 23.0 28.0 27.2	cents 13.6 5.0	cents 10.9 5.0	cents 52.2 46.2	cents 17.1 12.3	cents 16.7 14.0	cents 23.3 17.0	cents 13.8 14.0	cents 40.5 46.5	cents 34.6 41.8	cents 9.7 9.6	cents 28.3 29.4	cents 32.5 33.8
18	27.2			48.7	12.7	13.8	16.2	13.6	55.2	48	10-11	26.5	31.8
11.5	25			50	13	12	18.8	13.1	46.5	41	10-11	34	35
15	28		5	46.7	12.6	14.5	15.2	13.9	54.5	49.5	8c	28	33.4
15	30			40	12.4	15	19.4	14.9	40	38	10-11.5	30	33.8
15	30			41.7	11.1	15	17.5	14.3	42.9	39.5	8c	30.1	34.5
					12.4		18.7	14.3	39	32.5	6-8	26	31.2
14.3	25.3			51.4	13.0	15.3	20.7	13.4	44.7	36.4	9-8	27.2	32.1
14.3	27.3			45	13.2	14.2	18.7	13.7	43.3	35	9-10	27.9	32.9
14.3	27			49.2	12.3	14.2	22.6	13.5	51.5	45.3	12	28.3	32.9
	25			60	14.1	17.6	20.7	14.5	39.2	33.7	8	26.8	31.4
	22				12.2	15	12	12		31.6		25.8	31.2
15.6	23.5	9.3	7.3	59.0	12.2	17.0	16.9	13.4	50.1	42.2	8.5	28.6	32.0
	26.5					17.2	18.8	13.7	52.2	42.5	10	28.7	32.5
18	22.6		7.5		10	14	16.2	13.9	51.7	48.3	8b		33.1
	27.5				13.7	18.2	20.2	13.3	52.2	46.3	7-7a	28.5	30.8
15	23			60			18	13.4		30			32.4
	20	9			10	19	14.8	14.8	46.5	41	7b		31.5
					15	15	13	12.5	50	7			31.1
					20	15	15	13.4	45	38.6	8	30	31.1
13.9	23.1	9.9	6.3	58	13.8	16.4	20.3	12.5	52	44.4	10	30.7	31.3
15.5	21.6	9	8		10.7	15.6	16.6	13.5	51.2	46.7	10	25	31.3
14.5	22.2	17.9	9.4	59.1	16.7	16.3	26.6	13.1	43.7	37.7	9.8	29.4	32.8
15	24.8	20	10	60	20.2	16.2	25.4	12.4	51.3	46.7	10	30	32.7
	25	15	8.3		15.8	17.7	29.8	13	40	35	8	29	32.7
13	22	19.5		50	16.2	15	19.4	12.2	45.3	41.5	10	29	32.2
	23.5	15.5			16.5	17.2	23.2	12.1	40.4	32.2	7-7a	30.2	32.2
					15	16.2	22.2	13.6	38.8	32.5	9	27.8	32.2
					18.5	15	27.1	12.7	45.7	43	10b		33.1
					18	14	30.6	13.2	40.5	36	9	30.7	33.8
					15	16.8	28.8	12.1	48.9	42.8	11	27	32.7
					17.5	15	28	14.3	43.4	38.6	11		29.9
					16	16.7	31.5	13.4	44.6	33.6	11	29.3	32.4
					15	13	30.6	12.8	46.3	40.3	9	32	33.3
	20	22			15.2	17.1	25.7	12.5	39.6	34.8	9	31.2	32.3
					14.2	14.5	28.4	12.8	39.7	33.9	10	27.5	32.6
						17	30.7	12	47.5	42.5	10	30.5	33.7
						16.3	25	12.6	43	36.5	7-9	28.2	33.1
					13.9	16.6	23.8	13.5	39.5	35.1	9	30	32.6
					19.5	16.5	27.9	12.9	43.7	37.1	9	28.7	32.7
					15.4	16.9	30.3	13.5	44.8	40.7	7	30	33
	23	18			15	17	32.5	13.4	43.8	36.9	10	32.3	33.2
					15	19.7	23.9	12.4	40.2	31.7	9	28.6	31.7
	23				17.6	17.3	26.8	12.2	45.9	33.9	11	31.3	33.4
					15	15	32.5	12.5	42	38	9	27	32.6
						10	25	13.2	36.7	29.7	10	29.1	32.6
					18	15	19.9	12.6	48.8	45.5	11	28	31.6
15	20	13.7	10		18.4	16	17.7	13.1	54.3	50	12		32.5
								15	50	42	10b		35.8
	22			66.2	18.8	20	23.8	15	48.4	44.8	12.5a		34.3
	21.2	16.8		60	16.5	14.6	25.5	13.5	44.4	39.4	11	29	32.4
15	20	16			19.1	16.6	27.7	14	37.4	30.3	10		33.2
		20			18	17.5	28.9	14.4	37.3	28.3	10	30	32.8
	20.3	12.9		50.0	19.5	16.4	24.0	11.9	36.8	30.8	8.9	25.8	31.9
	19.5	13.3			19	17.1	24.3	10.9	41	34.7	10	24	31.8
	21	12.5		50	20	15.7	23.6	12.9	32.6	26.8	7.1-8.3	27.5	32
19.7	20.1	8.9			23.4	18.1	20.1	13.5	28.5	23.2	9.8	25.9	32.2
20.3	19.6	8			25	17.7	24	13.2	29	23.2	10	25.7	32.7
21.7	23.3	9.5			22.5	18	17.2	14.4	30	23.6	9	25	31.6
17.7	17.7	8.2			21	15.5	19.5	13.1	29.4	23.5	10	26	31.4
19	19.8	10			25	21	19.8	13.2	25.6	22.6	10	26.8	33.2
23.1	20.3	10.2	14.3		23.3	18.6	22.6	15.5	23.1	17.5	10.0	24.5	29.6
25	23.5				25	17.7	25	15.8	20.7	14.8	10	25.3	30.3
25	18.5	11	13.5		25	20	15	16.2	22.4	17.5	10	23.1	29.8
20	18.6	9.7	15		19.7	16.9	18.3	14.8	27.3	20.9	10	25	29
23.3	20.7	9.2			25	18.4	28.3	14.8	24.2	18.2	10	25	30
22		11			22	20	26.3	16	20.7	16	10	24	29.1
18.2	22.7	12.4	17.6		22.4	20.0	25.4	16.3	30.9	26.7	10.9	29.0	33.1
23.3	22.8	11	19		24.5	22.5	31.9	18.9	28.9	21.6	10	25	32.5
20.7	21.7	12.8	16.3		23.3	21.7	22.7	18	31.9	29.1	12.5a	25.7	32.4
19.7	20.7	13.5	17.5		21.9	21.3	26.2	16	31.6	27	12.5a	28	29.3
16.5					21	21.4	26.6	14.8	30.5	27.1	9.1	30.3	32.9
15.5	20.8				20.2	17.2	32.1	14.6	30.2	26.9	10-12.5	33.7	34.5
13.5	27.5				23.3	19.8	24.4	14.7	31	27.6	10a		35.4
							21.7	17.7	34.5	27.7	12.5a		34.9

## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	20.3	5-9a	14.6	3.1	5.0	8.2	10.8	11.7	12.7	11.9
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	19.7	6.8	14.6	3.5	5.0	8.1	12.3	12.2	12.6	11.8
1—Sydney.....	18.7	7.3	15	3.2	4.8	7.1	12.5	12.1	12.4	11.5
2—New Glasgow.....	20.5	6-6.7	14.3	3.7	4.9	8.1	10.3	11.6	12.3	11.6
3—Amherst.....	19	6.7	13	3.6	5.2	8.3	.....	11.8	12	10.8
4—Halifax.....	20.1	6.7	15.5	3.4	5.2	8.5	.....	12.1	12.4	11.6
5—Windsor.....	18.6	.....	15.3	3.7	5	8.2	13.3	12.7	13	12.6
6—Truro.....	21.4	6.7	14.4	3.7	5	8.5	12.9	12.9	13.3	12.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19	6.7	15	3.1	4.7	8.5	14	11.5	12	12
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19.6	6.9	14.4	3.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	12.1	12.1	11.6
8—Moncton.....	18.5	6.7	14	3.6	4.8	8.8	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.8
9—Saint John.....	19.6	6-7.3	15.3	3.4	5.1	7.6	14	11.2	12	10.9
10—Fredericton.....	20.1	7.3	15.5	3.5	5.2	7.7	13.6	11.8	12.8	11.8
11—Bathurst.....	20.2	6.7	12.7	3.3	4.7	7.4	12.5	11.7	11.7	11.7
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	18.4	4.7	13.4	3.2	5.1	6.7	10.6	10.0	12.2	11.1
12—Quebec.....	20.3	6.5-7	13.4	3.3	4.9	7.3	10.8	10.2	13.1	11.6
13—Three Rivers.....	19.7	4-4.7	13.8	3.3	4.8	6.7	11	9.9	12.4	10.8
14—Sherbrooke.....	19.2	4.6	13.1	3.1	5.1	6.9	11.5	9.9	11.9	11.3
15—Sorel.....	17	.....	15	3.1	5	6.7	9.5	10	13	10.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.8	4	14.7	2.9	6.5	8	10.9	10	11.2	10.4
17—St. John's.....	16.2	4	12	2.7	5	5.3	10	10	11.7	13.7
18—Theftford Mines.....	18	4	13.5	3.3	5	5.3	11	10	12	10.2
19—Montreal.....	19.2	4.7-6	13.6	3.5	4.9	7.7	10.4	9.9	12.2	10.9
20—Hull.....	17.3	4.7	11.9	3.4	4.9	6.6	10.3	9.7	12.2	10.6
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	19.8	5.5	14.2	2.9	4.8	9.1	11.2	11.2	12.5	11.4
21—Ottawa.....	18.1	5.3-7.3	14.1	3.7	4.7	8.6	10.7	10.1	11.7	10.5
22—Brockville.....	15.8	.....	12.5	3.2	4.8	9.3	10.5	10.3	12.6	10.2
23—Kingston.....	16.5	5.3	14.5	3.1	4.5	9.2	11.1	10.1	12	10
24—Belleville.....	20.4	4.7	12.3	2.7	4.8	9.3	11	10	11.6	10.4
25—Peterborough.....	18.2	5.3-6.7	14.3	2.8	4.4	8.7	10.3	9.9	12.1	10.6
26—Oshawa.....	21	5.3-6.7	12	2.6	4.7	9.2	11.2	11.3	12.6	11.3
27—Orillia.....	20	4.7	12.2	2.7	4.4	9.4	13	11.7	12.6	11.8
28—Toronto.....	22.5	5.3-6.7	16	3	4.8	8.5	10	10.7	11.6	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	21.2	4.7-6.7	16	3	4.8	8.8	11.8	10.4	11.9	11.1
30—St. Catharines.....	20.7	5.3-6.7	13.8	2.9	4.4	8.7	10.3	10.1	12.8	11.2
31—Hamilton.....	24	5.3-6.7	15.1	2.6	4.7	8.7	10.6	11.1	11.8	10.9
32—Brantford.....	19.7	4.7-6.7	15	2.7	4.6	9.3	10.2	10.7	12.5	10.9
33—Galt.....	19.8	5.3-6	14.1	2.7	4.9	9.1	11.2	11	12.3	11.4
34—Guelph.....	20.3	4.7-5.3	14.2	2.6	4.9	10.4	10.9	11.6	12.6	10.9
35—Kitchener.....	20.5	4.7-6	14.8	2.7	5	9.3	10.7	10.3	12.2	10.9
36—Woodstock.....	19.5	4.7	13.9	2.5	4.7	8.5	10	11.3	12.5	10.4
37—Stratford.....	19.1	4.7-6.7	15.2	2.5	4.9	9.3	10.7	11.7	12.9	11.2
38—London.....	19.7	5.3	15.9	2.7	4.9	9.3	11.6	11.5	12.6	11.1
39—St. Thomas.....	18.7	4.7-5.3	14.8	2.5	4.5	10	11.9	12.4	13.3	12.6
40—Chatham.....	18	4.7-6.7	13.8	2.9	5	9.8	11.2	12.7	13.1	11.5
41—Windsor.....	17.5	4.7-6.7	13.6	2.7	4	8.4	10.7	10.7	12.1	11.1
42—Sarnia.....	23.8	4.7	14	2.5	5	8.8	10	11.6	13.2	12.3
43—Owen Sound.....	20	5.3	15.2	2.4	4.8	9.2	11.2	10.7	13	11.7
44—North Bay.....	20.8	4.7-5.3	.....	3.5	5	9	12.3	11	12.4	11.8
45—Sudbury.....	20.2	5.3	13.1	3.3	5	8.4	14.5	12	12.9	12.3
46—Cobalt.....	20.2	6.7	.....	3.6	6	8.8	12.7	13.6	14.4	13.7
47—Timmins.....	18.7	5.6	14	3.5	5.3	9.3	12.7	11.9	13	12.5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18	5.3-6.7	13.9	3.3	5	10	12.4	13	13.2	12
49—Port Arthur.....	20.4	4.7-6	16	3.2	5	8.6	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.3
50—Fort William.....	19.4	4.7-6	14	3.2	5	8.7	10	11.7	12.2	11.7
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	21.3	5.0	15.1	3.2	5.2	9.9	11.0	13.2	14.2	13.1
51—Winnipeg.....	21.6	5.6-6	15.7	3.1	4.7	8.9	11	12.4	13.9	12.6
52—Brandon.....	21	4.4-4	14.5	3.3	5.6	10.8	11	13.9	14.4	13.5
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.9	5.5	14.6	3.1	5.0	10.7	13.9	14.1	13.8	13.8
53—Regina.....	21.2	4.8-5.6	13	3.1	8.9	9.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7
54—Prince Albert.....	23.6	4.8	15.5	3	5.3	8.6	12.1	13.9	14.5	14.3
55—Saskatoon.....	23.6	5.7	13	3.1	5.5	9.1	10	13.7	13.8	13.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.2	6.4-4	16.4	3	5.2	9.5	10.6	14.2	14.2	13.8
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22.7	6.5	16.5	3.1	5.0	7.5	10.0	13.0	13.9	13.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	24	.....	16.5	3.2	5.6	7	9.6	13.1	13.7	13.1
58—Drumheller.....	22.6	6.7	.....	3.2	4.8	6.1	9.1	13	13.7	14.1
59—Edmonton.....	20.2	6.7b	17.3	3.1	4.8	7.5	9.4	12.5	13.2	13.4
60—Calgary.....	22.1	6.7	16	2.9	4.3	7.9	10.5	12.9	14	13.5
61—Lethbridge.....	24.5	5.7	16	3.2	5.4	9	11.2	13.7	14.8	13.8
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23.1	7.4	16.8	3.6	5.5	6.2	7.6	12.9	12.8	12.4
62—Fernie.....	23.3	.....	15	3.4	5	6.7	8.7	13.5	15	14
63—Nelson.....	22.1	8.3	15	3.4	6	7.4	9	13	13.1	13
64—Trail.....	21.3	6.3	16	3.3	5.5	6.2	7.6	12.5	13.1	13.2
65—New Westminster.....	22.1	7-7.5	18.5	3.6	5.2	5.7	7.4	12.2	12.6	11.9
66—Vancouver.....	25	7-7.5	19.2	3.5	5.2	6.7	7	12.4	12.1	11.4
67—Victoria.....	22.8	7.5	18.7	3.7	5.3	5.7	6.6	12.3	11.8	12
68—Nanaimo.....	25	7.5-8	15	3.8	5.7	6.2	7	12.1	11.1	11.1
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.3	6.3-8.3	.....	3.8	6.2	5	7.2	15	13.7	12.7

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1934

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.5	3.8	1.346	26.4	19.0	14.9	12.7	16.9	16.2	59.5	20.0	55.1	42.7
4.5	4.5	1.396	25.9	19.3	13.4	12.1	16.5	15.9	65.0	19.3	58.3	44.0
4.1	4	1.596	29.9	.....	12.8	12.9	16.6	15.2	.....	17.7	.....	50
4.1	4.1	1.48	26.3	.....	15	10.7	16.1	15	65	18.3	55	45.3
4.7	4.6	.937	18.2	18	.....	12.5	15.5	15	.....	18.2	.....	40
4.5	4.5	1.58	29.5	18.6	.....	12.4	17.7	17.6	.....	21.3	60	39
5	5	1.49	27.1	21.5	12.5	12	16.8	16.6	.....	20.8	.....	47.5
4.5	4.9	1.29	24.5	19	13.3	12.1	16.1	15.9	.....	19.5	60	41.9
4.5	5	.85	17	.....	15	13	15.7	15	50	22.7	.....	50
4.1	4.4	1.003	21.4	20.4	13.0	13.4	15.6	15.0	63.3	18.4	53.8	43.8
4.4	4.2	.971	18.9	19.2	.....	15	16.3	15.2	.....	20.4	55	50
4.3	4.5	1.268	27.1	23.3	12.7	12.3	14.8	14	63.3	18	47.5	38.5
4.2	4.4	.973	21.4	18.6	14	13.7	16.3	15.6	.....	17.3	59	42.7
3.6	4.5	.80	18	.....	12.3	12.5	15	15	.....	18	.....	44
4.5	4.3	1.217	24.1	21.4	12.6	12.7	16.9	14.8	60.6	19.6	57.7	40.3
4.4	4.3	1.235	23.7	18.6	12.7	13	17.1	15.7	67	21	54.5	39.5
4.6	4.7	1.165	23.1	21.3	13.1	13.2	16.7	15.6	56.3	20.5	60	40.3
4	4.5	1.286	24.3	24.7	13.2	12.7	17.1	15.8	50	20.6	52.3	41.2
4.8	5	1.355	27.2	.....	11	13.2	17.5	13.3	.....	19.5	.....	40
5	4.8	1.045	20.6	.....	13	14	15.7	14.4	.....	18.3	58	39.1
4.5	4.7	1.07	25.5	.....	12.7	11.3	17.7	12	60	17	.....	40
4.2	4.2	.953	17.3	.....	13.5	11.7	17.7	15.8	55	21.6	.....	45.4
4.9	3.8	1.453	27.3	25.7	12	12	17	14.8	82.7	20.2	60.4	36.9
4.1	4.2	1.395	27.7	16.5	12.2	13.2	16	15.9	53	18	61	39.9
4.1	3.7	1.529	29.4	18.4	15.3	12.9	17.0	16.9	37.1	19.3	55.2	39.2
4.1	4.2	1.49	29.7	21.8	11.2	11.9	16.3	17.4	49	19.1	58.5	38
4.2	3.7	1.71	31.7	15	12.5	.....	13	17.8	45	19.6	42.2	22
4.6	4.8	1.61	30	26.5	.....	12.2	16.4	15.5	45	17.4	53.3	37.8
4.5	4.6	1.64	31.4	15	.....	12.5	16.6	16.9	45	18.6	.....	37.7
3.7	3.6	1.581	30.8	15.3	.....	12.6	16	15.7	62	20.6	57.7	38.3
4	3.8	1.55	29.3	16.2	.....	12.7	17.5	17	75	19.3	64	41
4.5	3.6	1.308	26.2	18.3	.....	12.4	17.2	18.2	.....	20.2	57	40.8
4.5	3.5	1.54	29	19.6	.....	12.4	16.7	15.9	65	17.9	57.7	37.3
4.1	3.7	1.69	32	17.3	.....	12.3	17.8	16.2	.....	18.6	52.5	39
4.8	3.8	1.70	31.6	16.7	.....	13.4	16.9	16.7	61.5	17.1	47	39.4
3.9	3.9	1.505	28.7	17.5	.....	12.9	16.7	15.6	69	18.1	50	38.5
4	3.3	1.569	28.4	20	.....	13.1	16.8	16.1	.....	18.6	50.5	37.8
3.6	3.7	1.42	29.6	17	.....	12.7	17	17.5	.....	19.4	60	37.4
4.2	4	1.54	32.8	16.2	.....	13.1	17.8	17.4	48	19.8	57	38.3
4	3.5	1.565	30.3	18.3	.....	13.2	16.6	16.5	45	18.1	65	38
3.6	3.2	1.606	32	14.5	.....	12.9	16.2	16.5	49	20.8	.....	38.4
3.9	3.5	1.644	33.6	14.6	.....	15	18	16.1	.....	20.7	59	39.8
3.8	3.4	1.511	29.4	17.2	.....	12.8	15.7	15.4	.....	19.2	59	38
3.8	3.4	1.60	29.5	13.4	.....	12.6	16.9	16.4	50	21.2	.....	39.1
3.1	3.1	1.59	29.9	18.1	.....	13	16.6	16.2	.....	19	.....	37
3.5	2.7	1.678	29.5	19.3	.....	12.4	16.9	16.2	.....	19.4	.....	37
4.4	2.8	1.63	30	.....	13.5	17	18	.....	.....	18.7	59	38.3
4.3	3.8	1.587	30	17.5	.....	13	16.6	16.2	55	20.3	50	37.8
3.9	3.7	1.663	32.5	20	20	13.4	17	18.6	67	18.2	49	40.8
4.3	4.4	1.40	27.5	12.5	17.5	13.7	17.2	18.2	64.3	18	55.5	41
5.1	4.7	1.38	26.5	25	18	13.5	18.5	16.7	65	19.3	52.5	43.3
4.5	4.4	1.843	32.6	24.3	15.2	12.7	17.6	18.7	60.5	20.2	50.5	42.5
4.4	4.1	1.362	26.1	19.2	15.5	13.9	17.8	18.8	60.7	19.7	50	39.7
3.6	3.3	.987	20.8	27.8	14.6	12.8	17.2	18.6	58.4	21.4	51.9	41.3
3.7	3.5	.97	20.6	20	13.5	12.5	16.7	17.9	59.5	19.5	52.4	40.9
4.8	4.2	.798	15.7	.....	14.4	12.9	16.9	16.4	59.9	20.9	54.2	44.2
4.9	4.1	.778	16.3	.....	13.7	12.4	16.7	16.7	56.8	20.2	48.3	41.6
4.6	4.3	.817	15	.....	15	13.4	17.1	16.8	63	21.6	50.8	46.8
5.0	4.1	1.180	23.4	.....	16.1	12.8	17.8	17.3	64.1	22.8	55.9	47.6
5.1	4.4	1.17	24.3	.....	17	13.4	18.1	17.4	64.8	22.5	55.1	45.5
5.2	4.4	1.07	21	.....	12.5	12.7	18.7	17.3	63.7	24.3	56	50
4.9	3.7	1.28	25	.....	20	13.1	17	16.7	66.9	22.9	56.8	47.9
4.9	4	1.20	23.3	.....	15	12.1	17.5	17.7	61	21.5	56	47
4.9	3.0	.955	20.9	.....	15.9	12.3	17.6	17.4	63.6	22.5	54.7	51.5
4.7	2.7	.969	21.9	.....	16.4	11.8	17.6	18	64.1	22.8	56.7	51.9
4.9	3.5	1.22	24	.....	13.5	13.3	18.2	17.1	63.4	21.3	54	52
5.6	3.2	.779	16.5	.....	15.5	11.7	17.1	17	61.2	22.7	54.7	49.6
4.6	2.6	1.06	24	.....	18	11.2	16.4	16.8	63.3	23	51.8	49.4
4.7	2.9	.747	18.3	.....	16	13.4	18.8	17.9	66	22.8	56.5	54.8
5.4	3.1	1.469	29.8	.....	18.2	11.8	16.6	15.0	59.8	21.0	52.2	47.9
5.7	4	1.30	30	.....	18.3	13.3	17.5	16.5	63.3	21.7	65	51.7
5.6	3	1.56	30	.....	17.5	12.5	18.1	15	64	22	55	51.2
5.8	2.7	1.40	28.7	.....	20	12.4	18	16.5	60.7	23.2	51.2	64
5.3	3.6	1.22	24.7	.....	17.7	11.3	15.7	14.5	58.8	21.1	48.4	45.1
5.1	2.5	1.40	27.3	.....	.....	11.7	15.8	14.5	57.4	19.7	48.7	43.8
4.7	3	1.49	30.1	.....	17.7	10.8	15.7	13.9	57.7	19.1	49.3	44.8
6	3	1.39	26.2	.....	.....	11.7	15.5	14.3	60	21	50	45
5	3	1.99	41	.....	17.7	10.8	16.8	15	56.7	20	50	50

## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	8.0	7.7	39.0	48.9	21.1	14.7	3.0	42.7	49.6	11.6	5.0	\$ 15-179
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	8.0	7.6	43.0	42.7	19.5	11.0	3.1	41.8	38.8	12.5	5.0	16-000
1—Sydney.....	7.9	7.7	40.3	42.4	21	14.7	3	44	46	12.5	5	
2—New Glasgow.....	7.9	7.7	41.3	46.1	21	10.3	2.8	50	36	11.6	4.7	
3—Amherst.....	7.9	7.2	45	42.5	15	10	3.1	40	37.5	12.2	5	
4—Halifax.....	7.8	7.6	47.7	42	24.2	10.8	3.5	40		12.5	5	16-00
5—Windsor.....	8	7.7	41.2	40	17.6	9.5	3.1	36.6	38.3	14.2	5	
6—Truro.....	8.2	7.6	42.4	43.1	17.9	10.9	3.2	40	36.2	11.9	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown	7.7	7	48.3	37.5	21.5	16	2.6	45.3	44.3	12.3	5	15-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	8.1	7.8	43.3	44.3	18.4	11.3	3.0	44.0	38.8	12.0	5.0	15-000
8—Moncton.....	8	7.6	42	43.3	20	11.5	3.1	47	40.5	13.3	5.2	b & g
9—Saint John.....	8	7.8	39	46	19	11	2.8	41	39	11.7	5	15-00
10—Fredericton.....	8.4	8	47.1	44.7	15.5	11.3	2.9	41.2	38	12	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	7.9	7.9	45	43	19	11.2	3	46.7	37.5	11	4.5	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7.4	7.1	40.5	59.3	20.5	13.0	2.9	43.5	50.7	10.3	4.5	14-411
12—Quebec.....	7.3	7	42.2	56.4	21.2	15	3.1	42.2	56.4	10.4	4.5	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	7.8	7.5	44.9	54.8	20.6	14.3	3	45	52.5	10.3	4.5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7.3	7.1	38.4	49.8	18.6	13.3	2.9	45	51.6	10.7	4.4	15-00-15.25
15—Sorel.....	7.5	7.1	40	41.2	20	10		40	40	5		14.25
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.5	7.2	47.1	57.2	21.8	12.9	2.8	45.5	54	10.7	4.4	13-75-14.00
17—St. John's.....	7	7	37.5	41	20.7	11.7	2.8	43.3	53.3	10	4.3	
18—Thetford Mines.....	7.7	7.2	40	48	19.3	13	3.1	42	45	10	4.5	
19—Montreal.....	7.1	7	38.5	52.3	20	14.3	2.7	45.8	51.9	10	4.7	14-50-14.75
20—Hull.....	7.4	7.1	35.7	52.5	22.3	12.1	2.8	42.9	51.3	10	4.3	15-25-15.75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7.9	7.7	39.2	53.7	20.8	13.4	2.7	41.8	50.7	10.7	4.8	15-008
21—Ottawa.....	7.4	7.2	42	53.1	19.1	13.1	2.4	44.2	51.5	10.3	4.5	15-25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	7.8	7.4	32.8	53.8	19.6	11.4	2.8	40	48	10.4	4.7	14-00
23—Kingston.....	7.3	7.1	33.4	44.5	20.9	12.3	2.9	41.1	46	10.4	5	14-50
24—Belleville.....	7.7	7.6	41.7	55.2	22.2	11.1	2.6	46.2	55	10.7	5.4	14-50
25—Peterborough.....	7.6	7.4	43.3	48.3	19	13.8	2.7	41.4	44.3	10.3	4.8	15-00-15.25
26—Oshawa.....	7.9	7.7	47.5	59.5	22.5	13.2	2.7	45	56.7	12	5	14.25
27—Orillia.....	8	7.7	43.2	52.5	24.4	14	2.6	42	46	10	4.8	15-00
28—Toronto.....	7.5	7.4	43.1	53.5	19.3	12.1	2.7	44.3	53.4	9.9	4.7	14-00-14.25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.7	7.7	38.8	55.8	21.6	13.9	2.8	42	55	10.5	5	13-00-13.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7.9	7.7	40.3	54.7	22	13.3	2.7	41.6	45	10.9	4.9	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	7.7	7.6	39.6	54.7	21.7	11.7	2.7	37.3	54	9.7	4.8	14-00
32—Brantford.....	7.8	7.7	41.7	54.2	18.5	11.9	2.9	37.7	49	9.8	5.2	14-00-14.25
33—Galt.....	7.7	7.5	34.7	53.7	19	13.7	2.8	42.1	50	10.6	4.2	14-50-14.75
34—Guelph.....	7.7	7.1	42.1	52.8	20.3	13.1	2.5	44.3	57	10.3	4.8	14-25-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	7.8	7.7	31.8	49.8	18.6	12.8	2.6	36.1	45.8	10.2	4.1	14-50-15.00
36—Woodstock.....	8.1	7.9	39	55.5	20	11.4	2.8	39.8	54.7	10.5	4.9	14-00
37—Stratford.....	8.1	8	38	55	17.1	12.7	2.8	44.4	51	11.2	5	14-00
38—London.....	8	7.8	40.7	53.7	18.7	13.4	2.6	40.9	51	10	4.5	15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	8.2	8	41.9	58.5	21.3	13.2	2.7	43.6	57.1	10.7	4.9	14-00-14.50
40—Chatham.....	7.8	7.8	42.3	55.7	20	14.1	2.7	38.6	40	10	4.8	15.00
41—Windsor.....	7.5	7.4	34	54	20.4	13.3	2.4	40	60	9.9	4.8	15.00
42—Sarnia.....	8.1	8	38	53.3	21	14	2.6	35	40	10	5	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	8.2	8	42.6		20.2	11.6	2.5	40	45	9.5	5	15-25-15.50
44—North Bay.....	8	7.7	48	50.5	21.8	15.7	2.9	42.5	56.7	12.5	4.6	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.2	8	35.7	53	20.7	14.6	2.6	41	40	12.5	4.4	16-25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.8	8	38.3	60	23.3	16	2.9			10	5	17.75
47—Timmins.....	8.2	8	34.3	53.5	25	16	2.8	47.5	56	13	4.5	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.8	8.2	33.8	54	19.3	14.8	2.6	41.7	47.5	12.7	4.6	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	8	8	34.5	51.5	22.4	16.7	2.8	47.8	56.7	12.4	4.9	16-00-16.25
50—Fort William.....	8.6	8.5	38.6	53.9	23.1	14.5	2.9	45	56.7	11.5	4.5	15-75-16.00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	8.6	8.5	38.6	46.5	22.7	14.7	3.1	39.4	51.1	13.1	6.3	20-000
51—Winnipeg.....	8.5	8.5	36.6	46.3	21.5	14.1	3.1	38.7	50.5	12.1	6.5	18.50
52—Brandon.....	8.7	8.5	40.6	46.6	23.8	15.3	3.1	40	51.7	14	6	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	8.6	8.6	34.4	46.1	23.3	19.3	3.5	42.8	60.0	14.4	6.2	
53—Regina.....	8.7	8.9	33.2	44.9	25.4	16.7a	3.3	39	60	13	5.9	
54—Prince Albert.....	8.9	8.7	36	45	22.5	20a	4	46.2		15	6.7	
55—Saskatoon.....	8.5	8.5	32.8	44.7	21.1	18.8a	2.8	40.6	60	14.7	5.6	
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.2	8	35.7	49.8	24	21.7a	3.7	45.5		15	6.5	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8.5	8.4	34.9	44.5	22.9	18.4	3.5	40.2	53.8	14.3	5.1	
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.7	8.5	34	47.4	25	22.1a	3.4	42.8	53	13.5	5.4	g
58—Drumheller.....	8.8	8.5	31	40	25	18.7a	3.7	35		15	4.6	
59—Edmonton.....	8.3	8.2	38.7	47.9	23.7	18.2a	3.5	47	50.8	13.5	5.9	
60—Calgary.....	8.5	8.7	36.5	40.7	18.3	15.7a	3.2	35	55	14.5	4.8	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8.3	8.3	34.3	46.4	22.3	17.5a	3.7	41	56.2	15	4.8	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	8.1	7.7	35.5	42.6	23.0	21.1	3.3	47.9	52.6	11.5	5.4	
62—Fernie.....	8.7	8	35	46.7	21.7	17.5a	3.6	50	50	13.7	6.5	
63—Nelson.....	8.6	8.2	35	43	22.5	25a	4.1	51.2	56.7	13.5	6.5	
64—Trail.....	8.3	7.9	32.5	38.2	22.3	25a	3.9	45	50	11	5.7	
65—New Westminster.....	7.7	7.3	34.4	43.3	25.7	20a	2.6	47.5	46.2	10	5.7	
66—Vancouver.....	7.5	7.3	37.8	42.2	24.5	18.7a	3	48	55	10.8	4.6	
67—Victoria.....	8.5	8	36.8	42.1	23.8	20.7	3	43.4	52.8	10.2	5.2	
68—Nanaimo.....	7.6	7.1	37.5	42	17.6	20a	3.3	50	55	10	6.7	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	7.5	35	43.3	25.8	21.7a	3.1		55	12.5	4	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated price per ton. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$30. p. Mining company houses \$10-\$35. a. Delivered from mines.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove) lengths, per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove) lengths, per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c.	\$	\$
9-255	11-835	9-643	11-548	7-345	8-777	7-517	27-7	10-1	22-262	15-877
8-100	10-100	6-667	7-917	5-500	6-500	5-500	30-4	10-1	21-333	14-333
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30	9-9	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30	10-3	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00
7-00-9-25	10-50						30	10	15-00-18-00	10-00-3
9-00-10-25	11-40	9-00	9-75	7-00	8-00	7-00	32	10	23-00-35-00	15-00-24-00
							30-4	10	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00
9-25							30	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
8-50-9-40	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	8-25c	28-7	10	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00
10-344	11-250	7-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	30-0	10-0	23-000	17-375
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	6-00g	32-3g	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	29	10	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
9-00-11-00	11-00						28-5	9-8	25-00	18-00
9-25							30	10	18-00	15-00
8-900	11-583	10-600	11-867	8-200	9-126	8-450	25-9	9-8	20-278	13-563
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	8-00c	22-8	9-9	20-00-30-00	
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	26	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00
9-25	13-00	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	25-2	9-9	20-00-25-00	18-00-22-00
	11-50-12-00						29-5	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
	12-00	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	21-3	10	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00
							20-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
8-00	10-75	13-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	25	9-8	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00
9-25				6-00-6-50	6-75	12-00c	25-5	9-5	18-00-30-00	14-00-18-00
9-821	11-612	10-235	12-263	8-241	10-113	8-942	25-7	9-5	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
9-25	11-75-12-75	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	26-1	9-7	22-778	16-625
7-75-8-75	11-50						25-7	9-3	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00
7-50	12-50-13-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	10-00	23-8	9-2	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
90-12-00	11-50	8-00	9-00	6-50	7-50	7-00	24-7	10	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
9-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-8	9-3	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
10-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	30	9-5	15-00-25-00	10-00-15-00
9-50	12-50	6-50-8-00	8-50-9-50	6-00-7-00	7-00-8-50	8-50	24-7	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00
10-50	11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	26-2	9-8	22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00
7-00-9-00g	10-50-11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24-7g	9-8	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
7-50g	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24-8g	9-7	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
9-00	10-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	26-3	9-6	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	12-00	13-00	13-00	12-00	12-00	8-25c	25-6	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
10-00	12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	24	9-8	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
9-50	11-50	12-00	13-00	10-50	11-00		25	9-7	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00
12-00	12-00	13-50	15-50	11-00	13-00		25-1	9-6	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
11-00	12-00						23-7	8-9	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00
8-50-11-50	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		24-2	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
11-00	10-50-12-50		12-75c	11-25c	11-25c		24-2	9-6	20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	10-25-12-00		15-00c	12-60c	12-60c	12-00c	24-9	10	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
9-00							24-2	9-7	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
7-00-9-00	10-50		18-00c		14-00c	8-00c	24-3	10	17-00-27-00	12-00-20-00
	10-50-11-50						24-4	9-6	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00
12-75	13-00-13-50	7-50-9-00	9-50-10-50	5-00-5-50	6-75-7-50		30-4	9-7	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00
9-00-13-00	12-00		13-00c		10-50c	12-00c	30	10	n	20-00
	14-50	15-50	8-50	9-50	7-00	8-00	31-7	10	20-00	14-00
7-50-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	35	9-5	p	p
9-50-11-50	10-50	6-00	6-80c	5-35	6-10c		26-1	10-4	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00
8-00-11-50	10-50	6-50	7-00	5-50	6-50		27-2	10-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
	10-188	14-125		6-875	7-563	6-000	27	9-9	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
9-50-12-50	13-50-14-00			4-75-8-75	5-75-9-50	6-00c	26-5	10-1	23-750	16-250
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-50			6-00-8-00	6-50-8-50	6-00	25	10-1	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00
8-313	16-375			4-625	7-531	9-375	28	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00
8-50-12-25h	14-501				6-00-8-00		25-4	10-1	25-000	16-875
8-00-9-00h	19-00			3-00-4-00	4-50-5-50		24	10-6	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
6-50-8-00h	17-50			5-75	6-25-10-00	6-75	30	12-3	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
5-25-9-00h	14-50				8-00-12-00c	12-00c	29-5	10-5	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00
5-531	10-000			5-500	6-500	4-000	30	10	20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	29-9	10-6	22-500	16-125
6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	31g	9-9	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
2-75-4-25h	10-00 f & g	g	g	5-00	7-00		30	11	r	r
7-50-8-00h				6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	31	10-9	20-00-28-00	15-00-23-00
4-00-5-75h						4-00	27-5g	10-4	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
9-886	11-150			6-563	6-980	4-814	30	10-9	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00
							33-7	11-1	21-125	15-625
9-00-10-50	11-75			6-00-7-00	7-50-9-00		38-3	10	17-00	15-00
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-25	7-25	6-50c	35	12	20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30	12	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-50	4-50	30	10-7	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00
8-75-10-75	9-00			5-50-6-50	7-30-8-40c	4-77c	32-5	10-8	17-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
7-70-8-20s							31-7	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-15-00
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	35	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
							33-3	11-3	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00

cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch.  
less than 6 rooms \$20, others \$40 and up. r Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms.

(Continued from page 374)

The figures as to rental are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workmen's family expendi-

ture, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

The advance in beef prices continued, sirloin steak being up from an average of 20.9 cents per pound at the beginning of February to 21.5 cents at the beginning of March, rib roast from 16 cents per pound to 16.4 cents and shoulder roast from 11.4 cents per pound to 12 cents. Prices were considerably lower in the prairie provinces than in other localities. Veal and mutton were also generally higher, the former being up from 12.5 cents per pound to 13.2 cents and the latter from 19.9 cents per pound to 20.8 cents. Both fresh and salt pork were again substantially higher, the former being up from 19.4 cents per pound

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1934\* (Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1931	Mar. 1932	Mar. 1933	Feb. 1934	Mar. 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	101.3	97.7	95.6	91.8	74.5	69.0	64.4	72.1	72.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	99.9	97.9	88.5	84.9	58.7	57.5	52.1	65.6	65.7
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	103.7	107.1	110.0	106.1	80.6	63.2	58.2	70.7	69.9
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	103.1	93.3	92.8	85.8	74.3	70.8	67.9	73.8	74.2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.4	98.8	94.9	91.8	81.3	73.2	63.2	65.6	65.7
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.6	94.1	93.5	92.5	87.8	86.3	85.0	87.0	87.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	103.1	90.2	107.1	93.1	68.6	60.2	59.8	66.8	66.1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	101.7	93.0	92.7	93.3	86.9	86.3	84.3	86.0	86.1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.9	96.1	95.0	94.1	87.9	84.0	82.6	80.6	80.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	101.9	96.1	94.6	93.3	79.2	72.5	69.5	75.9	75.8
Food, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	102.3	100.2	98.8	100.2	76.2	64.2	59.8	73.1	72.5
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	101.7	93.5	91.8	88.7	81.2	78.0	76.0	77.7	78.0
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.7	99.0	96.1	89.5	69.0	66.0	60.2	67.8	67.8
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	103.3	95.7	94.1	96.2	90.6	90.8	87.0	87.9	87.9
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	100.4	99.4	96.3	92.8	66.6	63.2	57.2	65.6	65.6
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	101.4	96.0	100.6	96.1	83.8	78.9	75.1	83.6	83.6
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	100.2	100.1	95.4	87.2	62.8	59.7	53.3	61.6	61.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	100.8	96.9	88.1	83.1	59.3	57.3	52.7	64.0	64.0
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	104.2	105.2	107.0	103.0	80.2	63.8	59.4	70.8	70.5
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	101.0	107.1	98.0	91.1	59.4	52.6	44.7	58.0	56.5
III. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	97.3	94.2	105.4	97.4	75.3	66.5	57.2	69.8	69.8
IV. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.4	98.7	94.7	91.6	81.2	73.1	63.4	65.7	65.9
V. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	101.4	91.8	93.5	91.2	84.2	81.4	80.1	82.7	82.6
All raw (or partly manufactured). All manufactured (fully or chief- ly).....	232 276	63.8 64.8	120.7 127.6	155.7 156.8	107.5 116.7	94.8 100.5	101.7 101.5	101.4 95.7	96.6 93.2	89.8 91.3	64.4 78.0	58.0 71.5	52.1 67.9	62.9 74.5	62.1 75.0

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236 and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

in February to 21.2 cents in March and the latter from 17.4 cents per pound to 18.6 cents. Prices a year ago were 12.1 cents per pound for fresh pork and 13.5 cents for salt pork. Breakfast bacon was more than 4 cents per pound higher than in February averaging 28.7 cents per pound as compared with 24.4 cents the previous month. The price in March, 1933, was 17.2 cents per pound.

The price of eggs was generally higher in Ontario and other eastern provinces and lower in the western provinces. The Dominion average for fresh eggs was 40.5 cents per dozen at the beginning of March as compared with 35.3 cents in February and 40.7 cents in January, while cooking eggs averaged 34.6 cents per dozen in March, 28.4 cents in February and 30.2 cents in January. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 9.7 cents per quart. Butter prices were again higher in most localities, dairy averaging 28.3 cents per pound as compared with 25.7 cents the previous month and creamery averaging 32.5 cents per pound as compared with 29.7 cents in February.

The prices of bread and flour were practically unchanged. The advance in the price of potatoes continued in most localities, the Dominion average being up from \$1.18 per ninety pounds in February to \$1.35 in March. The price of evaporated apple was down in the average from 15.5 cents per pound to 14.9 cents, while prunes were fractionally higher at 12.7 cents per pound. The price of anthracite coal was practically unchanged at an average of \$15.18 per ton. Hardwood in stove lengths was up from an average price of \$11.38 per cord in February to \$11.55 in March. No changes were reported in rent.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved within narrow limits during March. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Port Arthur and Fort William basis, was up from an average price of 65.6 cents per bushel to 66.4 cents. The low price for the month was 65½ cents per bushel reached

at the beginning and the high 67½ cents on the 10th. In coarse grains western oats were down from 33·7 cents per bushel to 33·6 cents, rye from 46·6 cents per bushel to 46·1 cents and barley from 40 cents per bushel to 39·7 cents. Bran and shorts were both higher, the former being up from \$23.75 per ton to \$24.79 and the latter from \$25.75 per ton to \$26.13. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$1.36 per cwt. to \$1.16, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$6.37 per cwt. Ceylon rubber advanced from 10·5 cents per pound to 11·1 cents, this being the highest price reached since July, 1930. Consumption of rubber in United States for February was 87 per cent above that for the same month last year. In livestock choice steers at Toronto rose from \$5.83 per hundred pounds to \$5.99 and at Winnipeg from \$4.58 per hundred pounds to \$4.90. Lambs also were higher the price at Toronto being up from \$7.93 per hundred pounds to \$8.47 and at Winnipeg from \$6.08 per hundred

pounds to \$7.03. Hogs at Montreal declined from \$9.67 per hundred pounds to \$9.36, at Toronto from \$9.67 per hundred pounds to \$9.11 and at Winnipeg from \$8.76 per hundred pounds to \$8.25. Egg prices were substantially lower with greatly increased production, the fresh grade being down at Montreal from an average price of 43·1 cents per dozen to 25·8 cents and at Toronto from 40·5 cents per dozen to 24·9 cents. The price of creamery butter at Toronto advanced from 28·9 cents per pound to 31·4 cents and at Winnipeg from 28 cents per pound to 30 cents. Stocks in cold storage at the beginning of March were about 27 per cent lower than at the same date last year and 51 per cent lower than at the beginning of February. The price of raw silk at New York declined from \$1.84 per pound to \$1.63. Raw wool was down from 24·5-27·5 cents per pound to 24-25 cents. Fir timber was \$1 per thousand board feet higher at \$17.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to significant changes according to groups of commodities in some of these countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924 = 100, was 63·4 for February, an increase of 0·6 per cent over the January level. Foods were slightly lower on the average, while industrial materials, with the exception of small reductions in coal and wool prices, were higher for the month.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 82·5 at the end of February, showing no change from the previous month. Foods on the whole were unchanged, increases in vegetable food, sugar, coffee and tea were offset by slightly lower prices for animal food. Among industrial materials, increases in minerals and textiles were counteracted by a decrease in the sundries group.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 140 at the beginning of March, a decline

of one point for the month due to lower food prices, chiefly a seasonal fall in the prices of eggs and milk. Other groups were unchanged for the month.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914 = 100 (gold index), was 78 for February, a decline of one point for the month. Both food and industrial materials were lower on the average for the month.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 96·2 for February, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month, due chiefly to a fall of 1·1 per cent in agricultural products. Among industrial materials, an advance of 6·5 per cent in rubber was the only considerable change in any of the groups for the month.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 120·7 for February, a decline of 0·2 per cent for the month, due chiefly to slightly lower food prices. There was also a fractional decrease in the sundries group, while rent and heat and light were unchanged from the January level.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 73·6 for February, an advance of

(Continued on page 387)



TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods of Living, Paris	Cost of Living, 1913-1914	Foods of Living, 1914	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(d)	1913	1913	1914	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	Oct. 1923—Sept. 1924	1928	July, 1914	July, 1914	1923-1927=1000	1926-1930=1000
1913.....	\$ 7.34	100	100	(a) 100	(a) 100	131.6	(b)	100	100	100	100	100	628
1914—July.....	7.42 (i)	103	102	100	100	133.8	132	125	125	125	125	125	676
1915—July.....	7.47 (i)	107	106	101	101	135.4	132	125	125	125	125	125	724
1916—July.....	8.46 (i)	124	111	103	103	136.8	161	148	148	148	148	148	786
1917—July.....	11.62 (i)	143	146	112	112	137.4	204	180	180	180	180	180	850
1918—July.....	13.00 (e)	152	167	117	117	138.0	210	203	203	203	203	203	912
1919—July.....	13.77 (e)	166	190	117	117	138.0	209	208	208	208	208	208	912
1920—July.....	16.84 (e)	200	219	121	121	138.0	220	232	232	232	232	232	1019
1921—July.....	10.96 (e)	165	148	117	117	138.0	220	219	219	219	219	219	1034
1922—July.....	10.27 (e)	156	142	116	116	138.0	180	184	184	184	184	184	882
1923—July.....	10.17 (e)	156	147	116	116	138.0	162	169	169	169	169	169	889
1924—July.....	9.91 (e)	153	143	116	116	138.0	162	170	170	170	170	170	884
1925—July.....	11.07 (e)	155	159	117	117	138.0	167	173	173	173	173	173	884
1926—July.....	10.92 (e)	155	153	117	117	138.0	167	173	173	173	173	173	884
1927—July.....	10.80 (e)	156	158	117	117	138.0	167	173	173	173	173	173	884
1928—July.....	10.98 (e)	156	158	117	117	138.0	167	173	173	173	173	173	884
1929—July.....	10.91 (e)	156	158	117	117	138.0	167	173	173	173	173	173	884
1930—July.....	8.11 (i)	137	119	116	116	138.0	149	155	155	155	155	155	1006
1931—July.....	7.68 (i)	133	109	116	116	138.0	149	155	155	155	155	155	1006
1932—January.....	7.68 (i)	133	109	116	116	138.0	149	155	155	155	155	155	1006
July.....	7.07 (i)	120	100	108	108	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
October.....	7.07 (i)	120	100	108	108	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
1933—January.....	6.94 (i)	124	104	108	108	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
February.....	6.70 (i)	122	102	107	107	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
March.....	6.70 (i)	122	102	107	107	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
April.....	6.82 (i)	122	102	107	107	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
May.....	6.82 (i)	121	98	103	103	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
June.....	6.84 (i)	120	96	103	103	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
July.....	6.95 (i)	120	104	104	104	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
August.....	7.24 (i)	122	106	105	105	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
September.....	7.24 (i)	122	106	105	105	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
October.....	7.24 (i)	122	106	105	105	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
November.....	7.27 (i)	123	107	106	106	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
December.....	7.27 (i)	123	107	106	106	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
1934—January.....	7.50 (i)	123	105	106	106	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
February.....	7.63 (i)	124	108	106	106	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891
March.....	8.04 (i)	126	111	106	106	138.0	147	151	151	151	151	151	891

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (j) To end of 1931, 13 articles; from 1932, 34 articles.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
No. of Commodities		Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labour	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statistical	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Central Bureau of Statistics	Director-General of Statistics	Official (a)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Base period		1926	1926	1914	1914	1913	1924	1867-1877	1913	1913	74	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
1913		64.0	69.8	96	45	100	100	85.0	100	100	100	100	1125	188	56	92	—
1914	July	64.4	67.3	8.6566	(a)	100	100	82.4	(a)	146	(a)	101	(a)	1090	(a) 132.3	(a) 1088	(a) 1055
1915	July	70.3	89.3	9.8998	(a)	100	100	106.4	(a)	226	(a)	119	(a)	1204	(a) 126.3	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1916	July	81.4	83.4	11.5294	(a)	100	100	130.5	(a)	276	(a)	141	(a)	1379	(a) 127.8	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1917	July	118.6	123.0	16.0680	(a)	100	100	176.9	(a)	373	(a)	166	(a)	1585	(a) 154.9	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1918	July	127.7	132.0	16.0680	(a)	100	100	163.1	(a)	373	(a)	207	(a)	1723	(a) 196.4	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1919	July	129.8	141.1	18.8964	(a)	100	100	206.4	(a)	304	(a)	204	(a)	1810	(a) 259.1	(a) 1854	(a) 1778
1920	July	164.1	165.8	19.3528	(a)	100	100	254.6	(a)	292	(a)	221	(a)	2613	(a) 326.8	(a) 2008	(a) 1868
1921	July	104.8	107.36	10.7284	(a)	100	100	334.2	(a)	164	(a)	186	(a)	2613	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1922	July	98.7	98.65	99.4	13.0895	132	132	466.06	182	182	186	178	168	147	1366	147	1795
1923	July	98.3	98.54	98.4	13.0895	132	132	466.06	182	182	186	178	168	147	1366	147	1795
1924	July	98.5	98.57	94.9	12.2527	132	132	466.06	182	182	186	178	168	147	1366	147	1795
1925	July	98.1	101.25	104.3	12.8226	132	132	466.06	182	182	186	178	168	147	1366	147	1795
1926	July	(e) 100.1	98.09	99.5	12.7378	132	132	466.06	182	182	186	178	168	147	1366	147	1795
1927	July	98.5	98.81	94.1	12.3303	132	132	466.06	182	182	186	178	168	147	1366	147	1795
1928	July	96.0	95.66	98.3	13.1418	122	122	448.11	148	148	164	144	142	1389	145	219.0	1644
1929	July	97.2	104.24	98.0	12.4853	124	124	477.27	141	141	169	144	142	1389	145	219.0	1644
1930	July	85.3	86.24	84.0	10.5611	107	107	94.4	97	97	80.4	68.4	109.5	1121	124	176.8	1498
1931	July	71.3	70.56	72.0	8.7756	92	95	80.2	337.43	97	76.0	175	109.5	1121	124	176.8	1498
1932	January	69.5	65.61	67.3	7.7325	80.8	84	84.7	325.92	84	68.2	176	101.4	1083	114	159.5	1557
October		66.5	63.36	64.5	6.7266	74.1	82	95.9	63.7	78	93.9	60.8	77.9	301.89	77	61.9	1377
November		65.0	60.97	63.9	6.47	72.53	76.6	79	93.9	60.8	77.9	301.89	77	61.9	1377	61.9	1377
December		64.0	58.95	62.6	6.9658	75.9	79	93.9	60.8	77.9	301.89	77	61.9	1377	61.9	1377	1308
1933	January	63.9	59.03	61.0	6.7906	75.4	79	92.4	60.8	77.9	301.89	77	61.9	1377	61.9	1377	1286
February		63.6	58.81	59.8	6.5224	74.6	79	91.2	59.5	77.0	298.96	76	59.3	169	91.8	104	1367
March		64.4	60.34	60.2	6.3322	73.5	78	91.2	58.7	77.0	292.64	74	60.4	168	90.1	100	1344
April		65.4	60.79	60.4	6.5359	72.2	78	90.7	58.5	77.0	282.64	72	59.7	169	90.1	100	1315
May		66.9	63.89	62.7	6.9845	72.3	78	91.9	59.7	80.9	282.64	72	59.7	169	90.1	100	1315
June		67.6	64.87	65.0	8.0214	73.1	80	92.9	61.5	81.3	284.98	73	60.1	163	91.6	97	1333
July		70.5	72.39	69.9	8.3373	72.2	81	93.9	61.5	81.7	283.20	73	60.6	164	107.2	108	1393
August		69.4	67.24	69.5	8.9995	72.5	80	94.2	61.7	81.7	283.20	73	60.6	164	107.2	108	1393
September		68.9	67.11	70.8	8.9918	71.5	78	94.2	61.7	81.7	283.20	73	60.6	164	107.2	108	1455
October		67.9	67.0	71.2	9.0512	70.5	78	95.7	61.8	80.7	283.20	73	60.6	164	107.2	108	1464
November		68.7	66.61	71.1	8.8480	69.9	78	95.7	61.8	80.7	283.20	73	60.6	164	107.2	108	1481
December		69.0	66.15	70.8	8.8426	69.8	79	96.2	61.9	80.7	283.20	73	60.6	164	107.2	108	1485
1934	January	70.6	69.21	72.2	8.8329	69.8	79	96.2	61.9	80.7	283.20	73	60.6	164	107.2	108	1518
February		72.1	71.42	73.6	9.0110	69.6	78	96.2	61.9	80.7	283.20	73	60.6	164	107.2	108	1518
March		72.0	71.0	73.6	9.2627	69.6	78	96.2	61.9	80.7	283.20	73	60.6	164	107.2	108	1536

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (g) Until end of 1927. (h) Lorenz. (i) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236. (j) Paper currency basis; index number on pre-war currency suspended from April, 1933.



(Continued from page 384)

about 2 per cent for the month and of 23 per cent over the low point reached in February, 1933. Compared with the previous month, the increase in February extended to nine of the ten main groups, the only decrease being one of one per cent in the fuel and lighting materials group. Among the commodities showing substantial advances in price for the month were grain alcohol, cotton, live stock and poultry, meats, crude rubber and potatoes.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9.2627 at March 1, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the previous month's level. Increases were noted in live stock, provisions, textiles, metals, naval stores, building materials, chem-

icals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities, while there were decreases in breadstuffs, fruits, hides and leather, and oils.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$165.026 at March 1, an advance of 0.3 per cent for the month. Small advances were noted in all groups except breadstuffs, which was slightly lower than the February level.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board of the cost of living for industrial wage earners, on the base 1923 = 100, was 78.3 for February, an increase of one per cent for the month. Small increases were noted in all groups except fuel and light which was unchanged from the January level.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Incorporated Union Must be Sued as a Legal Entity

Appeal was taken in the Manitoba Court of Appeal by the One Big Union and others from a *pro forma* judgment of Mr. Justice Dysart, affirming an order of the Referee directing Robert B. Russell to attend and answer questions on a cross-examination on an affidavit, he having previously refused to answer. The action was by Samuel Sykes and Thomas E. Moore against the One Big Union, the Winnipeg Central Labour Council of the One Big Union, and William McCallum, Robert B. Russell, Thomas McClure, Alex. Hume, Allan Meikle and Septimus Johnson. The statement of claim alleged that the One Big Union was an association or partnership having members admitted to it through local units thereof, made up of classes or groups of wage-earners, upon application and payment of fees, and that the Winnipeg Central Labour Council was a department of the One Big Union, and consisted of representatives of local units of the Winnipeg district of the Union. The remaining defendants were stated to be officers, agents, or employees of the same organization or partnership. The plaintiffs stated that they were members of the association or partnership, and that they brought the action on behalf of themselves as well as on behalf of all other members of the One Big Union entitled to share in the assets referred to in the statement of claim.

Mr. Justice Trueman (with whom Chief Justice Prendergast, Mr. Justice Dennistoun and Mr. Justice Richards agreed) in his judgment

in the Court of Appeal, found that the action was not properly constituted since the statement of claim did not contain the allegation that the One Big Union and the Winnipeg Central Labour Council were incorporated, or otherwise legal entities, entitled to sue and be sued in their own names; and although it did allege that the One Big Union was "an association or partnership," with funds or property in which the plaintiffs claimed that the members have a partnership interest, and that the Winnipeg Central Labour Council was "an organization forming a part or department of the One Big Union," nevertheless these allegations did not show that they were partnerships within the legal definition of that term.

In support of the application was an affidavit of the defendant Russell in which it was stated that the One Big Union was a voluntary association formed in the interests of the working classes; that there were approximately 7,000 members, and that the Winnipeg Central Labour Council of the One Big Union was a voluntary organization, for which provision was made by the constitution and by-laws of the One Big Union. Copies of the constitution and by-laws of the One Big Union and of the Winnipeg Central Labour Council were exhibits. The membership of the Council was stated to be approximately 46 members.

Mr. Russell was cross-examined on the affidavit and required by notice to produce in addition to the constitution and by-laws of the One Big Union and the Winnipeg Central Labour Council all documents, etc., evidencing or constituting them or either of them an organization or association, and also evidencing

their formation; also all documents, etc., showing the number of members of the One Big Union, their names, places of residence, the units to which they belong and whether they are or are not in good standing; all documents, etc., showing the names and places of residence of the members of the Winnipeg Central Labour Council, from what units they are elected, when they are elected, and whether or not now in good standing; all documents, etc., relating to the business carried on by the One Big Union and the Winnipeg Central Labour Council or either of them. He declined to answer most of the questions, and to produce said documents, his counsel taking the position that they were either outside the affidavit or within the information contained in the constitution and by-laws of both bodies.

"The statement of claim is at fault," his Lordship stated, "in making the One Big Union and the Winnipeg Central Labour Council parties. It is not set up by anything therein that they are incorporated or are otherwise legal entities entitled to sue and be sued in their own name. See *Russell v. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters* (1912) and *Society Brand Clothes, Ltd. v. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America* (1931).<sup>\*</sup> On the contrary, what is stated and accepted in the statement of claim is that they are voluntary associations. As Mr. Russell's affidavit merely says that they are such and adduced their respective constitutions and by-laws to prove it, there should not be a cross-examination upon it outside its limits. There is one ground alone upon which the One Big Union can be a party, and that is if it is a partnership name under which the individuals who compose its membership carry on a business in common with a view to profit. . . .

"I would allow the appeal. The plaintiffs to apply in the King's Bench within 20 days to amend the statement of claim as to parties and in all other matters necessary to give effect to what is above indicated, including application for the adding of representative parties. All other proceedings in the meantime to be stayed, but reserving to the individual defendants all rights in event of the plaintiffs failing to comply herewith. Further directions reserved. The individual defendants to have their costs here and below, to be costs in the cause in any event."

Mr. Justice Robson, in a separate judgment, agreed that the appeal should be allowed.

*Sykes versus One Big Union* (Manitoba), 1934, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 655.

<sup>\*</sup>LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 108.

### Contributory Negligence not a Bar to Workmen's Compensation

A saleslady in a ladies' ready-to-wear shop at Winnipeg fell through a trap-door in the course of her employment and received injuries for which Mr. Justice Adamson assessed damages at \$900, deducting \$450 on account of her contributory negligence (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1933, page 1142). The defendant company appealed, but the appeal was dismissed by the Manitoba Court of Appeal.

Mr. Justice Dennistoun, in his judgment, said: "There adjoins the main shop a room which was used as a fitting room and also as a passageway from the front to the back of the premises. In the floor of this room was a trap-door which was opened from time to time when coal was being taken through it into the cellar. This trap-door was almost as large as the room, and a person passing from the shop to the fitting room, without looking, was bound to fall into it when open. The plaintiff was familiar with the premises. She knew the trap-door was dangerous when open. She knew that coal was being taken into the cellar, and had heard a warning given to the employees on the morning in question that the trap was open. All these things she forgot, and in her zeal to get a customer's coat in a hurry, she opened the door and fell through the trap, and was injured.

"It was argued that in doing what she was warned not to do she was outside the scope of her employment, and could not have the benefit of Part 2 of The Workmen's Compensation Act. The cases which were referred to are no authority that a woman who is actually performing her master's business, not in wilful disobedience of orders, but in mere forgetfulness of a warning, is deprived of the benefit of the statute, when the master is clearly guilty of negligence on his part. That the defendant was guilty of negligence in leaving this open trap-door without any sufficient guard, or protection, is also the finding of the trial judge, and I agree with it.

"It was suggested on the argument in this court that employees in the retail shop trade are not covered by Part 2 of The Workmen's Compensation Act, but it is my opinion that they are covered, 'Industry' as defined by sec. 2 (i) includes establishment, undertaking, trade, and business. These words are broad enough to include the retail shop-keeping trade or business, and the employees in such trade or business may be given the benefit of Part 1 of the Act if the Board, under the provisions of sec. 70, sees fit to include them by regulation. If that should be done, they would



lose their right of action in the courts, and be relegated to the jurisdiction of the Board, and to the compensation provided by the general insurance scheme which applies under Part 1. Not being included in Part 1, they retain their right of action under Part 2: *Vide* secs. 81 to 84 inclusive. Part 2 also covers outworkers, clerks and casuals, who are excluded from Part 1 by sec. 2 (r). The persons who are by express enactment excluded from the operation of the whole Act are farm labourers, domestics, and menial servants, by sec. 85. *Expressio unius est exclusio alterius*. Being excluded from the automatic compensation provided for by Part 1, the plaintiff, and persons in her class, are given a very sweeping measure of protection in the courts which was formerly denied to them, by Part 2.

"By secs. 82, 83 and 84, the old doctrines of the common law relating to *volenti non fit injuria*, common employment, and contributory negligence, are so dealt with that scores of decided cases have now no application. A new code has been set up in Manitoba which renders a large part of the old law obsolete.

"In the present case, the plaintiff is entitled to succeed, because the ways, and the premises, of the defendant were in a defective condition, whereby personal injury was caused, and a right of action is given by sec. 82.

"The plaintiff's contributory negligence, which would have been fatal before this Act was passed, is no longer a bar, for sec. 83 provides that 'contributory negligence on the part of the workman shall not be hereafter a bar to recovery by him.' After which follows sec. 84:—

'Contributory negligence on the part of the workman shall nevertheless be taken into account in assessing the damages in any such action.'

"The learned trial judge has given effect to this by reducing the damages assessed by him to one-half. The plaintiff recovers only \$450 out of \$900 by reason of her forgetfulness.

"I can find no case in which Part 2 of the Act has been reviewed. It is new legislation in this province, and calls for construction and application by the ordinary rules of interpretation. Most of the old cases which formerly governed actions between servant and master for personal injuries arising out of and within the scope of the employment have by the express words of this Act been superseded.

"It was further argued that there can be no recovery when the plaintiff had previous knowledge of the defect which caused the injury. Many cases were referred to on this point, such as *Fonseca v. Lake of the Woods Milling Co.* (1905); *Roy v. Henderson* (1908); *Thomas v. Quartermaine* (1887); *Reid v.*

*Mimico (Town)* (1926). Such cases no longer help the defendants, for by sec. 82 (4) of the Act it is provided: 'A workman shall not, by reason only of his continuing in the employment of the employer with knowledge of the defect or negligence which caused his injury, be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of the injury.'

"I would dismiss the appeal with costs."

*Webber versus Fifth Avenue Limited* (Manitoba) 1934. *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 589.

### Workman not Compensated for Injury of which he was the Author

Two carpenters were engaged in sheeting the first hip of the roof of a house that was being constructed. One of the two men (the plaintiff in this case) slipped from the scantling on which they were standing, and sustained personal injuries. He brought action against the owner for damages, claiming that the latter had been negligent in failing to provide two scantlings or some other means to furnish a better toe-hold. Mr. Justice Kerwin, who tried the case without a jury, found that the defendants had nothing to do with the placing of the scantling, which was done by the plaintiff and his companion themselves. The plaintiff therefore was the author of his own injury, and the provisions of Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario did not apply. This would be so, his Lordship added, even if the plaintiff had been able to prove that he slipped because of the wet or slippery condition of the scantling.

It was argued on behalf of the plaintiff that section 5 of the Building Trades Protection Act had been infringed. This section provides as follows:

5. In the erection, alteration, repair, improvement or demolition of any building, no scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders, flooring or other mechanical and temporary contrivances shall be used which are unsafe, unsuitable, or improper, or which are not so constructed, protected, placed and operated as to afford reasonable safety from accident to persons employed or engaged upon the building.

His Lordship found that there was nothing used in connection with the construction of the house which was "unsafe, unsuitable, or improper," or which was not "so constructed, protected, placed and operated as to afford reasonable safety from accident to persons employed or engaged upon the building."

The action was dismissed with costs.

*Clarke versus McPhee et al* (Ontario), 1934, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 161.

### Question of Priority of Claims of Compensation Board in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

In the Bankruptcy Court at Toronto, Mr. Justice Armour heard a motion by the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Robert W. J. Bolus Company Limited, debtor, for directions as to the priority of claims filed (1) by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board; (2) by W. J. Jeffers, the landlord of premises leased by the debtor, and (3) by the trustee in respect of his fees, etc. The Workmen's Compensation Board claimed \$1,017.16, and the landlord \$1,735.90. Discussing the question of the priority of these claims, Mr. Justice Armour said:

"The question now for determination is, which of these claims shall prevail: the trustee's, the landlord's or the Board's? The answer to that question depends on the construction of sections 121, 123, 125 and 126 of The Bankruptcy Act, section 37 of The Landlord and Tenant Act, section 107 of The Workmen's Compensation Act, and sections 97 and 112 of The Assessment Act.

"The Bankruptcy Act, by section 121, provides that, 'Subject to the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six as to rent, in the distribution of the property of the bankrupt or authorized assignor, there shall be paid, in the following order of priority:

"First, the costs and expenses of the custodian and the fees and expenses of the trustee;

"Secondly, the costs of the garnishing, attaching, execution or judgment creditor,' etc.

"Thirdly, all indebtedness of the bankrupt or authorized assignor under any Workmen's Compensation Act."

"Notwithstanding this rule and the fixed order of priority of its claim by section 121—which, it will be noted, is made subject to the rights and priorities of the landlord—the Board strenuously argues that the joint effect of section 107 of The Workmen's Compensation Act, section 125 of The Bankruptcy Act, and section 112 of The Assessment Act gives its claim priority over all other claims, including that of the landlord, and the costs and expenses of the custodian and the fees and expenses of the trustee."

His Lordship analysed the contentions of the Board, and proceeded: "With this argument the learned Justice did not concur. Where the priority of the claim of the Board has been specifically dealt with and definitely fixed by the Bankruptcy Act, the Dominion statutes having to do with a subject within the exclusive legislative authority of the

Parliament of Canada, that priority cannot be displaced by reference to certain sections of The Workmen's Compensation Act, a provincial statute, dealing only with the collection of assessments of the Board made thereunder. . . .

"The conclusion is that the order of priority of the Board's claim is fixed by section 121 of The Bankruptcy Act, and by that Act alone. Its claim has no priority over the costs and expenses of the custodian or the fees and expenses of the trustee.

"But what of the contest for priority between the claims of the landlord and the Workmen's Compensation Board? In this the landlord succeeds. His preferential lien for rent, given him by section 37 of The Landlord and Tenant Act and brought into The Bankruptcy Act by section 126, has been established beyond question by a great number of decided cases. In addition, the order of priority of the claims mentioned in section 121 of The Bankruptcy Act is specifically made "subject to the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six as to rent," thereby putting it beyond all doubt that the landlord's claim for rent is superior to the claims mentioned in that section. Therefore, his claim in this case takes precedence over the claim of The Workmen's Compensation Board, as it would have taken precedence over the claim of the trustee for his costs, fees and expenses, except for the agreement already mentioned. Therefore, the landlord, W. J. Jeffers, is entitled to the balance of \$631.71 in the hands of the trustee. The trustee, as it did not appear by counsel or by a solicitor, is not entitled to any costs, and the costs of the landlord will be paid by the Workmen's Compensation Board."

Re: *Robert W. J. Bolus Co. Limited* (Ontario), 1934, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 166.

### Question of Validity of Certain Regulations of Workmen's Compensation Board

A doctor brought an action against the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick claiming payment for work done and medical aid provided for employees of certain companies under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Board had paid the doctor for other services but denied its liability in connection with the cases for which the present claim was made. Among other reasons for its refusal the Board stated that the doctor had failed to make reports on these cases, or had been late in forwarding reports.

Chief Justice Barry, in the King's Bench Division, New Brunswick Supreme Court, in



the course of his judgment said:—"During the time that the earlier Compensation Acts were in force, the Board did not require the doctor in charge of accident cases to send in preliminary reports in what are called minor cases, that is, cases in which the disability does not extend beyond seven days. The nature of the disability was only required to be noted on the bill which followed the services. In order to entitle the doctor to remuneration, there is no limitation in the Act as to the time within which he must send in his report or bill. Without any authority that I can find, the Board here has set up a statute of limitations of its own. There has been placed in evidence a small booklet containing a schedule of medical fees which has been approved of by a special committee representing the New Brunswick Medical Association and the Workmen's Compensation Board, copies of which have been sent to all the registered medical practitioners of the Province. No exception can be taken to the schedule of fees thereby established, but when the special committee assumes the right to make laws, legislate and pass the following provision:—'No medical or hospital fees shall be paid unless there is filed with the Board a statement of claim signed by the injured workman and supported by such other evidence as the Board shall require,' then, I think, the special committee is acting without authority and beyond its powers, and until approved by the Governor in Council (s. 74 (1)) which has not been done, such a provision is nugatory and non-effective.....

"Mr. John A. Sinclair, the Chairman of the Board, has stated in his evidence that they never penalize the workman by withholding his compensation because the doctor delays his report unreasonably; and that in a minor case, absence of a doctor's report does not affect the workman at all—unless the case should break out again. The converse of the course adopted in the case of a workman would seem to be the course which has been adopted in the case of the plaintiff here. To the ordinary mind it would look as if the Board were—to adopt the chairman's expression—'penalizing the doctor,' because the workman over whom he has no control whatever, and who in 95 per

cent of the cases has no report to make, has made no report. . . .

"As I view the present case, the matter in controversy between the parties has never been inquired into, heard and determined by the Board. The merits have never been passed upon. There has never been a determination of either law or fact from which the plaintiff might appeal under s. 35 (1). What the Board has said is, substantially: under a statute of limitations which we ourselves have set up, your claim for remuneration for professional services rendered to injured workmen comes too late; therefore we will not consider it, but send it back to you undetermined. In such circumstances it would seem to me to amount practically to a denial of justice to debar the plaintiff from resorting to the common law Courts for redress. The question may not perhaps be wholly free from doubt, and may be one well worthy of a Court of Appeal.

"The Workmen's Compensation Act is a long step forward in social legislation designed to rehabilitate and aid in getting injured workmen back to work, and to assist them in lessening or removing any handicap resulting from their injuries. And for the attainment of those objects the Board is given large discretionary powers, and may take such measures and may make such expenditures—not, however, to exceed \$1,500 in any calendar year—as it may deem necessary or expedient; and such expenses shall be borne and may be collected in the same manner as compensation and expenses for administration. Such being the policy of the Act, it should, in my opinion, receive a broad and liberal construction, free from entangling technicalities which do not affect the merits of the case, and administered without too close an attention to slight deviations from the letter of the law, which, if strictly adhered to, might, in many cases, defeat the very object which the Legislature had in view.

"There will be verdict and judgment in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendant for \$4,228; the defendants must pay the costs of the action."

*Fleck versus Workmen's Compensation Board* (New Brunswick), 1934 *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 145.





# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

ACCORDING to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,477 establishments, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off, the reported staffs aggregating 847,993 persons, compared with 861,053 in the preceding month. The statistics furnished by leading firms since 1920 show that in twelve of these thirteen years, employment on April 1, has experienced a between-seasons contraction, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps, and prior to the absorption of any considerable numbers of persons in the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and summer. The general loss at the beginning of April 1934, rather exceeded the average decline on that date in the years for which statistics are available; the situation this year, considerably affected by the above factors, was further complicated by the release of unusually large numbers of men who had been temporarily employed in clearing the railway tracks and roads after last winter's severe storms, and by numerous shut-downs over the Easter holidays, this year reflected to some extent in the employment statistics, since Easter fell on April 1. The index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 91.3 on April 1, 1934, compared with 92.7 on March 1, 1934, while on April 1, in preceding years it was as follows:—1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1. The index on the latest date was higher than in the early spring of the last two years.

There was an increase on April 1, in manufacturing, especially of leather, lumber, textile and iron and steel products. Metallic ore mining, building construction, services and trade also showed improvement; the gains in trade were unusually large, having only once been exceeded in the years since 1920. On the other hand, logging camps reported very large seasonal reductions, a reaction from an exceptionally active season in bush work, and there were important declines in railway construction and maintenance.

At the beginning of April, 1934, the percentage of idleness reported by local trade unions was 19.5, compared with 20 per cent at the beginning of March and with 25.1 per cent at the beginning of April, 1933. The percentage for March was based on the reports furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,666 labour organizations, with a total of 145,476 members.

The reports for the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during March, 1934, as indicated by the average daily placements, was slightly below that of the preceding month, but greatly in excess of that of the corresponding month of last year. Total placements in March, however, were higher than those in February, owing to the greater number of working days. Vacancies in March, 1934, numbered 32,607, applications 57,828, and placements in regular and casual employment 31,162.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent at the beginning of April was lower, due to the lower cost of foods, chiefly eggs. The cost of the budget for April was \$16.28 as compared with \$16.51 for March; \$15.74 for April, 1933; \$21.53 for April, 1930; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.32 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again slightly lower at 71.1 for April as compared with 72.0 for March. The decrease was due mainly to lower prices for certain farm products and raw materials. Figures for previous dates are 65.4 for April, 1933; 91.2 for April, 1930; 101.2 for April, 1926; 98.4 for April, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.0 for April, 1914.

The table of monthly statistics giving the latest information available reflecting industrial conditions is shown on page 395. The index of the physical volume of business was substantially higher in March than in the preceding month which had shown a slight recession from the level in January. All the chief factors in the index were higher, mineral production mainly because of greatly increased gold shipments and exports of copper; manufacturing

because of increases in foodstuffs, textiles, forestry products, iron and steel and imports of crude petroleum; construction because of an increase in contracts awarded; and distribution because of increases in trade employment, carloadings and exports. Electric power output was also considerably higher. As compared with a year ago all of the principal factors were higher, the total index being up 36 per cent. Statistics available for April show employment, wholesale prices and railroad earnings at slightly lower levels than in March but higher than a year ago. Car loadings and contracts awarded were higher both as compared with the previous month and as compared with a year ago.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for April was 21, involving 5,282 workers, and causing a time loss of 78,178 man working days, as compared with 32 disputes in March, involving 7,275 workers, with a time loss of 91,332 man working days. A year ago, April, 1933, the number of disputes recorded was comparatively small, being only four, involving 370 workers with a time loss of 2,270 working days. Three disputes, namely, lumber workers in Vancouver Island, and coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., and at Minto, N.B., involved 3,500 workers, accounting for the greater part of the totals for April, both of workers involved and time loss; the first two of these disputes were in progress during March, and all three were terminated early in May. Twelve disputes terminated during the month, five in favour of the employers, two in favour of the workers, five ending in compromises or being partially successful. The number of disputes unterminated at the end of April was nine, involving 3,782 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.**

During the past month the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the City of Edmonton and employees in the Waterworks, Engineer's and Power House Departments. Three new applications were received, and a Board was appointed as the result of an earlier application. The text of the report above mentioned, with particulars of the proceedings during the month, appears on page 401. Reference is also made to the settlement, under the Manitoba Industrial Conditions Act, of the dispute between the Winni-

peg Electric Company and its employees, which was dealt with last year by a Board established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

#### **Combines Investigation Act.**

Hearing of the appeal of the Canadian Import Company, Limited, and four related companies against their conviction as members of an unlawful combine in the importation of British anthracite coal was begun in the Quebec Court of King's Bench on May 1 with Chief Justice Sir Matthias Telier presiding. The conviction of the five companies after an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act, was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1934, page 30. After a week's hearings, judgment on the appeal was reserved.

#### **"Labour Legislation in Canada, 1933."**

The fifth annual supplement to the volume "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1928" has been published by the Department of Labour under the title: "Labour Legislation in Canada, 1933." The new supplement follows the lines of former reports, containing the text of the various Dominion and provincial labour laws, together with certain orders in council and a number of regulations made under statutory authority, notes being added to the text to interpret new amendments. The legislation of 1933 covers a wide range of subjects, including the protection of wages, hours of labour, the employment of women and children, workmen's compensation, unemployment relief and land settlement, safety and health of workers, licensing of workmen, pensions, insurance, etc. New legislation in Canada is outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* on the conclusion of each session.

The main volume in this series may be obtained from the Department of Labour for one dollar, the charge for each of the five annual supplements being 25 cents.

#### **Unemployment statistics throughout the world.**

The last quarterly tables of unemployment and employment published by the International Labour Office in *Industrial and Labour Information*, April 16, 1934, show that for the fourth consecutive quarter an improvement in the situation may be observed. "If the figures in the latest month for which statistics are available be compared with those of twelve months previously, thus eliminating seasonal movements, it is seen that unemployment is lower practically everywhere and the rate of decrease is usually



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934			1933		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		105,884,703	71,956,457	40,769,251	70,096,671	50,328,093
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		47,496,955	33,591,884	20,457,294	32,935,623	23,514,114
Exports, Canadian produce... \$		57,661,621	37,842,403	20,011,652	36,578,834	26,397,528
Customs duty collected..... \$		8,560,656	5,831,373	3,923,301	7,020,482	5,149,538
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,488,913,660	2,089,346,484	1,877,753,214	1,887,323,562	1,830,276,963
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		140,910,153	125,707,707	134,272,610	130,135,230	121,140,822
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,366,528,536	1,354,764,769	1,399,541,563	1,389,114,966	1,397,063,161
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		874,774,952	869,125,576	913,022,937	924,913,714	923,764,135
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	90.7	88.0	86.5	53.8	48.9	49.2
Preferred stocks.....	68.5	67.3	66.5	47.2	47.3	49.6
(1) Index of interest rates.....	87.7	90.1	96.0	101.3	100.0	98.7
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	71.1	72.0	72.1	65.4	64.4	63.6
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.28	16.51	16.09	15.74	15.59	15.61
Business failures, number.....			140	184	192	214
Business failures, liabilities.....			2,039,134	3,022,466	3,380,672	3,947,202
(4) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	91.3	92.7	91.4	76.0	76.9	77.0
(5) (6) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	19.5	20.0	21.2	25.1	24.3	25.5
Immigration.....				1,427	1,126	909
Railway—						
(7) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	169,955	167,931	162,553	132,711	140,373	132,420
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	13,447,004	14,278,648	11,525,217	11,110,406	11,399,215	9,455,223
Operating expenses..... \$			10,540,975	9,596,667	10,090,967	9,753,823
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		9,946,321	8,570,515	7,921,872	8,800,156	7,096,887
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,427,391	7,751,994	7,383,407	7,922,660	7,000,276
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,629,341,469	1,412,893,410	1,712,389,173	1,301,658,035
Building permits..... \$		1,089,481	881,152	1,551,693	953,966	925,894
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	11,469,200	7,517,500	5,635,100	8,608,700	3,191,600	3,149,300
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons		12,101	12,199	None	None	6,144
Steel ingots and castings..... tons		72,923	57,999	11,384	11,212	12,374
Ferro-alloys..... tons		1,413	1,620	918	927	1,076
Coal..... tons		1,027,787	1,016,458	641,398	824,952	1,549,516
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		73,440,000	44,370,000	36,190,000	49,340,000	37,060,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		7,640,000	4,153,000	1,245,000	2,496,000	2,632,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		14,346,000	11,109,000	4,050,000	6,374,000	6,026,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		2,718,000	1,988,000	954,000	1,617,000	819,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		118,189,149	104,125,292	98,523,661	67,778,678	37,407,893
Flour production..... brls.		1,064,428	1,102,043	1,013,486	1,004,787	844,899
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	43,305,372	21,360,155	19,844,708	46,454,674	55,432,178	20,347,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,682,000	1,324,048	1,442,020	1,539,487	1,200,276
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		57,923,000	57,595,000	43,227,000	44,227,000	46,414,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		32,764,000	29,268,000	31,502,000	31,804,000	28,533,000
Newsprint..... tons		210,130	174,450	147,760	137,080	125,610
Automobiles, passenger.....		12,272	7,101	6,957	5,927	3,025
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		93.1	86.4	69.8	68.4	67.0
Industrial Production.....		92.0	84.0	65.1	62.5	60.9
Mineral production.....		149.0	117.0	102.8	106.5	103.1
Manufacturing.....		88.8	83.2	67.0	62.7	58.7
Construction.....		36.2	34.1	22.0	17.2	21.7
Electric power.....		176.0	168.9	134.9	134.4	136.1
Distribution.....		96.3	93.1	82.9	84.8	83.8
Trade employment.....		119.2	116.3	110.1	110.5	110.9
Carloadings.....		74.3	71.4	59.4	61.8	57.9
Imports.....		64.7	64.0	44.2	50.0	50.8
Exports.....		73.0	63.7	47.3	51.1	49.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending April 28, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending April 21, March 24 and February 24, 1934; April 22, March 25 and February 25, 1933.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

greater than it was three months ago. Exceptions to this rule are to be found in Belgium, Bulgaria, France, the Irish Free State and Portugal, where recorded unemployment has increased as compared with twelve months ago. No clear indications can be given for Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland, where there are two or more series of figures showing divergent trends.

"The countries which show the largest percentage increase in employment are the United States, Canada and Germany, and considerable increases are also shown in Great Britain, Estonia, Japan, Latvia and South Africa. These increases are confirmed to a large extent by the statistics of unemployment.

"Comparing the unemployment figures not with a year ago but with three months ago, it will be seen that in the Northern Hemisphere they are for the most part higher. This is due to seasonal influences which always lead to increased unemployment during the winter. In the Southern Hemisphere, on the other hand, the seasonal trend is downwards at the beginning of the year, and Australia, Chile, New Zealand and South Africa all show lower unemployment figures, or higher employment figures, as compared with three months before."

#### **Program of British Columbia Economic Council.**

The Economic Council provided for in recent legislation by the British Columbia Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 307), is to consist of the following members: Dr.

W. A. Carrothers, chairman; James O. Nicholls, miner, Nanaimo; James G. Robson, lumberman, Vancouver; Thomas W. Bingay, Consolidated Smelters, Trail; James H. Lawson, barrister, Vancouver; Percival Edward French, scientific agriculturist, Vernon; Dr. H. C. Winch, hospital superintendent, Hazelton.

The chairman has prepared the following agenda of subjects to be dealt with by the Council:—(1) Survey of the possible economic uses of land with particular reference to character of soil, climate and marketing of produce; (2) Economic survey of forest resources, studying character and condition of available timber, condition of logged-over areas in relation to reforestation either naturally or by artificial means; (3) A study of marginal "uneconomic" lands occupied and unoccupied; (4) Survey of unoccupied areas of good land and development of sound settlement policy; (5) The problem of the milk producers of the Fraser Valley from the point of view of the economic production of milk in relation to the available market; (6) Production and sale of Okanagan fruit;

By-products and orderly marketing; (7) The coal industry; (8) Co-ordination of existing bodies studying provincial problems, such as scientific investigations by the Dominion and Provincial Government and the University, and economic studies of voluntary trade associations for agriculture, mining, manufacturing, etc. (It is hoped to make the Economic Council a clearing house of ideas emerging from these sources of value to the Government); (9) Survey of population of the Province with regard to conditions of employment and special training; this may begin with classification of the unemployed and be extended to the employed; the object is to guide the province in evolving employment policies; (10) Survey of the standards of living in various parts of the Province with regard to social conditions, educational facilities, health, cultural opportunities, etc.; (11) Survey of the financial condition of the people, with regard to status of farm mortgages, tax payments, which in relation to agriculture may assist in determining what types of agriculture are economic in certain areas; (12) Study of markets, actual and potential, for provincial products.

#### **Problem of permanent partial disability in industry.**

A conference to consider the problem of adequate provision for workmen who have sustained partial disablement of a permanent character was held at Edmonton during April, when representatives of the Alberta Federation of Labour brought the case of these men to the attention of the Government and the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta. "If one goes over the records in the Workmen's Compensation office," they stated, "he finds the amount of individual pensions in some cases are \$12, \$13 or \$15 a month, because of a permanent partial disability which has been sustained by the workman, and the board itself agrees that this is based upon the doctor's statement and that the man is unable to return to his former occupation. While there is a provision in the Act for spending a certain amount of money to rehabilitate workmen, the Board has done practically nothing along this line because it finds itself in the position that it cannot give guidance with any assurance that the workman after having been retrained can secure employment in the field for which he has been retrained, and thereby secure sustaining employment. In a great number of cases the workmen are getting on in years and so again the expenditure for retraining is hardly warranted, and we therefore believe that the time has arrived when the policy adopted ten or twelve years ago, to meet the then ex-



isting conditions, does not merit its continuance, and that there must be a new application applied in the enforcement of sections of the present Act. . . . . "The regulations, which the Workmen's Compensation Board enforce at this time, were adopted during the period following 1919, when there was considerable industrial activity and when there was a possibility for partially disabled workmen to secure employment of a light but sustaining character. Due to the increasing number of these injured workmen the probability of such workmen obtaining positions is now quite remote."

#### **Calculation of "average earnings" for compensation purposes.**

A bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, now before the Nova Scotia Legislature, would provide that the estimated "average earnings" or "earning capacity" upon which is calculated the amount of compensation that will be paid to an injured workman, shall not be less than \$10 a week. By Section 45 of the Act as it now stands average earnings or earning capacity at the time of an injury "may be calculated upon the daily, weekly or monthly wages or other regular remuneration which the workman was receiving at the time of the injury, or upon the average yearly earnings of the workman for three years prior to the injury, or upon the probable yearly earning capacity of the workman at the time of injury as may appear to the board best to represent the actual loss of earnings suffered by the workman by reason of the injury, but not so as in any case to exceed the rate of \$1,200 per year." The Bill would add to this section the words: "and such average earnings and earning capacity shall not be fixed below ten dollars per week."

The proposed amendment is designed to remove the grievance of workmen who work only on one or two shifts a week, with the result that they receive very small amounts in compensation for injuries. The amending Bill would also increase the proportion of average earnings that may be paid to an injured workman from 55 to 60 per cent.

#### **Decline in mining accidents in Ontario in 1933.**

The proportion of fatal accidents per thousand workers employed in the mining industry in Ontario during 1933 was less than in any year since 1915, according to a report (Bulletin No. 91) on Mining Accidents in Ontario in 1933 recently published by the provincial Department of Mines. The proportion was 1.57 for 1933; 1.69 for 1932; 2.03 for 1931; 3.02 for 1930; 2.89 for 1929; and 4.76 for 1928. It is

stated that during 1933, at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, and clay, sand and gravel pits regulated by the provincial Mining Act, there were 1,538 accidents reported up to January 16, 1934. Twenty-five fatalities, arising out of 24 separate accidents were reported. These returns represent an increase of 63 in the total number of accidents, and the same number of fatalities as recorded for the previous year. The fatality rate of 1.57 per thousand men employed is 1.27 per thousand lower than the average for the past twenty-five years. There were 95 non-fatal accidents per thousand men employed, a decrease of 3 per thousand from the rate of 1932. The percentage of non-fatal accidents followed by infection increased from 6.5 in 1932 to 7.3 in 1933. Of the 25 fatalities during the year, 17 were in gold mines; 3 in nickel mines; one each in silver, copper-lead zinc mines, and metallurgical works; and 2 in sand, gravel and clay pits.

The report analyses the causes of both fatal and non-fatal accidents, giving full particulars in regard to each fatality.

#### **Movement to regulate industrial conditions in Canada.**

Codes of fair practice for various industries are being considered in many centres throughout Canada. It is reported that the baking industry may be the first to secure action in this direction under the provisions of the Alberta Trade and Industry Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 305). In British Columbia the master bakers are asking the new Board of Industrial Relations to establish regulations for the industry under the Acts administered by that body, namely, the Male Minimum Wage Act, the Female Minimum Wage Act, and the Hours of Work Act. A proposed code for the baking industry was also submitted by the organized bakers of Saint John, N.B., to the Committee of the House of Commons on Price Spreads and Mass Buying (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 92). It is reported that similar action is being taken in several provinces in connection with the men's wear trade, restaurants, retail stores, meat and groceries, hair dressing parlours, etc., and a code for the building industry is now under consideration by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

The present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains the text of the first orders by the British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations fixing the hours of work in lumber mills and saw mills; the Chairman of the Board stated that these orders were designed to spread the available employment over the maximum number of workers without crippling the in-

dustry. This issue contains also the text of the amended "Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act," recently proclaimed in Quebec, which provides for the legalizing of industrial agreements between employers and workers establishing standard conditions in the several industries. Negotiations for agreements under this act are understood to be in progress in certain industries.

### **Child Labour in the Province of Quebec.**

A report has been issued recently by the special committee appointed three years ago by the Montreal Junior Board of Trade to investigate child labour in Quebec. The investigation was confined to children under seventeen years of age employed in factories, stores, street trades and in messenger and delivery services, but did not cover those in agriculture. As the result of their investigation the committee found that while children working in factories benefit from occasional government inspections and from the enforcement of regulations, these inspections were in practice incidental and haphazard; that children working outside factories were in reality free from governmental inspection; that there was no enforcement of the existing laws for the safeguarding of working children as distinct from other workers; that child labour legislation was confused and ambiguous and was not generally known; and that child workers were "likely to be exploited with little hope of redress."

The Committee makes the following recommendations: That it is most desirable that a thorough survey of child labour conditions in the Province of Quebec be undertaken without delay by competent persons armed with the necessary powers; that a committee of lawyers and social workers, representative of all religious denominations, be formed to redraft, consolidate, clarify and extend the existing legislation; that, upon completion, the survey and the redraft of the laws be presented to the Government with a prayer for immediate action; that the Government be requested immediately to create more adequate machinery for the enforcement of child labour laws; that the Montreal Junior Board of Trade consider and report on the advisability of a system of compulsory education for the Province of Quebec.

### **Social and economic changes affecting vocational education.**

In 1932 United States Federal Board for Vocational Education undertook to co-operate with the American Vocational Association in a study of changing economic and social conditions, and of the problems involved in adapting programs of vocational

education to these changes. Some of these problems are stated in the report of the Federal Board as follows:—

"Social and economic changes surveyed in this study, as they affect vocational requirements being imposed upon wage earners, farmers, and homemakers, include the increasing mechanization of processes and increasing utilization of mechanical power in industry and agriculture, with the resultant displacement of labour, changing demands for skill, and insecurity of job tenure. Among other tendencies of significance for vocational programs are the increasing adoption by large corporations of scientific practices of personnel selection; the increasing demand for, and the rising standards of efficiency; the increasing specialization of processes and jobs; the increasing difficulty for workers of learning on the job in highly mechanized industries; the increasing demand for broad technical knowledge; the increasing need for interpretation in terms of trade techniques and farm practices of the cumulating results of technological research; the increasing responsibilities of vocational programs in dealing with such large population drifts as the migration from farm to city, and from city to farm; the increasing need for development of live-at-home programs, especially in a period of reduced incomes and of widespread unemployment; the increasing educational disability of rural areas; the increasing urbanization of the home, socialization of the homemaker's job, and rising standards of efficiency in homemaking; and the rising age of entrance into employment, with the very serious resultant social problem of what to do with the 14 to 18 year old boy or girl who is being barred from employment to a more advanced age. In its larger aspects the problem presented in this inquiry may be defined as the problem of determining in what ways vocational programs can be made to function effectively in maintaining for our workers continuous occupational adjustment, thereby avoiding as far as may be possible displacement and unemployment in the face of an intensely dynamic economic situation."

### **Medical Service Board in Saskatchewan.**

Provision has been made in Saskatchewan by an amendment to the Public Health Act, for the establishment of a provincial Health Services Board consisting of the Minister and Deputy Minister of Public Health, the chairman of the Local Government Board, the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Commissioner of the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The new Board will take over from the Saskatchewan Relief Commission the administration of medical, hospital, dental and



allied relief services in the province. It may institute inquiries into the needs of the people with respect to such health services, including drugs, and appliances, and into the advisability of providing facilities for a periodical medical examination, and other matters. Among its other powers the Board has authority to confer with and advise employers and employees in cities with respect to establishing health services for such employees.

#### **Accident liability of re-employed workers.**

The need for building up safety organizations in industry "before the full tide of re-employment sets in" is pointed out by the Metropolitan Life Insurance

Company in a recent issue of their *Statistical Bulletin*. The records of the company show a decline in occupational fatalities corresponding with the shrinkage in the volume of employment during the depression, and a rise in the accident rate in the second half of 1933, when employment began to move upwards. "Country wide rejoicing at the return of large numbers of wage earners to gainful employment," the *Bulletin* states, "must be tempered somewhat by the thought that increased employment will mean a rise in the national toll of fatal and non-fatal accidental injuries. For every 10,000 persons re-employed, anywhere from one to more than fifty, it may be expected, will be killed in the course of a year of employment, according as they find work in light manufacturing, in agriculture, on the railroads, in mining, in structural iron construction, in power transmission, or in some other of the many industries with varying occupational hazards. The net result will be an increase of many thousands killed and of hundreds of thousands injured. This increased mortality, it can be stated, will come more or less inevitably; for the curve of accidental injuries still follows very closely the curve of employment, despite many notable achievements in accident prevention by large industrial establishments and even by entire industries."

#### **Land settlement and lumbering in Quebec.**

The changed conditions of employment in the woods in the Province of Quebec were described by the Hon. J. H. Kelly in the debate

in the Legislative Council on the Forest Operations Commissions Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 308). The Hon. Mr. Kelly stated that colonization made its greatest progress in the province in the days when timber limits were held as a family heritage and passed from father to son. In those days the lumberjacks left for the woods around

All Saints' Day and remained until Easter, that is to say, for a period of four or five months. Then came the drive and when that was over most of the men returned to their farms with their winter savings, while others worked during the summer in the sawmills. To-day, the speaker declared, the old personal contact has been lost, and large companies, with control far removed from the local points, engage labour without thought of personal contact. What should be done, in his opinion, was to give the work to the settlers and their sons, men who knew the woods and were at home there, and could give a good day's return for a good day's wages. "Our mills," he continued, "should employ settlers in their camps in preference to anyone else. The settlers would benefit greatly therefrom and the operators would have a splendid class of strong, healthy seasoned men to carry on their forestry operations. This would mean a greater cut at no additional expense. The average cut per man in the camps has decreased because very often the men employed in the camps are not woodsmen. The farmer's son makes the best settler, but he will not settle on new land unless he is sure of making a living. He will drift to our cities instead. Give him the assurance that he can sell his wood or that he will be given employment in the lumber camps during the winter and you will immediately make land settlement attractive."

#### **Change of base for employment statistics in United States.**

Acting on the advice of the Advisory Committee of the Secretary of Labour, the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently altered the base used for its index numbers of employment from the twelve-months' average for 1926 to the average for the three-year period 1923-24-25. These figures are quoted in the monthly article in the LABOUR GAZETTE entitled "Employment and Unemployment in Great Britain and the United States." The index numbers in the present issue are on the new base. The broader base was selected as preferable to the single year because it minimizes unusual conditions existing in an industry in any single year, and also for the purpose of placing the Bureau's indexes on a base similar to that used in several other official and private series of indexes of employment, pay-rolls and production.

A second change in the monthly employment statistics has been effected for the purpose of making the indexes reflect changes in total factory employment and pay-rolls not only from month to month, but also over a

period of years. Former indexes, it was found, did not accurately reflect the long-time trends; they did not fully show the increases resulting from the establishment of new plants, or the decreases brought about by the permanent shut-down of establishments not included in the Bureau's sample. Such changes are shown only by the complete coverage of every plant in each industry, as made by the Biennial Census of Manufactures. As now re-adjusted, the Bureau of Labour Statistics' index makes allowance for new establishments coming into existence, and old establishments dropping out.

### **Increase of employment in Great Britain in 1933.**

The annual report of the British Ministry of Labour for 1933 reviews the general state of employment during the year. It is noted that 1933 was the first year, since the onset of the general depression in the closing months of 1929, in which there was a definite improvement in employment. The year opened with the live register showing a total of 2,903,065 unemployed in Great Britain at the end of January—the highest ever recorded; but from that date there began an improvement which continued, almost without interruption, throughout the year. The forces making for the increase in employment were sufficient to outweigh the opposing seasonal influences in the latter part of the year, for, contrary to the normal movement, the improvement persisted throughout the autumn and early winter. By December the number of persons on the live register in Great Britain had fallen to 2,224,079—a decrease of 499,208 compared with a year earlier; while the estimated number of insured persons in employment had risen to 10,008,000, 5,568,000 higher than a year previously.

There was a marked reduction in unemployment among boys and girls during the year, partly owing to the general improvement in the state of employment, and partly owing to the low birth-rate in the years 1915-1919, which reduced the number of boys and girls available for employment in 1933 to its lowest point. There was, indeed, an actual shortage of boy and girl labour during the year in many districts; in London, for example, the number of boys and girls registered for employment, dropped, at the end of the year, to the lowest level on record, while more than 4,000 juvenile vacancies remained unfilled. In most of the depressed areas, on the other hand, unemployment among juveniles remained severe.

### **Instructional centres for unemployed in Great Britain.**

Instructional centres have developed in Great Britain in accordance with a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1308). "The Department of Labour has two types of centre, first the training centre proper, at which a six months' course is given in certain trades, and secondly the instructional centre, where a three months' course is provided with the primary object of re-conditioning. 5,303 men passed through the former centres during the twelve months ended February 26, 1934; and of those who completed their training, 3,944, or 88.8 per cent, obtained employment. 10,893 men passed through the instructional centres during the period, and of those who completed their training, 1,594, or 16.3 per cent obtained employment. Attendance at the instructional centres is not limited to the numbers for which employment is likely to be available at the end of the course; and those who volunteer for the course do so primarily for the benefit they will derive in increased employability."

Increased activity in safety work in view of the partial recovery of business was anticipated in the secretary's report to the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association. Mr. Thompson noted that corresponding with a decline in the wage roll submitted to the Workmen's Compensation Board from \$33,542,481 in 1932 to \$30,637,155, the number of accidents reported to the Board last year showed a reduction of 40 from the preceding year.

Labour conditions at Trail, British Columbia, are reported to be improving by degrees, more work being provided at the smelter, with the result that workers on relief have been reduced in number by one-third since the beginning of the year. Various mines in the district have reopened, some with enlarged operation. A considerable number of carloads of poles are being sent from Nelson for sale in the United States.

The Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Health and Public Welfare for Manitoba, announced in the Legislature on March 12 that travelling medical clinics to treat children in unorganized territory would be initiated this year in connection with the work of the public health nurses. The estimates for the coming year provide for twenty public health nurses in the province. New arrangements have been made with a number of municipalities under which the provincial government will pay only one-half of the cost of their public health nursing service.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**A**PPPLICATIONS for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act have been received in the Department of Labour during the past month as follows:—

1. From certain employees of the Corporation of the city of Victoria, B.C., being members of the City Fire Fighters' Local Union No. 258, International Association of Fire Fighters. The wage rates of the employees in question had been reduced 5 per cent on April 1, 1932, and a further 10 per cent on April 1, 1933. The dispute relates to the employees' request for restoration of the wage rates in effect prior to April 1, 1932. Seventy-seven employees are stated to be affected. As fire fighters do not come within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation can be established only with the joint consent of the parties concerned. At the time of going to press the municipal authorities have not stated definitely that they are agreeable to board procedure, and accordingly a Board has not been established.

2. From the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company concerning a dispute with its freight trainmen, motormen and polemen, twenty-five in number, said to be members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The dispute arose as a result of the proposal of the company to put into effect as from February 15, 1934, a wages deduction of 5 per cent in addition to the 10 per cent deduction already in force, making a total deduction of 15 per cent from wages calculated at the schedule basic rates. Following receipt of the application, the Department arranged a conference in Montreal on Thursday, May 3, between representatives of the parties to the dispute. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department was present and took an active part in the proceedings. As a result of the negotiations, which lasted throughout the day, a settlement was reached, the parties agreeing to a deduction of 15 per cent from basic rates of pay from May 16, 1934, to December 31, 1934, during which period the minimum day in freight service shall be 9½ hours for week days for each day used; and effective January 1, 1935, a 10 per cent deduction from basis rates of pay "or such other percentage deduction as is then being generally established for employees on the Canadian National Railways and provided that either party may, after

November 1, 1934, serve thirty (30) days' notice of a desire to change such percentage to become effective January 1, 1935."

3. From employees of the Corporation of the city of Saskatoon, being members of the City Fire Fighters' Local Union No. 80, International Association of Fire Fighters. The cause of the dispute is stated to be a proposal of the municipal authorities to put into operation in 1934 certain wages reductions in addition to those already in effect. The dispute affects fifty-five employees in the Fire Department. As in the case of the Victoria Fire Fighters, mentioned above, this dispute falls outside the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and, the civic authorities having so far failed to indicate their willingness to procedure under the statute, a Board has not been established.

In addition to the above mentioned applications a request for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department during April from the New Brunswick Miners' Union on behalf of employees of the following coal operators in the Minto area of the Province of New Brunswick, namely: the Minto Coal Company, the Miramichi Lumber Company, Welton and Henderson, Limited, Rothwell Coal Company, the Newcastle Coal Company, the Avon Coal Company, and Harvey Welton.

The dispute related to the employees' desire for certain wage adjustments and union recognition. Approximately one thousand men were stated to be affected by the negotiations, about five hundred of whom had ceased work, the employees of the Minto Coal Company having gone on strike on April 3, and those of the Welton and Henderson mine about April 16, both coal mines being closed. All other mines in the district were operating fully, the men remaining at work. An officer of the Department who was despatched to Minto reported that he had discussed the situation with the union officials, and explained to them that the men who had gone on strike prior to making application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had violated the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The officers of the union agreed that the strikers would return to work. The two employing companies, however, refused to take their men back unless they applied individually for employment at the mines, and would give no undertaking that they would then be restored to their former positions. It is understood that the men have accepted the conditions offered.

### Board Established

In connection with the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was received in the Department of Labour on March 30 from employees of the Toronto Transportation Commissioners, being members of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union, the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, Mr. M. S. Campbell, was instructed early in April to proceed to Toronto with a view to facilitating, if possible, negotiations between the parties concerned in this dispute. The negotiations, however, proved unsuccessful and on April 13 the Minister established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Patrick Kerwin, Toronto, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; His Honour Judge C. H. Widdifield, Toronto, nominated by the employer; and Mr. Fred Bancroft, Oakville, Ontario, nominated by the men.

### Winnipeg Electric Dispute

It will be recalled that during the summer of 1933 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, dealt with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its motormen, conductors and busmen, and members in the Mechanical and Track Departments, the text of their report being given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 878. The Board's findings were rejected by the employees. Negotiations which continued for several weeks proving unsuccessful, the dispute was referred to a Joint Council of Industry and Commission appointed by the Provincial Government under the Manitoba Industrial Conditions Act. Through the efforts of the Council a settlement was effected early in April. A statement with respect to the proceedings of the provincial Council and of the agreements reached will be found at page 404.

### Report of Board in dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain of its employees in the Waterworks, Engineer's and Power House Departments.

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain of its employees in the Waterworks, Engineer's and Power House Departments, members of the Edmonton Civic Employees Union No. 30, were received in the Department of Labour during April. The Board was composed of His Honour Judge John A. Jackson of Lethbridge, Alberta, Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; and Messrs. James T. J. Collisson, K.C., and Charles W. Lee, both of Edmonton, nominees of the City and employees respectively.

The nature and causes of the dispute, as well as the employees' claims, were set forth in the application received from the employees as follows:—

**"Nature of Dispute:**—A dispute between the City and the Union as to whether Malcolm Ainslie, a member and Business Agent of the union, was unjustly treated in being suspended and dismissed from his employment by the City.

**"Causes of Dispute:**—On June 2, 1930, W. Perree, General Foreman of the City's Waterworks Department, suspended Ainslie, giving as a reason that Ainslie had made statements in a meeting of the Union held on May 29, 1930, injurious to his (Perree's) character and reputation.

"The Union appealed to the City Commissioners under the terms of clause 11 of the agreement then in force between the City and the union. . . . The Commissioners decided against

the Union's contention and dismissed Ainslie from the City's service on June 4, 1930. The Union then appealed to the City Council. After numerous delays and interviews and after the Commissioners had, on December 19th, 28th, and 29th, 1932, taken the evidence of a large number of witnesses for and against the Union's contention, which evidence was later reported to the Council, the Council on May 8, 1933, decided against the Union's contention. The Union thereupon took steps to have the present application for a Board of Conciliation forwarded to the Department of Labour.

**"Claims and Demands:**—The Union claims that the City dealt with Ainslie and the Union unfairly within the meaning of said clause 11 in suspending and dismissing Ainslie for statements alleged to have been made by him in the Union meeting for the reason:

- (a) That all union meetings are privileged as regards the City;"
- (b) That the City is not justified in attempting to ascertain or act upon the proceedings of a Union meeting;
- (c) That even if the City be held to have the right to so ascertain and act upon such proceedings, the proper course was for the City to make a request to the Union for a report as to what was actually stated during the meeting by Ainslie, and as to what resolution, if any, with reference to such statements was adopted by the Union;
- (d) That even if the City be held to have such right, Ainslie's statements in the Union meeting, and the resolution he then moved, and which was adopted by the Union, were only such as were fair and proper and made in a discreet and careful manner in communicating to the Union a written statement of grievance signed by a member of



the Union and delivered to the said Ainslie as Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Union for the purpose of being communicated to the Union;

- (e) That Ainslie's dismissal is a threat to any employee acting as a Chairman of a Grievance Committee or business agent for a union, and makes the agreement between City and Union useless;
- (f) That apart from such alleged statements no other sufficient reason existed for Ainslie's suspension or dismissal."

Evidence was presented to the Board by thirty-one witnesses during the week beginning December 4, 1933, and thirty exhibits and numerous other documents were filed. The evidence of J. W. Turner, formerly Superintendent of the Waterworks Department, was taken at Victoria, B.C., by the Chairman on March 6, 1934.

The report of the Board is signed by the Chairman and Mr. Lee, the Board member nominated by the employees. The Board reports that Ainslie was unjustly dealt with when he was suspended and dismissed, and finds as follows on the reasons given by the Union upholding its contention:—

"(a) That all Union meetings are privileged as regards the City."

"The Union is no more privileged than any other secret organization. They must rely on the good faith of their members in keeping the business of their meetings from the public. In its opinion the action of the Union in the matter in dispute was privileged."

"(b) That the City is not justified in attempting to ascertain or act upon the proceedings of a Union meeting."

"The Board finds that the City did not unduly attempt to ascertain or act upon the proceedings of the Union meeting."

"(c) That even if the City be held to have the right to so ascertain and act upon such proceedings, the proper course was for the City to make a request to the Union for a report as to what was actually stated during the meeting by Ainslie, and as to what resolution, if any, with reference to such statements was adopted by the Union."

"The City might have adopted the procedure suggested but was not in duty bound to do so."

"(d) That even if the City be held to have such right, Ainslie's statements in the Union meeting, and the resolution he then moved and which was adopted by the Union were only such as were fair and proper and made in a discreet and careful manner in communicating to the Union a written statement of grievance signed by a member of the Union and delivered to the said Ainslie as Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Union for the purpose of being communicated to the Union."

"The Board agrees with this proposition."

"(e) That Ainslie's dismissal is a threat to any employee acting as a Chairman of a Grievance Committee or business agent for a union,

and makes the agreement between City and Union useless."

"The Board cannot altogether agree with this proposition as Ainslie was not dismissed for anything he did but for something he did not say, which if he had said (but did not) would have been outside his duty and would have been proper cause for his dismissal, being unfounded."

"(f) That apart from such alleged statements no other sufficient reason existed for Ainslie's suspension or dismissal."

"The Board agrees generally with this."

Failing to effect any settlement the Board made the following recommendations:

"1. That Ainslie be reinstated as a permanent employee in the Waterworks Department with all his rights of seniority and otherwise as of and from the date of his suspension, except as to payment for loss of time, referred to hereinafter.

"2. That Ainslie be not discriminated against by reason of anything which has occurred in the past.

"3. That in lieu of payment for loss of time Ainslie be given a sum of money equal to the wages he would have earned if continued at work between June 1, 1930, and the end of August, 1930. The Board is of the opinion that as he was employed from about this time he is not entitled to more.

"4. That Ainslie be allowed wages at what would be his present rate of pay as and from April 20, 1934, until such time as he is permanently employed."

Mr. James T. J. Collisson, K.C., the City's nominee on the Board, submitted a Minority Report dissenting from the Board's findings. Mr. Collisson expressed the opinion "that Ainslie was properly dismissed for just cause from the City service on June 4, 1930, that subsequently the investigation as required by the Union Agreement was held; that Ainslie was given every opportunity to present his side of the case, and that no clause of the Union Agreement was violated."

By regulations recently issued under the Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta the employment of persons under 21 years of age in licensed premises is prohibited. This applies to hotel premises, clubs and canteens. The regulations also stipulate that "except when authority in writing has been received from the Board no female other than a licensee or the wife of a licensee shall be employed in any service in connection with the sale, handling, or serving of beer in, on, or about the portion licensed for the sale of beer in any hotel premises." Provision is made regulating the possession of liquor in first aid kits in mines, the quantity not to exceed 26 ounces, upon the written authority of the mine manager to the person in charge of first aid work.

## MANITOBA INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS ACT

### Settlement of Dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its Employees

A DISPUTE between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and its employees in the traffic, mechanical, track and gas departments, regarding proposed reductions in wages and changes in working conditions, was dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, during the summer of 1933. The report of the Board, which was dated August 12, 1933, recommended for employees in the traffic, mechanical and track departments a wage scale fifteen per cent below that in effect during the period 1929 to 1931. These rates had been reduced by approximately seven per cent in February, 1932. For the gas department employees no further reduction was recommended (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, pages 878-892). The company offered to accept the award, but the employees refused and it was finally arranged that the Government of Manitoba would refer the dispute to a Joint Council of Industry and Commission under the Industrial Conditions Act. The members were appointed under an Order in Council and Letters Patent dated November 8, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, p. 1144). The Council and Commission were as follows: Mr. Justice S. E. Richards, Chairman; Mr. Arnold Smith and Major Edgar G. Rogers, representing employers in industry in Manitoba; Mr. James J. Scott and Mr. Edgar H. Cook, representing employees connected with industry in Manitoba. The reference required the Council to report on all matters in dispute between the company and its employees in regard to rates of pay, hours of labour and conditions of employment. The report of the Council and Commission, dated April 11, 1934, stated that agreements had been signed providing for a wage scale fifteen per cent below that in effect from 1929 to 1931, but with changes in working conditions, including one providing for one week's holiday with pay for all employees having five year's seniority. The agreements are summarized elsewhere in this issue.

The Council reported that as the company had continued to pay the previous rates to the gas department employees as recommended by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, there was no longer a dispute in that regard. The Council also dealt with cases involving seniority rights of certain employees

and former employees, but reported that in each instance circumstances prevented restoration of the seniority rights asked for (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1933, p. 495).

The following extract from the report deals with the settlement of the main points in dispute:

#### EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT

When the matters of dispute had been exhaustively dealt with by both sides, and documents had been considered and supporting verbal agreements heard, the Council pursued a policy of endeavouring to effect an amicable settlement between the parties. Throughout the discussions and negotiations the grounds of dispute were seen to fall into two distinct parts, viz: (1) rates of pay; (2) working conditions.

The matter of rates of pay presented the greater difficulty. For reasons explained to the Council in exhaustive detail, the Company's representatives stated that they could not deviate from the proposed 15 per cent reduction. Similarly, the employees' representatives, acting upon instructions from the men, pressed their contention that a 10 per cent reduction should be the maximum.

The Company contended that its financial condition was such as to make it imperative that the wages of the employees be reduced 15 per cent from the peak level, as recommended by the Dysart Board; and further, that the cost of living had so declined as to render the said reduction in rates of pay fair and reasonable. One particular point in the discussions before the Council deserves mention at this juncture. In support of its argument that the financial condition of the Company made it impossible to grant the rates of pay asked by the employees, the Company contended that it was required to pay to the City of Winnipeg very heavy taxes and charges which it claimed were inequitable and unjustly burdensome; and further that the City permitted unfair competition by taxicabs operated by employees who did not receive fair and reasonable wages. The Company filed stated arguments on these points, additional to verbal presentation. The Council was of the opinion that these arguments had an important bearing upon the case under review and invited the City of Winnipeg to have its representative appear to explain the City's attitude. The City did not see fit to be represented but, after some delay, it forwarded a written statement. The statement did not deal specifically with the issues but contained a general denial of the Company's contentions.

Without expressing any opinion as to the justice or merits of the taxes and charges complained of by the Company, the Council believes that such taxes and charges are a material factor affecting the Company's ability to pay fair and reasonable wages to its employees.

The Council is of the opinion that the Company's operations were adversely affected by unfair taxicab competition; but is informed that the City of Winnipeg has now taken steps to improve the situation.



With reference to the cost of living argument advanced during the inquiry, the Council feels that it should point out that "official indices of commodity prices" to-day, as issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, record an advance over the prices applicable to the period when the Dysart Board held its inquiry.

When it became evident that no compromise could be reached in the matter of rates of pay, the Council turned its attention more particularly to the dispute with reference to working conditions. In this direction the company showed readiness to consider adjustments. It was the Council's opinion that satisfactory working conditions are of such importance to the employees that concessions by the Company in that direction might compensate, more or less, for pay reductions asked by the Company. Representatives of the employees appeared to share this opinion to some extent.

After the conclusion of formal sittings continuous negotiations were conducted under the guidance of the Council from the 8th of March to the 9th of April. At the outcome of these negotiations the representatives of the parties reached agreement upon the matters formerly in dispute. New written agreements were drafted to cover relations between the Company and employees of the Traffic, Mechanical and Track Departments. At a mass meeting held on the 7th of April these agreements, with several minor changes, were ratified by the employees. The agreements deal with rates of pay, hours of labour and conditions of employment during the period May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935. Copies of the new agreements are

attached hereto as appendices to this report.

Several minor points of dispute were settled by verbal agreement during negotiations and were considered not of sufficient importance to be incorporated in the formal agreements. On behalf of the Company, the Vice-President in charge of Operation agreed to forward to the men's representatives letters confirming mutual understandings reached on these points.

The Company, by its representatives, also agreed to refund to the men affected the disputed four cents per hour deducted during the period May 1 to August 15, 1934; and also the percentage of wage differentials deducted subsequent to August 15, 1934, with reference to Sunday work and one-man and two-man car operators; and also certain special allowances which had been deducted from certain employees of mechanical department.

An important concession by the Company under the new agreements was the granting of one week's holiday with pay to all men in the affected departments having five years' seniority. This concession was granted by the Company upon the understanding that the men would not, at a later date, ask that the holiday seniority basis be reduced to a period less than five years.

The dispute with reference to the operation of the St. Mary's Road bus route is not dealt with by the agreements referred to above. The members of the Council are satisfied, upon submissions and evidence tendered, that the Company entered into a *bona fide* agreement whereby one Henteleff contracted to perform, as his own undertaking, the duties and responsibilities of the Company with respect to the bus route.

## Industrial Councils in the Netherlands

An Industrial Councils Act of April 7, 1933, came into force in the Netherlands on October 20, 1933. Industrial councils are to be established, either for the whole country or for specified areas, in every industry in which circumstances render their existence desirable. Each Council will be composed of an even number of members, not less than six or more than twenty. Members may be represented by substitutes. Half the members (and substitutes) will be nominated by the employers' organization or organizations designated to that effect by the Minister, and half by the workers' organization or organizations covering the industry concerned.

An Industrial Council is required to determine conditions of unemployment, if possible in the form of collective agreements; to draw up regulations for vocational training; to prepare measures for the prevention and reduction of unemployment and the creation of additional work; to do all it can to improve relations between employers and workers in the different undertakings, by means of representatives appointed to that end, and in the industry as a whole; to encourage the establishment of funds and other arrangements

for the benefit of the workers; to discuss technical and commercial questions arising in the industry in so far as they may affect the position of the workers; and to compile statistical data concerning the industry.

The Councils may issue orders on the subjects for which they are competent; these must be voted by two-thirds of the employers' members, two-thirds of the workers' members and the majority of the additional members. Orders must be submitted to the Government for approval, and come into force a month after promulgation. They are binding on all persons engaged in the industry concerned—that is, persons carrying out work or having work carried out in the industry or in an undertaking where work falling within the competence of the Council is performed. In case of contravention of such an order, the competent Council may inflict a fine or imprisonment.

The Councils have advisory functions, and may be consulted on any question connected with the industry; and further, they may assist in the drafting of Bills and Regulations.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Proceedings

**S**EVEN new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1934, page 14, and in previous issues; and the fifth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1933.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements, having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### Case No. 425.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The dispatch of engines at Moncton engine-house having increased in March, 1933, a vacancy was created for an additional hostler on several occasions, but instead of engaging additional men, the management worked one of the regular hostlers on two shifts. The employees contended that such temporary vacancies were governed by Article 12 (1) of the Firemen's schedule, which reads: "Temporary vacancies at all points will be filled by competent firemen on the spare board, who must respond when called, after seven (7) days, the senior applicant from spare board filing written application with the mechanical foreman in charge of terminal will be given the position."

As this rule had not been complied with the employees asked that four firemen who had claimed the positions should be compensated in accordance with Article 23 (a).

The management explained that the "run-around" rules of the schedule were not considered to apply to hostling service and that they referred to road service. It was alleged also that the firemen's claims were not submitted until the lapse of nearly two months.

The decision of the Board was that the first fireman on the spare list who was competent for the service as a hostler should have been called for the work on each of the occasions in question, and that any claim submitted for "run-arounds" on this basis should be allowed.

#### Case No. 426.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

On a reduction of forces during the year 1932 a number of carpenters and painters who had been regular Bridge and Building employees on the Moncton and Halifax Divisions took jobs as labourers under Bridge and Building foremen and were paid the extra labourers' rate of 27 cents per hour. The employees contended that these men should have been paid at the rate of 42 cents per hour in accordance with Section 22, clause (g), paragraph 2 of Wage Agreement No. 8: "When reduction of staff is made, carpenters and bridgemen who take jobs as labourers, and are available for service the year round, will be paid forty-two cents (42c.) per hour. This rate will also apply to labourers in regular bridge and building gangs who have been permanently assigned or who have given twelve months' actual service as such during two seasons or more and who are available for duty when required."

The management claimed that while the above paragraph mentioned 42 cents an hour as the proper rate of pay for labourers in regular Bridge and Building gangs, the employees in question were laid-off carpenters, bridgemen, painters, etc. The management further cited the following ruling of the Railway Association of Canada, dated September 19, 1929, as follows: "The intent of the 42c. rate is to provide a higher rate than the prevailing one for common labour, for labourers in regular Bridge and Buildings gangs, that is, gangs employed on bridge, culvert or building work, who come on with the gangs each season when they are made up, or who hold themselves available for service on such gangs when required, who are qualifying themselves for promotion in these gangs to the position of Bridgemen, etc., and who have in addition the service qualification called for in Section 22, Clause 'G.' It was not the intention that this special



rate should apply to men in gangs of common labour doing ditching or other kinds of ordinary pick-and-shovel work."

The Board noted the provision in Section 1 of Agreement that "labourers in extra gangs, except those practically engaged all the year round, shall not be considered as coming under this schedule."

The decision of the Board was as follows: "When reduction in staff is made, carpenters and bridgemen who take jobs as labourers in Bridge and Building gangs are entitled to 42c. per hour. Such carpenters and bridgemen working in gangs in which other labourers are paid 42c. per hour should receive the 42 cents per hour rate. This 42c. per hour rate does not necessarily apply to laid off carpenters and bridgemen who, of their own choice, accept work in an extra gang.

"It is recommended that the claims in question should be analyzed between the Company and the employees on this basis and if any questions remain in such cases, they will be further considered by the Board upon representation of specific information in relation to them."

**Case No. 427.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

The chief dispatcher's position on the Halifax Division became vacant in April, 1932, and a bulletin was issued to telegraphers calling for applications for the post. Later, the chief dispatcher's duties were assigned to the assistant superintendent of the Halifax Division. The telegraphers contended that the senior applicant should have been given the position in accordance with a statement made by the general manager, Atlantic Region, to the general chairman of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers on July 28, 1927, in which he said: "In connection with the position of chief dispatcher, the rule in the present schedule on the Atlantic Region provides, as you are aware, that these positions will be bulletined and filled from among the ranks of dispatchers, if qualified men are available. Although it is not to be printed in the new schedule we will continue to apply this rule on this Region."

The management stated that after the position was bulletined, as above stated, it had been decided, owing to the serious falling off in traffic, to abolish the position and to transfer its duties to the assistant superintendent. It was not considered obligatory on the railway to have a chief dispatcher in any dispatching office. The assistant superintendent was appointed from the ranks of the telegraphers, and the railway did not go outside the ranks of these employees in the matter.

The Board noted that the assistant superintendent held both positions jointly, and their decision in the case was that the telegraphers were entitled to the applications of the terms under standing contained in the letter of the general manager of the Atlantic Region quoted above.

**Case No. 428.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

In June, 1931, an arrangement was made by letter between the company and the vice-president of the Brotherhood whereby a certain yardman was to have leave of absence to take a temporary position with the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners Railway, returning to the service of the company after a year without loss of seniority. This arrangement having been carried out the employees contended that the yardman in question should have a new seniority rating dating from his latest return to the Canadian National service. In support of their contention they cited Article 18, clause (a) of the Yard Schedule, which reads: "Yardmen entitled to regular work in yard service will lose their seniority standing after thirty (30) days' in any other class of work, except by special arrangement with the approval of the Superintendent and Local Committee, and in cases where Yardmen accept positions with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen."

The decision of the Board was that the yardman's standing on the seniority list having been established by mutual arrangement between the representatives of the company and of the employees, it should be so maintained unless changed by mutual arrangement.

**Case No. 429.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A dispute arose in regard to terminal payments to crews on inter-divisional runs, when passing through an intermediate terminal on their assignment. The representatives of the Conductors and Trainmen contended that Rule 9, clause (a) of the conductors' schedule and Rule 12 clause (a) of the trainmen's schedule, provided for terminal payments in addition to pay for the trip, for all switching operations made at terminal points, and that there are no restrictions as to the nature of the switching operations to be paid for at such points.

The management claimed that where no moves are made at the intermediate terminals, except to set out cars first out, or to pick up cars which are first out, terminal time, in addition to pay for the trip, need not be paid.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees where switching is performed by the train crew and not by any yard crew. "Such time will be deducted in computing overtime for the trip, and this switching will not be regarded as constituting switching at an intermediate point under Article 5, Rule 10, of Trainmen's schedule, and Article 5, Rule 7 of Conductor's schedule."

**Case No. 430.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railway Conductors.**

A conductor was discharged from service in 1933 on a charge of mishandling transportation. The company contended that a proper investigation into the allegation was held, and that the evidence substantiated the charge. The employees contended that the man was not guilty of the alleged offense and that he should be returned to the service.

The contention of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

**Case No. 431.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railway Telegraphers.**

Towards the end of July, 1932, the relief agent at Heisler, Alberta, wired the chief dispatcher at Edmonton that the regular agent would resume duty on August 1, and the chief

dispatcher instructed him to return to Edmonton unless otherwise ordered later. On July 29 the chief dispatcher sent a joint message to the agent at Hay Lake and to the relief agent at Heisler stating that the latter would be relieved at Heisler on August 1 and would go to Hay Lake on August 2 to relieve the agent at that point. For some reason the message was not delivered at either place, and the relief agent at Heisler returned to Edmonton on August 2 not having received further instructions. Consequently another man was sent to Hay Lake on August 5 as relief agent. The employees contended that the relief agent who thus lost his position should not be penalized because of the non-delivery of the chief dispatcher's message, and that being the senior relief man available and ready for duty when he arrived at Edmonton he should have been sent back to Hay Lake.

The management contended that the chief dispatcher was not required to send the message dated July 29 and while the man in question might have lost two weeks' work at Hay Lake as the result of the message not being delivered, in view of the fact that on his arrival at Edmonton there was a senior relief man available the chief dispatcher had no option but to send out the senior man.

The contention of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**R**EPORTS have been received of four cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 103, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925, the date of the inception of the Board, to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working con-

ditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to re-appointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

**Case No. 141.—Operating Department, Central Region**

A man who had worked for the Railways in various capacities from 1927 was discharged early in 1933 from the position of station cleaner at Montreal, which he then held. The employees considered that the reasons given



by the company for his discharge were unfair to the man, and they claimed that he should be reinstated in the service and paid for lost time at the rate of 42 cents per hour. It appeared that the employee on being laid off on account of reduction in staff obtained from the company transportation from Montreal to Kedgwick. While on the train to the latter point it was alleged that he attempted, in an offensive manner, to read to passengers from a book, and a fellow passenger snatched it from his hand. On the arrival of the train at Kedgwick it was met by a crowd of people who made a demonstration against him and on the advice of a police constable he returned by train to Montreal. The employees contended that the gathering of people at Kedgwick had been organized beforehand, and that misleading accounts of his conduct on the train had been sent to headquarters. They maintained his innocence of any offence, and asserted his rights as a Canadian citizen.

The management stated that the man was a religious fanatic, that he had at various times created dissension among his fellow employees during working hours by voicing his views in respect to religious bodies, and that it was not considered in the interests of the service to employ him again.

The Board found that, according to the evidence, the man had not been given a fair and impartial hearing in accordance with Article 4 of the schedule, and recommended that he be reinstated and given a hearing accordingly.

#### **Case No. 145—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Montreal**

A porter made a round trip between Montreal and Moncton, occupying three days, for which he received payment. The employees claimed he was entitled to lay-over privileges at Montreal, his home terminal, and that he should be paid five days' wages for each round trip and layover at the home terminal, in accordance with Article 4, Rule (a), section 2 of the schedule.

The management stated that the basis of the payment made to the porter was proportionate to the payment made to regularly assigned porters on service on this run. Article 4, cited by the employees, had reference, it was pointed out, to services regularly performed by sleeping car porters, but did not apply to extra car movements on trains in service only one way; the porter in question did not return from Moncton to Montreal in service, being "dead-headed" to his home terminal, and he was therefore not entitled to additional rest for that portion of his trip.

The claim of the employees was denied by the Board.

#### **Case No. 146—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Montreal**

A porter made a round trip between Montreal and Winnipeg, and on his return, instead of being allowed the layover period of 48 hours alleged to be due to him he was required to make a trip to Quebec. The employees contended that under Article 6, rule (d) this man was entitled to pay at the rate of time and one-half for the layover period he had lost.

The management pointed out that the porter had been returned "dead head," or not on duty, from Winnipeg to Montreal, and had been allowed pay for half a day on his return; and being then an unassigned man he was off the payroll after that period. He was then assigned to a train to Quebec. If he had been entitled to layover at Montreal, as claimed, he would not have been called upon to do "stand by" duty as the next spare porter junior to him would have been called for this service.

The claim of the employees was denied by the Board.

#### **Case No. 147—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Montreal**

A porter was assigned to operate a sleeping car from Montreal to St. Hyacinthe to pick up a party at that point to take them to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. On his return to Montreal he was allowed only two days' lay-over at the home terminal, no lay-over being allowed at the distant terminal at Prince Albert. The employees contended that under Article 4, Rule (a), sections 12 and 65 of the schedule, the man was entitled to a total lay-over of six days at the home terminal, and claimed for him four days' wages.

The management pointed out that the movement of the car in question from St. Hyacinthe to Prince Albert was not a regular movement, and did not call for regular assignment of any employees, and for this reason the movement was not covered by provisions of the schedule in connection with regularly assigned employees on regular runs. The porter, it was stated, gave service to passengers from St. Hyacinthe to Prince Albert, but the rest of the time he was "dead heading." As he was to "deadhead" back from Prince Albert, the company considered that there was no object in giving him one day's rest at that point.

The claim of the employees was denied by the Board.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1934

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for April, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago:

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Apr., 1934 ..	21	5,282	78,128
*Mar., 1934 ..	32	7,275	91,332
Apr., 1933 ..	4	370	2,270

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The numbers of disputes and workers involved, as well as the time loss in man working days, in April, 1934, were less than during March but considerably greater than in April, 1933, when only four disputes were recorded with a relatively small number of workers. During April, 1934, three strikes, namely lumber workers in Vancouver Island, B.C., coal miners in Pictou County, N.S., and coal miners at Minto, N.B., accounted for 3,100 employees out of the total of 5,282 involved during the month and also for 67,000 days' time loss out of 78,178, and these were terminated early in May. The other disputes involved relatively small numbers of workers.

Thirteen disputes, involving 4,155 workers, were carried over from March, the dispute involving twenty employees in one shoe factory in Toronto recorded as unterminated in the April LABOUR GAZETTE having been settled on March 21. Eight disputes commenced during April. Of these twenty-one disputes, twelve terminated during the month, five being in favour of the employer, two in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in four cases, while the result of one is recorded as partially successful. At

the end of April, therefore, there were nine disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: loggers, Vancouver Island, B.C., coal miners, Stellarton, N.S., abattoir and meat packing workers, Winnipeg, Man., compositors, London, Ont., automobile washers, Toronto, Ont., restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont., pulpwood peelers, Hearst, Ont., coal miners, Minto, N.B., and cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Toronto, Ont., March 22, 1934, several employers; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., Feb. 27, 1934, one employer, the last two being added this month.

A one day strike of employees in one dress-making establishment in Montreal, P.Q., about April 15, 1934, has been reported but particulars have not been received. It is reported that twenty-three workers were involved and secured increases in wages and recognition of their union.

A minor dispute, regarding the dismissal of two workers, involved nine employees in one musical instrument manufacturing establishment in Toronto on April 26. The workers involved were replaced immediately.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

LOGGERS, ETC., VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—During April no settlement was reached in this dispute, which commenced in January, affecting one employer, but spread during February and March to involve at least fourteen other employers and a total of approximately 3,000 workers. In a few instances, however, work was resumed, so that approximately 2,300



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to April, 1934</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Loggers, Vancouver Island, B.C..	2,300	45,000	Commenced Jan. 27, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; untermi- nated.
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b> Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S....	1,300	15,000	Commenced Feb. 28, 1934; against reduced wages; unterminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Animal Foods—</i> Abattoir and meat packing workers, Winnipeg Man.....	40	900	Commenced Mar. 7, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours, improved conditions and recogni- tion of union and shop committee; untermi- nated.
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)—</i> Shoe factory workers, Tor- onto, Ont.....	10	100	Commenced Feb. 27, 1934; for increased wages and improved working conditions; lapsed by April 30, 1934; in favour of employer.
Shoe factory workers, Tor- onto, Ont.....			Commenced Mar. 6, 1934; for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated Mar. 21, 1934; in favour of workers.
Shoe factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.....	29	650	Commenced Mar. 26, 1934; against discharge of workers, for increased wages, and recognition of union and shop committee; terminated April 28, 1934; compromise.
Shoe factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.....	32	100	Commenced Mar. 30, 1934; for employment of union members only; terminated April 4, 1934; in favour of employer.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Tor- onto, Ont.....	120	500	Commenced Mar. 22, 1934; for union wages and working conditions; working conditions no longer affected by April 30, 1934; in favour of employer.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Compositors, London, Ont....	77	1,800	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; untermi- nated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Furniture factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.....	160	960	Commenced Feb. 16, 1934; alleged violation of agreement; terminated April 7, 1934; partially successful.
<i>Metal Products—</i> Moulders, Peterborough, Ont..	11	100	Commenced Feb. 27, 1934; against increase in amount of work required; working conditions no longer affected by April 30; in favour of employer.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Plumbers, Saskatoon, Sask....	6	120	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; against reduced wages; terminated April 25, 1934; compromise.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Custom and Repair—</i> Automobile washers, Toronto, Ont.....	40	960	Commenced Mar. 26, 1934; for increased wages and against dismissal of worker; untermi- nated.
<i>Business and Personal—</i> Restaurant employees, Tor- onto, Ont.....	30	700	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; untermi- nated.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1934—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during April, 1934</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b>			
Pulpwood peelers, Hearst, Ont. . . . .	75	1,800	Commenced April 3, 1934; for increased wages; un-terminated.
Pulpwood cutters, etc., Kapus-kasing, Ont. . . . .	500	1,500	Commenced April 5, 1934. for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated April 7, 1934; in favour of employer.
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b>			
Coal miners, Minto, N.B. . . . .	400	7,000	Commenced April 3, 1934; for increase in wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; un-terminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakers (Jewish), Toronto, Ont. . . . .	53	350	Commenced April 7, 1934; for increase in wages and against alleged violation of agreement re 8-hour day; terminated April 15, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Fur, Leather, Etc.—</i>			
Tannery workers (leather moulders), St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. . . . .	19	38	Commenced April 19, 1934; for increase in wages; terminated April 20, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—</i>			
Cap factory workers, Tor- onto, Ont. . . . .	20	60	Commenced April 27, 1934; alleged violation of agreement; un-terminated.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Automobile accessory fac- tory workers, East Windsor. Ont. . . . .	30(a)	480	Commenced April 6, 1934; for increase in wages, reduced hours, shop committee and recognition of union; terminated April 21, 1934; compromise.
Mattress, etc., factory workers, Windsor, Ont. . . . .	30	60	Commenced April 6, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of shop committee; terminated April 7, 1934; compromise.

(a) 70 indirectly affected.

employees were involved on April 1. It was reported that in some camps the strikes were sympathetic, while in other cases the employers closed the camps in anticipation of a strike. The cause of the dispute was a demand for increase in wages and recognition of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, improvements in camp conditions, etc. Early in the dispute the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia interviewed the representatives of both parties and proposed a scale of wages which was accepted by the employers but refused by the strikers. As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, page 307, and elsewhere in this issue, page 419, under an amendment to the Male Minimum Wage Act of the Province of British Columbia, a Board of Industrial Relations was provided to administer this Act as well as the Female Minimum Wage Act and the Hours of Work Act. Early in

April the new Board met with the Deputy Minister of Labour as Chairman, and heard delegations from employers and employees with reference to the establishment of minimum wages in the logging and sawmilling industries. The minimum scale for the western part of the province announced on April 7, effective from April 26, provided for 40 cents per hour in logging work, 37½ cents per hour for track and grade men in connection with logging, \$2.75 per day in cooking and bunk-house work. As these rates were somewhat higher than in the scale previously accepted by the employers but refused by the strikers, the representatives of the latter stated that they would accept the scale thus modified, the rate of \$3.20 per day for the lowest paid loggers in their original demands being thus substantially granted. They insisted, however, on recognition of the union. Between April 9 and April 26 work was resumed in a number of



the camps, only in some cases where the wages prior to the strike were as high as the new scale. Camp committees apparently were recognized in some instances.

**COAL MINERS, STELLARTON, N.S.**—During April conferences between the representatives of the receivers, the employees and the provincial government were held with a view to a settlement of the dispute, involving approximately 1,300 miners on strike from February 28, against a wage reduction of about twenty per cent. At the end of the month it was stated that a settlement was likely, the wage scale prior to February 28 to be paid but the miners to make a rebate of \$100,000 to cover half the difference in wages in dispute. In the meantime the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia reconsidered a decision in March, refusing authorization for the receivers to close down one of the collieries, and authorized the abandonment of the lower part, conserving the upper part for operations later. Action on this, however, was postponed pending the completion of negotiations for a settlement of the dispute.

**MEAT PACKING EMPLOYEES, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—At the end of April no settlement had been reached in the dispute involving 40 out of 100 employees in one establishment in Winnipeg in a cessation of work on March 7, 1934. The plant, however, was being operated to some extent. In connection with picketing a number were arrested on charges of intimidation, assault, etc., several being sentenced to imprisonment. The Attorney-General of Manitoba interview the parties to the dispute with a view to a settlement but his proposals were rejected by the strike committee.

**SHOE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.**—Information as to the termination of this dispute, which commenced March 6, was received too late for the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, called a strike in this establishment, as in others, demanding union recognition and increases in wages. A settlement was reached and work was resumed on March 21, an agreement being signed, similar to that in other establishments summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1934, page 372, which provided for a shop committee and the employment of union members only. The employer reported that the wage scale was not an issue as union wages had always been paid.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.**—The strike commencing March 26 was terminated on April 30, 1934, a five per cent increase in wages being given and all former employees

being reinstated but recognition of the union and a shop committee was refused.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.**—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on March 30, 1934, demanding a closed union shop, but work was carried on by those not striking and the others returned on April 2. On April 4 some of these again ceased work following the dismissal of one who became involved in a dispute with those who did not strike. These were apparently replaced almost immediately.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in a number of contracting shops ceased work on March 22, 1934, to secure union wages and working conditions. At the end of April, although fifteen were reported to be still on strike, it appeared that employment conditions were no longer affected. The dispute has, therefore, been added to the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.**—Early in April a settlement was reached in this dispute, commencing February 16, 1934, and involving two establishments under the same management, the strikers alleging that the agreement had been violated in one of the factories, wages being 13 per cent to 33 per cent below the union scale. Increases in wages of five per cent were granted, also union recognition.

**MOULDERS, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.**—This dispute involving the moulders in one establishment who had ceased work on February 27, alleging that piece rates had been reduced and a greater output of work demanded on pain of dismissal, was reported to be unternminated at the end of April, but the employer reported that the strikers had been substantially replaced immediately, so that employment conditions were no longer affected. The dispute has, therefore, been added to the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

**PLUMBERS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—As a result of conciliation by the western representative of the Department of Labour, an agreement was signed terminating the dispute commencing on March 1, on the expiration of the previous agreement. The employers had proposed a reduction in the wage rate from \$1.05 per hour to 75 cents, the union proposing an increase to \$1.25 and a thirty-hour week instead of forty hours, in view of the short time worked, only six out of thirty-five being employed. The employers then offered a rate of \$1 per hour which was accepted by the union but a disagreement over the period for which the agreement was to be in effect prevented a

settlement for some time. Finally the period from April 26, 1934, to March 15, 1935, was agreed upon. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**AUTOMOBILE WASHERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—The strike in one establishment, commencing March 26, was reported unternminated at the end of April. About the middle of the month a number of strikers were reported to have been arrested, apparently in connection with picketing. In another establishment the union involved reported an agreement had been reached without a strike. In a third establishment a number of employees ceased work during April, but as the majority remained at work the strike was not effective.

**RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of restaurants had become involved in disputes with the Food Workers' Industrial Union during March, demanding union recognition, increased wages and reductions in hours, several signing agreements with the union, in some cases without stoppage of work. During April an additional firm signed an agreement. Some of the proprietors secured temporary injunctions in the courts against picketing and the display of sandwich boards, pending trial of actions for damages and permanent injunctions.

**PULPWOOD PEELERS, HEARST, ONT.**—Employees of one firm ceased work on April 3, 1934, to secure an increase in wages, piece work, from \$1.50 per four foot cord to \$2. The employer offered to increase the rate to \$1.75 but this was refused and at the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, KAPUSKASING, ONT.**—A strike in the camps of one company was declared by the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union on April 5, but was called off on April 8. The union had demanded increases in wages over the winter rates agreed upon following a strike in November, 1933, also the nine hour day, recognition of camp committees and certain other concessions. The employer stated that although the season was nearly over operations would be continued under the winter conditions if enough men remained to carry on the work, and 400 out of 1,400 did so, the others being paid off. It is reported that approximately 500 of these remained in the district until the strike was called off.

**COAL MINERS, MINTO, N.B.**—A number of the employees, from 200 to 250 out of 350 to 400, in one colliery ceased work on April 3, demanding increases in wages for shift miners from \$3 per day to \$4.50 and helpers from \$2.25 per day to \$4, 33 per cent increases in piece rates, also the seven hour day bank to

bank instead of eight, improvements in working conditions and recognition of a union recently organized, the New Brunswick Miners' Union. The strikers attempted to induce employees in other mines to cease work, but were not successful until about April 20, when employees in another mine ceased work bringing the total to about four hundred. On April 20, the union applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a conciliation officer visited the district. The miners, being on strike contrary to the Act, agreed to resume work but the operators refused to undertake to reinstate them in their former positions but offered to take them back as required. On April 25 a number of miners on the way to work were attacked by strikers and their equipment taken from them but none were reported to be seriously injured. Seven of the pickets were arrested subsequently and remanded for trial. At the end of the month the dispute was unternminated, but the strikers resumed work on the employers' terms on May 7, applying later for a Board of Conciliation.

**BAKERS (JEWISH), TORONTO, ONT.**—Demanding an increase in wages and alleging that the agreement in effect until April 30, which provided for an eight hour day (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1931, page 1035) was being violated as employees were working twelve to sixteen hours, bakers and labourers, members of the Jewish local of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, went on strike on April 7. As a result of negotiations, work was resumed on April 16, an increase of \$2 per week being secured with adherence to the eight hour day. The thirty-eight bakers were dividing the work with seventeen unemployed bakers and it was stated that if a \$4 increase in wages were given the work could be divided to give work to still other unemployed bakers. In connection with picketing two strikers were charged with intimidation and committed for trial.

**TANNERY WORKERS (LEATHER MOULDERS), ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q.**—One class of employees in one establishment ceased work on April 19, to secure an adjustment in piece rates on work in the production of parts for boots and, this being granted, work was resumed on April 20.

**AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY FACTORY WORKERS, EAST WINDSOR, ONT.**—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on April 6, demanding increases in wages, with a minimum of 40 cents per hour for women and 45 cents per hour for men, the eight hour day instead of nine, with time and one-half rates for overtime, abolition of piece work and bonus system, the establishment of shop



committees and recognition of the Auto Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. The establishment was closed down pending a settlement and the employer offered increased rates to the employees individually, with minimum rates of 30 cents for women and boys and 40 cents for men, most of the increases being about ten per cent. Recognition of a shop committee was refused. About the middle of the month the employees indirectly affected requested the Police Commission to provide protection from picketers so that they might return to work. It was stated that a large number of unemployed had joined the strikers in picketing the establishment. On April 16, the Police Commission adopted a resolution to request the Minister of Labour to take proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act to bring about a settlement. A conciliation officer accordingly interviewed the Police Commissioner with civic officials and representatives of the company, of the employees indirectly

affected and of the strikers, with the result that the wage increases offered by the company were accepted, with a proviso that further increases would be made to meet increases in the cost of living and that any grievances or disputes would be dealt with by the Police Commission and the Department of Labour. The demand for recognition of a shop committee, previously insisted upon by the strikers, a minority of the employees, was withdrawn and work was resumed on April 23.

**MATTRESS, ETC., FACTORY WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment manufacturing mattresses, springs, automobile cushions, etc., ceased work demanding increases in wages, with a minimum of 40 cents per hour, and the nine-hour day instead of twelve hours, and recognition of a shop committee. Work was resumed after two days when wage increases with a minimum of 35 cents per hour, a ten-hour day and recognition of a shop committee were agreed to as a result of negotiations.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1934, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in March was 45, and 11 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 56 disputes in progress during the month, involving 15,000 workers, with a time loss of 106,000 working days.

Of the 45 disputes beginning in March, 6 were over demands for increases in wages, 4 over proposed wage reductions, 10 over other

wage questions, 15 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 8 over other questions as to working arrangements, and 2 over other questions. Settlements were reached in 40 disputes, of which 10 were in favour of workers, 16 in favour of employers, 14 ended in compromises, and in 6 other cases, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike of 1,800 coal miners near Pontardawe was in effect from March 17 to March 27 over wage rates payable on certain work. An amicable settlement was reached.

### India

It is reported that 20,000 cotton textile workers went on strike April 23, at Bombay, against a reduction in wages.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in February was 72, and 58 were still in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 41,747, and the time loss 1,031,747 working days for the month.

A strike of bituminous coal miners in Alabama began April 5, when coal operators attempted to have the wage scale fixed under the N.R.A. code reduced by having the previous differential between the scales in the north and south restored. By April 18, the number

of strikers had reached 21,000. It was reported that this strike was terminated after two weeks, but details of the settlement have not been noted.

Strikes of workers in the leather industry in northeastern Massachusetts, involving between 6,000 and 10,000 workers, were in effect during the first week in May and terminated with the granting of a substantial wage increase.

A stoppage of work involving 50,000 workers in dress manufacturing in New York lasted from April 17 to April 21, due to a dispute between the contractors and the jobbers in which the contractors closed all their shops in protest against alleged violations of the N.R.A. code by the jobbers. N.R.A. officials succeeded in having work resumed on the promise of the appointment of a commission to settle difficulties between the groups.

The strike of taxi drivers in New York City which was mentioned in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, terminated March 31, when work was resumed with no discrimination to be shown strikers, but without union recognition.

## The Mineral Industries of Canada

A handbook on the Mineral Industries of Canada, designed to present in popular form a brief sketch of the more important economic minerals so far discovered in Canada and of the mining and metallurgical industries founded thereon, has been published at Ottawa by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines. The data, both technical and statistical, have all been compiled from official sources, either federal or provincial; a number of the illustrations used were furnished by Canadian mining or metallurgical companies. An index map showing the principal mining localities in Canada is included.

The handbook notes the development which began during the present century with the establishment in Canada of plants for the refining of Canadian metals—a development largely due to abundant and widespread sources of hydro-electric energy. At one time all Canadian metals were shipped abroad for the final treatment necessary to fit them for the use of the manufacturer, but now Canadian gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and nickel, as well as minor metals, are practically all marketed in highly refined form and go forth to the metal-consuming countries of the world, bearing brands clearly identifying them with their place of origin, and thus adding to Canada's prestige abroad as a mining country.

Strikes were in progress during April in the automobile manufacturing industry. On April 13, about 3,000 tool and die makers in job plants in Detroit, Michigan, and vicinity, went on strike for a 20 per cent wage increase and other demands. No report of a settlement of this strike has been noted. After a seven weeks' strike of about 4,700 men, work was resumed April 18 at automobile manufacturing plants at Milwaukee and other centres in Wisconsin when workers agreed to accept the wage increase offered by the company, which averaged 10 per cent with a minimum rate of 50 cents per hour for unskilled labour; union recognition was also conceded. At Cleveland, Ohio, a strike of 4,500 employees of an automobile body plant terminated after one week on April 30, pending further negotiations between the union and the employing company. At St. Louis, Missouri, a strike of 2,200 workers in the same branch of the industry beginning at the same time, terminated May 6, with a union agreement.

The Mines Branch has issued an important series of monographs and other reports dealing with individual products. More detailed information about any particular mineral, ore, product, district, or industry may be obtained from the proper official department of the various Provincial Governments, or from the Dominion Department of Mines at Ottawa.

Much information useful in shaping future policies of the National Recovery Administration in the United States with respect to employment, trade practices, code authority organization, and operation of codes in small enterprises was developed at the conference of code authorities and code committees held in Washington between March 5 and 8, 1934, and at the preliminary conference held a week earlier to develop constructive criticism. The National Recovery Administrator named 12 points as in need of immediate attention, including price, cost, employment, and wage factors. There was general recognition that employment in the durable goods industries particularly must be stimulated. Regarding labour, the Administration urged a 10 per cent decrease in maximum working time and an accompanying 10 per cent increase in wages.

Mr. Joel Horace Pillsbury, C.E., of Prince Rupert, has been appointed a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, in place of the late Mr. Hugh B. Gilmour.



## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT

### Text of Act as passed by Legislature of the Province of Quebec

THE text of the bill respecting the extension of collective labour agreements, in the form in which it was introduced in the Quebec Legislature on January 30 by the Hon. C. J. Arcand, provincial Minister of Labour, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1934, page 235. Important changes were made subsequently in the bill in both Houses of the Legislature, the text of the Act as finally approved on April 20 being as follows:

#### AN ACT RESPECTING THE EXTENSION OF COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS

1. This act may be cited as the *Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act*.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order that a collective labour agreement, made between, on the one part, one or more associations of employees and, on the other part, employers or one or more associations of employers, shall also bind all the employees and employers in the same trade or industry; provided that such employees and employers carry on their activities within the territorial jurisdiction determined in the said agreement.

Whenever an order is made under the preceding paragraph, the only provisions of the collective labour agreement which thus become obligatory, upon the classes of employees and employers concerned are those respecting rates of wages and hours of labour.

Such order shall remain in force during the same period of time as the collective agreement.

3. Any association of employees or employers, a party to a collective labour agreement, may request the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to pass an Order in Council under the preceding section.

Such request shall be made by a petition addressed to the Minister of Labour. The petition must be accompanied by a duly certified copy of such agreement.

4. Upon receipt of a petition, the Minister of Labour shall cause notice thereof to be given in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and, during the thirty days from the publishing of such notice, he shall receive the objections to the request contained in the petition.

At the expiration of such delay, the Minister, if he deems that the provisions of the collective labour agreement which is the object of such petition have acquired a preponderant significance and importance for the establishing of conditions of labour in a trade or industry in the region for which the agreement was entered into, may recommend the approval of the petition to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Order in Council establishing such approval shall come into force from and after its publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

5. Subject to the formalities, delays and rules mentioned in section 4 of this act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, at the request of the parties to the collective agreement, repeal or amend the order in council passed under section 2.

Such repeal or amendment shall come into force from and after its publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*.

6. The provisions of a collective labour agreement made obligatory under this act shall, in the region fixed, govern all the individual labour contracts in connection with the trade or industry contemplated by the agreement.

However, when they are to the advantage of the employed, the provisions of an individual labour contract shall have effect unless they be expressly prohibited by those of a collective labour agreement which has been the object of an Order in Council under section 2.

7. 1. The parties to a collective labour agreement made obligatory under this act must form a joint-committee charged with supervising and assuring the carrying out of such agreement. The Minister of Labour may add to such committee such delegates, not more than two in number, as shall be designated to him by the employers or employees who are not parties to the agreement.

Such joint-committee shall, through its delegate or delegates, be entitled: (a) to verify the rates of wages and hours of labour among the employers contemplated by the collective agreement made obligatory; (b) to exercise, for the benefit of each of the employees, all rights of action arising in their favour, from a collective agreement made obligatory, without having to prove an assignment of claim from the person concerned.

2. The joint-committee contemplated by the preceding subsection 1 may create a board of examiners charged with determining the qualifications of workmen and apprentices who benefit from the collective labour agreement made obligatory.

3. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the joint-committee and the board of examiners may adopt by-laws for their internal government, for the administration of the funds and for exercising the powers conferred upon them by this section.

8. If such board of examiners be established in accordance with subsection 2 of section 7, only the workmen and apprentices to whom such board of examiners shall have awarded a certificate of competency shall be entitled to exercise the civil claims which may appertain to them under a collective labour agreement made obligatory under this act, but they shall be allowed any other recourse.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to day labourers nor to workmen who do not specialize, and no certificate of competency shall be required in their case.

9. The board of examiners provided for by subsection 2 of section 7 shall be entitled to charge, as a fee, not more than five dollars for the examination of a workman nor more than one dollar for that of an apprentice.

The fees so collected shall be employed in defraying the expenses of the said board.

10. The members of an association of employees and the day labourers or the workmen who do not specialize shall be exempted from the examination contemplated by subsection 2 of section 7 and shall benefit from the provisions

of section 8, if such association has its members undergo such an examination.

In the event of a dispute between an employer and an employee respecting such an examination, the board of examiners, contemplated in subsection 2 of section 7, shall settle the dispute, without appeal.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may refuse to apply the provisions of this act to any industry liable, in his opinion, to suffer, through their enforcement, serious injury from the competition of foreign countries or of other provinces.

12. Every collective agreement, liable to be made obligatory, must take into account the economic zones of the Province in establishing labour conditions.

13. Nothing in this act shall be deemed as compelling an employer or an employee to become or not to become a member of an association of his industry or trade.

14. This act shall not apply to railway companies which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

15. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

## NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST OPERATIONS COMMISSION ACT

### Minimum Wages for Workers in Pulpwood Operations

**A**MONG the legislation enacted by the New Brunswick Legislature at its recent session was the New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act, providing for the establishment of a commission, to consist of three members, with power "to establish a minimum wage scale or scales, which shall be fair and equitable as between employers and employees in the lumbering industry, and which shall apply, when established, to all operations to be thereafter carried on in the lumbering industry; such minimum wage scale or scales shall be established by the Commission not later than the fifteenth day of July in any year, and when established shall be effective and binding upon employers and employees for one year from the date on which they are so established."

The Commission has full powers under the Inquiries Act, with authority to summon any employer to give information or assist the commission. When the Commission sits for the purpose of hearing applications referred to it as a result of industrial disputes, the parties must be notified by the chairman as to the time and place of meeting. The proceedings of the Commission are to be heard in public. Procedure is laid down for the reference of disputes to the Commission whether by the employer or by workers. The disputes which may be so referred are those relating to (a) the wage paid by an employer to his employee or employees being less than the minimum wage established by the Commission; (b) board, store charges, and proper living conditions in the lumbering camps of any employer.

The Commission may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the Commission thinks reasonable.

"Upon receipt of the Commission's final report and recommendation, the Minister shall forthwith cause the report and recommenda-

tions to be filed in the office of the Registrar, who shall forward a copy of the report and recommendations to each of the parties to the dispute, and if, after such recommendations on any part thereof are approved by the Minister and notice of such approval is given to the parties, either party is required to do anything as a result of recommendations made by the Commission, such party shall forward to the Minister a full report as to how the things that such party is required to do have been done. Any failure of either party to the dispute to carry out the recommendations made in the report of the Commission, in so far as they are approved by the Minister, shall constitute an offence under this Act."

The Act provides further that "if the recommendations made by the Commission, after such recommendations or any part thereof are approved by the Minister, are not carried out by the parties to a dispute within such length of time after a copy of the report and recommendations is forwarded by the Registrar as is considered reasonable by the Minister, then, upon the chairman of the Commission giving notice, by registered letter, to the party who has not carried out the recommendations so approved, that he requires such recommendations to be forthwith carried out, the party receiving such notice, if he does not comply with the terms thereof within twenty days after the mailing of such notice, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars per day or more than two hundred dollars per day for each day thereafter that he is in default in carrying out such recommendations."

By an Order in Council dated April 3, 1934, the Commissioners were appointed as follows:—Mr. Justice W. C. H. Grimmer, chairman; W. Scott Richards, Campbellton; John H. Wallace, Reynolds, Northumberland County; H. Lester Smith, Fredericton, secretary.



### Wage Scale for Pulpwood Workers

The following order of the Forest Operations Commission, dated April 17, 1934, was gazetted on April 25.

The following minimum wage scale for workers in pulpwood operations has been fixed by the Forest Operations Commission under authority of Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1934 and Order in Council of April 3, 1934:—

\$1 per day net, with board over and above all charges (including filing) when employed by the day.

Or when employed by the cord:

\$2 per cord of 138 cubic feet, cut, peeled, sawn and piled.

\$1.50 per cord of 144 cubic feet, cut, sawn and piled, over and above all charges (including filing) except a deduction for board not to exceed fifty cents per day.

W. C. H. GRIMMER,  
Chairman, Forest  
Operations Commission.  
JOHN H. WALLACE,  
Commissioner.  
WILLIAM S. RICHARDS,  
Commissioner.  
H. LESTER SMITH,  
Secretary.

G. H. PRINCE, Registrar  
Forest Operations Commission,  
Fredericton, N.B.  
April 17, 1934.

## MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

### Orders issued by Board of Industrial Relations governing Logging and Sawmills

THE following orders of the Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, of British Columbia have been gazetted.

The Board of Industrial Relations which administers the Male Minimum Wage Act, the Female Minimum Wage Act, and the Hours of Work Act of British Columbia, consists of the following members: Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour (chairman); Professor W. A. Carrothers (chairman of the Economic Council); Mrs. Helen Gregory MacGill, former judge of the Juvenile Court of Vancouver; Mr. James Thomson, past president of the Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council; and Mr. C. J. McDowell, of McDowell and Mann, engineers, of Victoria.

#### Order establishing a Minimum Wage in the Logging Industry

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being an Act of the 1934 session of the British Columbia Legislature, the Board of Industrial Relations, having held such inquiry as the Board considers adequate, hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "logging industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the carrying-on of logging; pole, tie, shingle-bolt, mining-prop, and pile cutting, and all operations in or incidental to driving, rafting, and booming of logs, poles ties, shingle-bolts, mining-props and piles.

2. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act and to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Order, the minimum wage for all employees in the logging industry shall be the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour.

3. The minimum wage for all employees engaged in grade and track occupations within the logging industry shall be the sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c.) per hour.

4. The minimum wage for all employees engaged in cook and bunk-house occupations

within the logging industry shall be the sum of two dollars and seventy-five cents (\$2.75) per day.

5. This Order shall not apply in respect of the logging industry carried on east of the Cascade Mountains.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of April, 1934.

#### Order establishing a Minimum Wage in the Sawmill Industry

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being an Act of the 1934 session of the British Columbia Legislature the Board of Industrial Relations, having held such inquiry as the Board considers adequate, hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "sawmill industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the carrying-on of sawmills and planing-mills.

2. The minimum wage for all employees in the sawmill industry shall be the sum of thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour, with the exceptions provided by paragraph 3 hereof.

3. Until further ordered, it shall be permissible for an employer to employ a percentage of employees in his plant at a rate less than that fixed in paragraph 2 of this Order, but in no case shall the rate so paid be less than twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour, nor shall the percentage of employees paid at such rate (inclusive of employees in respect of whom a permit has been obtained under section 6 of the Act) be in excess of twenty-five per centum of the total number of employees in the plant.

4. Pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, every employer in the sawmill industry shall furnish the Board, not later than the fifteenth day of each month, with a complete and certified statement of the names, ages, nationalities of, and wages paid per hour to every male person in his employ during the last preceding month.

5. This Order shall not apply in respect of the sawmill industry carried on east of the Cascade Mountains.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of April, 1934.

### Order No. 2A respecting a Minimum Wage in Tie-cutting Operations

Pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being an Act of the 1934 session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

That with respect to the Order of the Board of Industrial Relations establishing a minimum wage in the logging industry and published in *The British Columbia Gazette* on April 12,

1934; and with respect to the Order of the Board of Industrial Relations establishing a minimum wage in the saw-mill industry, and published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on April 12, 1934, all tie-cutting operations shall be exempt from the said Orders from the time of the taking effect of this Order until midnight on the 30th day of September, 1934; and the said Orders are respectively varied accordingly.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 2nd day of May, 1934.

## FEMALE MINIMUM WAGES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

### Order of the Board of Industrial Relations relating to the Fruit and Vegetable Industry

THE following order of the Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia under the Female Minimum Wage Act, was published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, May 3, 1934.

#### Order No. 3—Relating to the Fruit and Vegetable Industry

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Female Minimum Wage Act," being an Act of the 1934 session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, the Board of Industrial Relations, having held such inquiry as the Board considers adequate, hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the following expressions shall have the following meanings respectively:—

- (a) "Fruit and vegetable industry" includes the work of females engaged in canning, preserving, drying, packing, or otherwise adapting for sale or use any kind of fruit or vegetable;
- (b) "Experienced female employee" means a female employee who has worked in the fruit and vegetable industry for a period of two months.
- (c) "Inexperienced female employee" means a female employee who has worked in the fruit and vegetable industry for a period of less than two months.

2. That subject to the other provisions of this Order the minimum wage for every experienced female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry (except women to whom special licences are issued under sections 5 and 6 of the said Act) shall be:—

- (a) The sum of twenty-seven (27c.) per hour for every hour up to eight (8) hours in any one day;
- (b) The sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour for every hour in excess of eight (8) hours and up to twelve (12) hours in any one day;
- (c) The sum of fifty-four cents (54c.) per hour for every hour in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one day.

3. That subject to the other provisions of this Order the minimum wage for every in-

experienced female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry (except women to whom special licences are issued under sections 5 and 6 of the said Act) shall be:—

- (a) The sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour for every hour up to eight (8) hours in any one day;
- (b) The sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c.) per hour for every hour in excess of eight (8) hours and up to twelve (12) hours in any one day;
- (c) The sum of fifty cents (50c.) per hour for every hour in excess of twelve (12) hours in any one day.

4. This Order shall become effective at the expiration of fourteen days after its publication in the *British Columbia Gazette* of May 3, 1934, and upon the taking effect of this Order, the Order of the Minimum Wage Board made under the "Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 173 of the "Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924," governing the fruit and vegetable industry, which was published in the *British Columbia Gazette* of September 16, 1926, shall be rescinded.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 2nd day of May, 1934.

The following suggestions were made by the Select Standing Committee of the British Columbia legislature on mining in a report presented on March 27: (1) That some measure of compensation-protection be extended to *bona fide* prospectors injured in the course of their labour as such; (2) That citizens in receipt of relief allowances who, having no prospect of other employment, wish to engage in prospecting should not be denied their relief allowances while so engaged; (3) That rock-dust and silicosis be considered as occupational diseases within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act; (4) That the Department of Mines take steps to utilize in some measure the available relief labour for the advancement of mining activities along the lines recommended by various Boards of Trade and other bodies.



## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN SASKATCHEWAN

### Continuance of Reductions in established Minimum Rates

THE *Saskatchewan Gazette*, April 16, 1934, contains a new Order No. 6 of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan, continuing until June 30, 1934, the reductions in the rates fixed for various classes of female employees by Orders No. 1 to 5 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 996). The reduction now continued for a further period was ordered last year, to be in force until March 31, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 999). The text of the new Order is as follows:—

#### ORDER No. 6.

1. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the Board for workers in Shops and Stores, Laundries and Factories, Mail Order Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms, Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops, are hereby reduced by ten per cent where the rate so fixed is less than thirteen dollars (\$13) per week and by fifteen per cent where the rate so fixed is thirteen dollars (\$13) per week or over:

Provided that, where an employee is employed for twenty-four (24) hours or more in any week, but for less than full time, the reduction shall not be greater than ten per cent, and provided further that there shall be no reduction in the case of an employee who is employed for less than twenty-four (24) hours in any week.

2. The rate of reductions provided for in this Order shall be determined by the gross wages, inclusive of cash and board and lodging, but shall be computed upon and deducted from cash wages only of an employee after deductions have been made for board and lodging where supplied by her employer.

3. This Order shall continue in force until the thirtieth day of June, 1934.

By order,

*The Minimum Wage Board,*  
A. J. WICKENS, *Chairman.*

THOS. M. MOLLOY,  
*Secretary.*

## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1933

THE third annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia deals with the administration of the Act during the year ended September 30, 1933. In all the industries covered by the Act—laundries, confectionery and baking, hotels and restaurants, textiles, needle trades, and leather trades, telephone operators, small factories and paper trades and printing—the outstanding feature of the past three years is the fact that the number of employees has only been reduced by a little over one hundred. The report also points out that of the total number of employees under the Act—2,221—ninety per cent are experienced workers, thus indicating a tendency to keep the higher paid employees.

The Board did not issue any further orders during the year, considering this would be unwise until business conditions improved. However wage sheets were collected from stores and any complaints against employers were investigated and adjusted satisfactorily.

Dealing with its relationship with employers the Board states that "it will take time for some employers to realize that they cannot exploit the labour of women employees, that they must treat them as human beings, and be willing to pay them a living wage, or else make way for someone else who will. With the spirit of co-operation between employers

and employees, each giving of his or her best and following out the standard as laid down by the Act, there is no doubt that employment will be better for both, and the beneficial results will redound to employers and employees alike.

"There are still some employers who utterly fail to recognize the progress and changes going on in the world, and still take the attitude that they are supreme in their own particular employment. Those employers should be made to feel the full force of the punishment provided by the Act, but to try and do this before we have at least a goodly part of the employers solidly behind the Act, would, we feel, be a mistake, but when the better class of employers realize the benefits of the Act, then it will be considered a disgrace to oppose it and enforcement will be made easier." At the same time the Board thanked those employers who did co-operate, and urges more support to the act in order "to make it a 100 per cent enforcement."

During the year the Board held twenty-three full meetings, five inspections throughout the City and Province, ten conferences with employers and employees, and two hundred and seventy-four interviews with employees, persons on behalf of employees, or employers were held by the Secretary at the

office. The amount recovered on behalf of the employees was \$348.48.

In the following table is presented a summary of all occupations under the Act, a comparison being made with 1932.

	1933	1932
Number of firms reported.....	152	152
Total number of employees.....	2,221	2,331
Total number of experienced workers.....	2,039	2,223
Total number of inexperienced workers.....	182	108
Total weekly wages paid.....	\$ 19,585 24	\$ 21,445 95
Total weekly wages paid experienced.....	18,154 02	20,190 38
Total weekly wages paid inexperienced.....		116 36
Total weekly wages paid girls under 18 years.....	189 07	329 74
Average weekly wage.....	8 82	9 20
Average weekly wage over 18 years.....	8 85	9 26
Average weekly wage under 18 years.....	6 09	6 85
Percentage of girls under 18 years...	1.3	2.2
Percentage of adults over 18 years...	98.7	97.8

The chief information with respect to each industry under the Act is given in the following statistical paragraphs:

*Laundries, Dye Works and Dry Cleaning.*—Number of firms, 19; number of women workers, 188 (experienced, 168; inexperienced, 20); time workers, 161; part time workers, 27; girls under eighteen, 10; total weekly wages, \$1,759.21; average weekly wages, \$9.35 (over 18 years, \$9.46; under 18 years, \$7.47); percentage of young girls under 18 years, 18.8; average weekly hours, 41.96. In 1932 the average weekly wage was \$9.90 and the hours per week averaged 46.2-3.

*Confectioners, Bakers, and Allied Food Trades.*—Number of firms, 11; number of women workers, 367 (experienced, 363; inexperienced, 4); time workers, 171; piece workers, 196; girls under eighteen, 3; total weekly wages \$3,040.06; average weekly wage, \$8.28 (over 18 years, \$8.30; under 18 years, \$6.45); percentage of young girls under 18 years, 1.1; average weekly hours, 42.5. In 1932 the average weekly wage was \$6.71 and the hours per week averaged 30.2.

*Hotels, Restaurants and Tea Rooms.*—Number of firms, 91; number of women workers, 599 (experienced, 527; inexperienced, 72); time workers, 595; part time workers, 4; girls under eighteen, 10; total weekly wages, \$4,380.59; average weekly wages, \$7.36 (over 18 years, \$7.36; under 18 years, \$4.03); percentage of young girls under 18 years, 5.9; average weekly hours, 53. In 1932 the average weekly wage was \$8.13 and the hours per week averaged 50.

*Textiles, Needle Trades and Leather Trades.*—Number of firms, 11; number of women workers, 524 (experienced, 455; inexperienced, 69); time workers, 118; piece workers, 403; part time workers, 3; girls under eighteen, 8; total weekly wages, \$4,450.01; average weekly wages, \$9.14 (over 18 years, \$9.17; under 18 years \$6.82); percentage of young girls under 18 years, 4.1; average weekly hours, 53. In 1932 the average weekly wage was \$8.85, and the hours averaged 47 per week.

*Telephone Operators.*—Number of firms, 1; number of employees, 428 (experienced, 427; inexperienced, 1); time workers, 428; total weekly wages, \$4,595.66; average weekly wage \$10.73 (over 18 years, \$10.73). Percentage under 18 years—none; average weekly hours, 48. In 1932 the average weekly wage was \$12.47 and the hours averaged 48 per week.

*Small Factories, Paper Trades and Printing.*—Number of firms, 19; number of women workers, 115 (experienced, 99; inexperienced, 16); time workers, 81; part time workers, 8; piece workers, 26; girls under eighteen—none; total weekly wages, \$1,359.71; average weekly wage \$11.82; average weekly hours, 43. In 1932, the average weekly wage was \$11.63 and hours per week averaged 47.

The Department of Defence of the Union of South Africa organized last year a special service battalion in which unemployed youths between the ages of 17 and 22 might enlist. The objects of this battalion are as follows: (a) to provide a means of temporary employment for the better educated young men of the country, who otherwise would be rendered idle and disconsolate through lack of suitable means of employment (b) to sustain the morale of the younger generation and by means of military discipline create a more self-reliant citizen; (c) ultimately to find suitable and more permanent means of employment after a period of military training. The plan provides for the training of 1,990 youths. They receive military and physical training, a limited number also undergo vocational training, and it is hoped that it will be found possible to place these young men in permanent employment after a period of training of from nine to twelve months. The battalion will form a pool from which the defence, police, prisons and other Government departments will draw suitable recruits, according to their requirements. The battalion is a unit of the Permanent Force, and in addition to being clothed, housed and fed, members receive a minimum daily rate of one shilling.



## INVESTIGATION OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

AT the recent session of the Ontario Legislature a sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Labour was appointed "to make a thorough study and investigation into all conditions pertaining to the building trade and construction industry, including unemployment and every phase of the said industry during the recess and report back to the house at the next session." This action was taken on a report presented by the Committee on a resolution which had been moved in the House by Mr. Russell Nesbitt, proposing that "the government should give early and serious consideration to an amendment to the law governing the submission of tenders and the awarding of contracts for the construction of buildings, highways and other works for the purpose of improving the standards and conditions of building and construction work generally, to provide that general contractors when submitting tenders shall submit a list of their sub-contractors and the amount of each sub-tender, and providing that the successful tenderer shall award the sub-contracts according to the list so submitted."

In considering this proposed resolution the Committee heard representatives of general contractors and of the international and amalgamated trades organizations. It was the unanimous opinion of all that the Building Trade was in a very chaotic state and that some compulsory legislation should be devised and passed licensing not only the contractors and sub-contractors but every one engaged in the building trade. The facts presented showed conclusively that the losses sustained were borne in the final analysis by the working man. The different representatives were given latitude to discuss the various matters pertaining to labour conditions generally. The matter of minimum wage, fair wage, hours of labour, inclusion of wage schedules in large contracts and duplicate contracts were discussed.

The committee's recommendations were as follows:—

(1) That the Government make a study of the N.R.A. Code, the licensing system in California and the South African Code, and devise a licensing system applicable and appropriate to conditions which apply to the building industry throughout the length and breadth of Ontario.

(2) That the general contractor, at the time of tendering, must produce the names of the sub-contractor whose figures have been used in making up his tender. At the time of award-

ing the tender, the general contractor shall produce the sub-contractor's prices on which his general contract was based and the sub-contracts shall be let to the sub-contractors on the figures produced.

(3) At the time of submitting tenders for all public buildings and all public works the prevailing union rate of wages shall be set forth in order that all contractors shall be placed on the same basis of equality in submitting their tenders.

The committee "regrets to say that the statements made before the committee would indicate that there is an increasing number of contractors who operate only in the capacity of brokers and perform no work and derive their profits before even any of the material is on the job. Ninety per cent of those who appeared before the committee were opposed to the Ontario Mechanics Lien law and recommended that the Mechanic Lien law should apply to labour only. In their opinion supply houses were taking advantage of this law to extend credit to unreliable and irresponsible contractors to the detriment of legitimate contractors and trade in general. The reason advanced by the witnesses for the exclusion of all except the working man was that the supply house might have a prior lien without the knowledge of the working man, who in turn, by making use of the material in the building really created the only value on which a lien could be registered. Your committee further recommends that a sub-committee be appointed to make a thorough study and investigation into all conditions pertaining in the trade and construction industry, including unemployment and every phase of the said industry during the recess, and report back to the House at the next session of the Legislature, the said sub-committee to consist of Messrs. Morrison, Nesbitt, Murphy (Beaches), Hutchinson and Robertson. The said sub-committee to act without payment of fees."

The Industrial Relations Section of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University, has published a bibliography entitled "The Office Library of an Industrial Relations Executive." It is intended as a guide to persons interested in the formation of a small working library on the subject of industrial relations. The list includes a few outstanding books on trade unions and labour legislation.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1933

### Fourteenth Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE fourteenth annual report of the Ontario Department of Labour reviews the administration of the various Acts under the jurisdiction of the department during the year ended October 31, 1933. The following enactments are administered by the Department: The Factory Shop and Office Building Act; the Sanitary and Hoisting Engineers Act; The Employment Agencies Act; The Steam Boiler Act; and The Apprenticeship Act.

In prefacing the report the Deputy Minister reviews conditions in the province. He notes that the downward trend in employment which had prevailed since 1929 was checked in April, 1933. From that month on to November 1, the advances in the index number of employment represented an addition of 49,700 workers to the payrolls of firms making reports in Ontario. Logging and mining recorded the greatest activity with a resultant pick-up in certain manufacturing groups. While the general outlook is more encouraging than a year ago yet "the situation insofar as the unemployed individuals and their dependents are concerned grows steadily worse. Those on relief are provided with all the necessities of life and some employment, but the many who have lost their regular employment and who are valiantly striving to remain self-supporting are finding the struggle increasingly difficult. Financial reserves are depleted, credit is exhausted, and the cumulative effect of the prolonged period of idleness and dependence on the state is breaking down the morale and health of many of those people to such an extent that they are rapidly becoming unemployable. It is evident that many formerly competent workers, particularly those who have passed middle age, will never regain the spirit of independence or the skill and speed which will enable them to regain their former positions in industrial life. Many others, who have spent years acquiring knowledge and skill in certain occupations, have lost hope of becoming re-established in their former positions and have taken up new occupations which have removed them from the available supply of skilled workers."

Due to this situation the Deputy Minister predicts a shortage of skilled workers in the building trades when activities are resumed, the efforts made under the Apprenticeship Act to maintain a regulated supply of skilled workers being largely nullified by extended period of unemployment. While this shortage of skilled workers would occur in certain industries, it was also apparent that "many semi-

skilled and specialized workers have been permanently replaced in other industries which are becoming highly mechanized and in which amalgamation and mass production are replacing small plants."

Touching on the unemployment problem and possible factors in its alleviation in the future, the deputy Minister observes: "It is the conviction that unemployment has become a permanent rather than a temporary problem which lies at the root of the agitation for unemployment insurance, shorter working hours, and increased government control of industry. Those who advocate these measures, however, are apt to overlook the fact that the difficulties of organizing and administering such measures are greatly increased at a time when the need for them is most apparent. Unemployment insurance is not a cure for unemployment nor can it be used as a relief measure for those who are out of work when the scheme is adopted. It is at best a safeguard against the harmful effects of future predictable unemployment and must be supplemented by other measures designed to decrease unemployment and to provide relief for those unemployed persons who exhaust their benefits under the insurance scheme."

"Unless the volume of business can be greatly increased over that of the pre-depression period and new industries developed to absorb the workers replaced by technological developments and scientific management, it is apparent that the working hours in industry must be decreased in order to spread employment."

In dealing with the problem of unemployed youth, forming "habits of living which will have a lasting effect upon character and greatly depreciate their future usefulness," an appeal is made to support "any measure which will provide increased training and educational facilities for these young people." Employers are urged to absorb their share of them into industry as soon as possible.

Referring to the employment of women the deputy minister's opinion is that "there appears to be no immediate hope of relieving the unemployment situation for men by barring women from certain occupations or by developing new fields of employment for female workers. It rather appears that, for the time being at least, efforts should be directed towards bringing about a recognition of the principle of fair return for services rendered regardless of sex so that employed women may receive full value for their services."



The Deputy Minister outlines the purpose of Minimum Wage legislation and proceeds: "The need for such protective legislation is revealed by the fact that during the past year there has been an evidence of a tendency to replace girls and women by boys and men in certain industries which are subject to cut-throat competition and which are finding it difficult to maintain the established minimum wages for female employees. Such a tendency must be checked at the outset if the standard of living for industrial workers is to be maintained on a self-supporting basis. This practice leads inevitably to the subsidizing of such industries through supplementing the wages by direct relief.

"The extent to which wages have been decreased during the past three years is indicated by the fact that, for the first time in the history of the department, representatives of both employers and certain groups of employees in several industries have recently requested that action be taken to regulate the wages of male employees. Heretofore all branches of organized labour have been decidedly opposed to minimum wage regulations for men, fearing that the minimum rates would become the established rates and that the unions would be unable to secure higher wages through agreements and negotiations. It was also feared that if the Government undertook to regulate wages and hours, the prestige and usefulness of unions as representatives of the workers would be adversely affected."

"Perhaps the most significant development during the past year," the report states, "has been the change in attitude on the part of industrial workers. Persons in close touch with the situation during the past few years have been impressed by the patience and fortitude of the unemployed workers and their families, but recently there have been signs that the strain is becoming too great and that many are losing faith in the established order. The past few months have witnessed a decided increase in industrial disputes, strikes and protests of various kinds from both the unemployed and those whose wages and salaries have been reduced to the point where a decent standard of living cannot be maintained. The prestige of established labour organizations is endangered and the leaders are hard pressed to justify a continuance of the policy of co-operation and conciliation. Agitators and organizers of revolutionary bodies are finding a fruitful field for their endeavours and it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain peaceful relations and to secure settlements when strikes occur.

"Many employers become aware of the situation only when they suddenly discover that their workers have been organized and an ultimatum is presented which results in a strike if not met immediately. In some cases, these employers have been struggling valiantly to maintain their organizations and have been making heroic sacrifices in an effort to keep things going at a time when no profits are being made and it is extremely difficult to secure business at any price. They cannot understand why the employees suddenly organize and make what appear to be unreasonable demands."

*Employment Service.*—Statistics of the Ontario Government Employment Offices indicated that during the year 141,896 vacancies were reported to offices in 27 centres throughout the province. This is 46,300 less than in the year previous and "is due more to the general reduction in the amount of unemployment relief work rather than to a decrease in employment opportunities in industry. Applications numbered 295,471 and placements (regular and casual) totalled 134,735, being 47,000 less than the previous year. This was due largely to the change in policy from unemployment relief work to direct relief. However there was an increase of 7,000 placements in regular employment as compared with 1932.

One phase of the work of the Employment Offices is that of assisting handicapped ex-service men. During the year there were 2,090 placements made and 5,218 applications received.

The superintendent remarks in his report on "the tendency shown by some firms to discharge their better paid employees and to replace them by younger men willing to work at lower salaries." He also comments on "the tendency on the part of American firms with branch factories in Canada, to replace Canadians with men from the parent plants. The Employment Service has checked this practice wherever possible, but it must be admitted that the spirit of The Immigration Act has been evaded in many instances, where the actual letter of the law may perhaps have been observed."

The superintendent also comments on another unsavoury feature of the employment market. This was the "discovery of innumerable schemes ostensibly for the purpose of providing employment but actually having as their purpose the provision of revenue for the promoters by the exploitation of unemployed men and women. Anyone reading the classified advertisements in the daily papers might gather the impression that work is available for any young men of good personality, initiative and sales experience. Many of these

schemes have been investigated. Almost invariably they have been a great disappointment to the men who answered the advertisements and who spent time and energy in various types of sales campaign. Legal, it is true, but bordering closely on illegality."

*Private Employment Agencies.*—The volume of business transacted by private employment agencies "dwindled to almost imperceptible proportions" during the year. There was also a substantial reduction in the number of licensed agencies, due in part to a ruling of the Attorney General's Department which excluded nurses registries and others dealing exclusively with placements in professional and business capacities from the scope of the Employment Agencies Act, and further reductions through the process of self-elimination. At the end of the year there were in operation a total of eight licensed agencies in good standing. Several applications were received to operate agencies but the issuance of additional licences is now prohibited. The placements by private agencies during the year numbered 2,863. There were a number of convictions for violations of the Act and the report listed various types of "rackets" having to do with employment or the promise of jobs.

*Factory Inspection.*—The 47th annual report of the Factory Inspection Branch, which is included in the report of the Department, indicates an increase of over 20,000 in the number of employees on the pay-rolls of the firms inspected. "An interesting feature is the fact that, whereas last year the adolescent girls employed in factories dropped from 1,602 to eighty-six, they have this year increased again to 803; on the other hand, adolescent males dropped from 113 in 1931 to eight in 1932, and this year the number is given as ten. This might tend to show that with the wage-earning father without employment the younger members of the family have had to turn in and help, and it is apparently easier for the young girl to secure employment than the youth."

Renewed activity was reported in certain trades, particularly needle and hat trades, and the textile, shoe and drug industries, which "show signs of attaining normalcy."

Employees in the firms inspected numbered 291,252, as compared with 270,102 in the year previous. The number of first inspections totalled 17,797 while there were 14,830 in 1932.

There were 1,278 applications, or 374 more than the previous year, for overtime permits, while double shift permits increased by 67, this system having become more or less permanent in many factories. It was explained that in this manner employment is provided for more persons, the hours for women and

youths being limited to eight for each shift. Proceedings were taken against 23 firms, for persistent overtime without permits, and convictions were obtained in 20 cases, the remainder being remanded.

In spite of the increased number on the pay-rolls there was a substantial decrease in the number of accidents which totalled 1,890 as compared with 2,504 in 1932. There were 23 fatalities in the year—a decrease of seven. The orders issued relating to various requirements of the Act numbered 4,255 as compared with 4,986 in 1932, and 193 complaints were received. Violations of the Acts in the enforcement of which the inspectors have a responsibility totalled 1,202 of which 1,192 were infringements of the Minimum Wage Act.

In the accompanying table are given the number of employees by sex and age in industrial and mercantile establishments and office buildings, together with hours of work during 1932-1933.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO  
FACTORIES

Employees	1932	1933
Males over 16 years.....	183,108	195,523
Males, 14-16 years.....	8	10
Females over 18 years.....	86,900	94,914
Females, 14-18 years.....	86	803
Total.....	270,102	291,250
Children under 14 dismissed.....	14	2

HOURS OF LABOUR IN ONTARIO FACTORIES

—	Number of employees
Males—	
45 hours per week.....	120,861
50 hours per week.....	27,645
54 hours per week.....	15,162
58 hours per week.....	982
60 hours per week.....	11,074
Females—	
45 hours per week.....	63,167
50 hours per week.....	13,716
54 hours per week.....	6,044
58 hours per week.....	715
60 hours per week.....	2,157

There were also 29,727 employees, male and female, working approximately 50 hours per week.

*Apprenticeship Act.*—The Apprenticeship Board reported that 1933 was a most difficult year. Owing to the great volume of unemployment in the building industry, it was found impracticable to enforce all the requirements



of the Act as employers could not possibly provide work for all industrial apprentices.

At the end of the year there were 647 apprentices registered in the different trades as compared with 826 the previous year. Employers were very reluctant to undertake the training of apprentices because of the impossibility of providing continuous employment and only 27 were indentured during the year, or 59 fewer than last year. Special day classes for the first and second year apprentices, with one class in each trade, were held in Hamilton only, because of the reduced attendance which numbered 94, as compared with 263 the previous year.

The 647 active registrations in effect at the end of the year were distributed by trades as follows: bricklaying, 69; masonry, 8; carpentry, 62; painting and decorating, 29; plastering, 33; plumbing, 220; steamfitting, 66; sheet metal work, 74; electrical work, 86.

**Boiler Inspection.**—The annual report of the Boiler Inspection Branch shows a total of 251 drawings and specifications which have been surveyed and registered with 57 returned to manufacturers for revision. The number of inspections of new pressure vessels totalled 277 first inspections, 165 second inspections, and 255 final inspections. 1,335 first and 205 final inspections were made of used pressure vessels and of this number 798, or 19 more than last year, were annual inspections made upon special request from the owners or users; since the responsibility for annual inspections of such vessels does not regularly come under this branch. Inspectors of the Boiler Inspection Branch investigated 6 explosions, which resulted in serious injury to 3 persons and the death of a fourth in addition to considerable property damage. It was found that the exploded pressure vessels did not come under the jurisdiction of the branch. The total amount of moneys transmitted through this branch to the Treasurer of Ontario was \$12,219.99, or \$403.67 less than in 1932.

**Operating Engineers.**—The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers reported 16,516 certificates issued during the fiscal year 1933. Of this number 1,072 were issued upon examination or re-examination, 11 were provisional certificates, 9 were duplicates, 91 were plant registration certificates and 15,333 were renewal certificates. The number of candidates for examination totalled 1,441 of whom 590 were examined in the Toronto office and 851 at outside centres which were chosen to suit the convenience of the candidates, and where 64 sessions were held. In connection with these examinations it is of interest to note a decrease of 41 per cent in construction plant operation examinations, as compared

with the previous year. This decrease indicates the lack of activity prevailing during the year in the construction and building trades. The revenue of this Board amounted to \$23,177.06 for the fiscal year 1933 as compared with \$25,383.11 in 1932. The revenue from the sale of the text books compiled by the Board amounted to \$1,422.05.

**Industrial Disputes.**—During the fiscal year 1933, 39 industrial disputes were reported in Ontario, one of which was carried over from the previous year. This is the largest number of disputes reported for any year since 1929, states the report, and "the fact that 19, or practically one-half of them, took place in the last quarter of the year indicates the condition of increasing unrest among workers." The persons involved in these disputes numbered 7,380, with an aggregate loss in working days of 109,240. This total represents a greater time-loss than any year since 1923 and more persons were involved in disputes than any year since 1921.

### Falls of Ground in Coal Mines

A report recently published by the Safety in Mine Research Board of Great Britain on the subject of "The Problems of Accidents from Falls of Ground," points out that more than half the deaths underground in British coal mines in 1932, and over 45,000 injuries in respect of which compensation was paid, resulted from falls of ground. It describes the work undertaken by the Board with a view to decreasing the accidents from this cause. Many of these accidents resulted from natural faults or other weaknesses in, or induced fractures of, the coal measure strata; and an account is given of the conditions under which the coal seams are formed, and the reasons for fractures in the roof from which accidents arise. A description is given of some of the precautions which would be taken to avoid danger to life and limb. A chapter at the end of the book points out that many of the minor injuries to heads, eyes, hands and feet could be avoided by the wearing of protective equipment in the form of hard hats, goggles, gloves, and safety boots.

In another publication "The Movement of Flame in Fire-damp Explosions," the Board presents the results of many years' study of the way in which explosions develop in mixtures of fire-damp and air. This report deals with the conditions of fire propagation and describes proper methods of using wire gauzes, narrow tubes and perforated plates as a means for ensuring the safety of safety lamps and other mining appliances.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SASKATCHEWAN IN 1933

### Ontario

According to the nineteenth annual report of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board there was a further decrease in the number of industrial accidents reported to the Board, the total during the calendar year 1933 being 38,042 as compared with 41,470 in 1932, or a reduction of about 8 per cent. However the decrease was not so pronounced as in 1932 when the decline in accidents was 21 per cent as compared with 1931. From August to the end of the year each month showed an increase in the number of accidents over the same month of the year 1932, indicating that there was a sustained increase in employment in industry under the Act for the latter part of the year 1933. The largest number of accidents reported in any month during the year was in November, amounting to 3,734. The allowed claims in 1933 numbered 33,706, as compared with 43,904 in 1932. Out of the 29,766 claims allowed in Schedule 1, 16,510 were for medical aid only. Death claims, allowed in 1933 numbered 167, which was substantially less than in 1932, when there were 283.

It should be explained that Schedule 1 comprises industries under the collective liability system, the employer not being individually liable for accidents to his workmen, but being assessed to provide a general fund out of which accidents occurring in the several classes of industries throughout the province are taken care of. In Schedule 2 industries the employer is individually liable for accidents to his workmen. The greater number of accidents are under Schedule 1.

The number of employers reporting under Schedule 1 again decreased, from 21,058 in 1932 to 19,600 in 1933, nearly 60 per cent of this decrease in number being in connection with the construction class. The only class showing any substantial increase in number of employers was the mining class. The provisional pay rolls reported to the Board showed a further decrease, from \$331,582,000 for 1932 to \$286,273,000 in 1933, although the percentage of decrease was less, the wage rolls for 1932 being 19 per cent less than those for 1931, whereas the pay rolls for 1933 were only 14 per cent less than those for 1932. A large drop in pay rolls followed the decrease in number of employers in construction, the pay rolls decreasing from \$21,757,000 in 1932 to \$11,130,000. On the other hand, while the lumbering industry indicated a considerable

decrease in number of employers, it showed an increase in the estimated pay rolls from \$3,890,000 to \$3,950,000.

*Benefits.*—There was a further decrease in the amount of benefits awarded, these being \$3,699,068.95 in 1933, as compared with \$5,125,620.56 in 1932. Of such benefits in 1933, compensation amounting to \$2,298,787.97 was awarded in Schedule 1 industries, \$401,297.49, in Schedule 2, and \$331,401.80 in Crown cases. The medical aid paid in Schedule 1 amounted to \$667,581.69, as compared with \$817,240.38 in 1932. The total benefits which have been awarded since the commencement of the Act to December 31, 1933, amounted to \$100,749,307.36.

*Assessments.*—As regards assessment of the various industries for their proportion of accident costs the Board endeavoured to carry on without increase in rates, except where absolutely necessary owing to the bad accident cost experience of a particular class or group during the year, and if it is considered that another year will bring the class back to a condition of paying its way without a change in rate the Board has continued the rate even though it may not have completely paid the cost of the year's claims. The average general rate levied over the full pay roll in Schedule 1 would show a decrease, being 98 cents, as compared with \$1.07 in 1932, and an average of \$1.16 since the commencement of the Act. So far as the rates of assessment for the year were concerned, they showed by far the largest number of rates remained the same. The actual rates of assessment for 1933 and 1932 showed 66 increases, 45 decreases, 311 remained the same, and there were 7 new rates. The provisional rates for 1934 and 1933 showed 61 increases, 32 decreases, 330 remained the same, and 6 new rates, with over 75 per cent remaining stationary.

*Administration.*—The administration expenses in 1933 amounted to \$300,292.50, or a decrease of \$25,035.71. This makes a reduction of over \$50,000 in two years. While the reduction in accidents lessens the work in connection with new claims it is pointed out that this is offset by applications for review, re-establishment of claims, and for special advances and commutations of pensions and infants' moneys.

All the administration expenses are now paid by the employers under the Act, and the ex-



penses were divided among the employers as follows: Silicosis Fund, \$2,145.51; Mine Rescue Work, \$647.47; Schedule 1 Employers, \$233,759.95; Schedule 2 Employers, \$25,784.96; Dominion Crown, \$15,888.89; and Provincial Crown, \$22,065.72.

It has been customary to estimate the percentage of administration expenses on the basis of benefits awarded only, but this is not considered a fair basis of estimating percentage, because the examination of claims and the awarding of benefits is only one branch of the Board's work. In addition the Board has to assess over 20,000 employers in Schedule 1 as well as collect from the employers in Schedule 2, and also invest and reinvest the funds set aside for pension reserves and keep a very complete and elaborate system of statistics, and the Board considers that these various services should be taken into account. The total administration expenses for 1933 chargeable to Schedule 1 employers (less expenses of supervising work in connection with silicosis and mine rescue stations not properly administrative work) were about 3.94 per cent of all benefits awarded and collections made in Schedule 1.

*Safety Associations.*—The report explains that part of the operations under the Act is the work of accident prevention and reduction of accident costs, this work being carried on by associations of employers, the cost being assessed by the Board against the employers in the classes represented.

There are in operation five accident prevention associations representing different classes, the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations representing the employers in seventeen different classes, the other being specially devoted to the one class represented by them. These different associations have been trying to increase the efficiency and practical nature of their work and have been more and more studying the cost ratio of individual employers and finding out the cause of accident costs in connection with individual employers who show a bad cost ratio, and trying to ascertain the reason of such bad accident experience and to assist by recommendations and suggestions in the improvement of the hazard of such industry. In this way there has been great improvement in the accident experience of individual employers. The amount spent in such work during the year 1933 was \$136,381.51, as compared with \$157,119.97 in 1932. The amount paid to each of the associations was as follows: Lumbermen's Safety Association, \$19,097.09; Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, \$13,856.63; Class 5 Accident Prevention Association, \$4,700; In-

dustrial Accident Prevention Associations, \$90,319.48; and Electrical Employers' Association of Ontario, \$8,408.31.

The work of mine rescue stations was carried on in connection with the Mining Act and there was spent in connection with these stations for maintenance, salaries, supplies, and supervision, \$13,596.93.

*Rehabilitation.*—During 1933 the Board expended \$5,108.07 in giving training to injured workmen in special trades and lines of industry through courses in commercial and technical schools, and in paying a certain proportion of wages until such workmen were rehabilitated in their industry. In addition the Board again successfully conducted its rehabilitation clinic, the total number of treatments being 7,526. During the first year of its inception the Board considered a book-keeping charge should be made against each case of \$1.50 per treatment, which was considerably less than it had cost the Board previously in connection with similar treatments given in private institutions. With such a charge, the full cost of operation was paid, together with all the cost of equipment except a balance of \$698.31. For the year 1933 it was decided to reduce the charge to \$1 per treatment, and on this basis the full cost of operation and the balance due for equipment were paid and a balance was left to the credit of the clinic amounting to \$354.10. The average cost per treatment figures out at about 87 cents. With the present staff and equipment the clinic is capable of handling 28 to 30 cases a day. During the course of the year occasionally the attendance ran as high as 38 in a day and it was necessary to take on extra help for part time. "The operation of this clinic," it is stated, "has resulted in a considerable saving in the cost of physiotherapy treatments as previously paid, and has resulted also in lessening the period of disability of the patients treated and in lessening the awards for permanent partial disability by greatly reducing the permanent disability present, and it also enables the Board to exercise a close supervision over suspected malingering, hysteria, or lowered morale."

*Funds.*—The amount standing at the credit of all classes at December 31, 1933, was \$1,368,495.25, in accordance with the provisional financial statement, as compared with \$1,607,908.14, at the end of 1932, this amount being deemed sufficient to cover all continuing, outstanding and unsettled claims in connection with any of the classes, with a reasonable margin of safety.

The Disaster Reserve Fund, which is set aside to meet any unforeseen disaster or other circumstances which might unduly burden the

employers in any industry, did not require any assessment to be levied during the year, and showed a balance on December 31, 1933, of \$270,095.56, as compared with \$257,875.59 at the commencement of the year.

The amount now standing at the credit of the Pension Reserve Fund in Schedule 1 is \$19,777,085.78, as compared with \$19,706,508.89 at the end of 1932. This represents the actuarial liability outstanding in connection with pensions actually granted by the Board, and is necessary to assure to all pensioners the ultimate payment of their claims in full. On the 31st of October, 1933, when the valuation was made of this Pension Fund, it showed that there were 7,120 pensioners alive and in receipt of pensions as of that date, of which number there were 4,055 workmen drawing pensions, 1,334 widows, 14 foster-mothers, 1,665 children, 42 mothers, 4 fathers, and 6 other pensioners.

The Board also has the "Compensation Deferred" Fund, which comprises compensation moneys awarded to claimants other than pensioners, payment of which is deferred to a

future time by reason of the claimant being a minor or for other reason. The amount standing at the credit of this account at the end of 1933 was \$54,751.57.

As mentioned previously the provisional payroll expenditure reported to the Board for all classes in 1933 was \$286,273,000. The payrolls of the four largest classes in this total were: Bakeries, canning, liquor and tobacco, \$33,553,000; metal articles, jewellery manufacture, \$28,216,000; mining and explosives, \$22,666,000; printing and stationery, \$22,319,000.

Of 33,706 allowed claims for accidents in 1933, 167 were for deaths, 14 were permanent total disability cases, 1,526 were permanent partial disability cases, 15,489 were temporary disability cases, and 16,510 involved medical aid only. At the close of the year there were 1,032 claims in assembly, as compared with 765 at the end of 1932.

The report also contains completed statistics for the year 1932 that were not available when the report for that year was made.

### British Columbia

The seventeenth annual report of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board for the calendar year 1933 indicates a 4 per cent reduction in the number of accidents reported as compared with 1932. For four consecutive years paralleling a reduction in payrolls there has been a progressive decrease in the number of accidents. The statistics for the past five years indicated the following accident totals: 36,750 in 1929; 33,285 in 1930; 25,877 in 1931; 19,011 in 1932; and 18,274 in 1933. There was also a reduction in fatal accidents as follows: 253 in 1929; 277 in 1930; 125 in 1931; 106 in 1932; and 97 in 1933. In addition to the foregoing, approximately 1,500 accidents were reported, but the disability resulted in less than three days' time-loss and medical attention was not required, first-aid being sufficient.

Of all the claims disposed of in 1933, 36 per cent were to workmen in the lumber industry group; 18 per cent in the general manufacturing and delivery classes; 7 per cent in coal-mining; 7 per cent in metal mining; 5 per cent in construction work; 5 per cent in the railroading groups; 4 per cent were municipal employees; and 18 per cent were in other employments. Of the fatal accidents, 29 per cent were in the lumber industry; 14 per cent in the general manufacturing and delivery classes; 14 per cent in the railway groups; 9 per cent in construction work; 5 per cent in metal-mining; 5 per cent in coal-mining; 4 per cent in the municipal class; and 20 per

cent in all other classes. Fifty-five per cent of the workmen injured were married. One hundred and seventeen of the accidents reported were sustained by women.

The total wage loss indicated by an analysis of 7,575 temporary total disability accidents in 1933 was \$932,055.43 and the total days lost by such accidents was 188,752. Of the 7,575 workmen injured in temporary total disability accidents, 2,832 were classed as British and 2,177 as Canadian.

*Payrolls.*—According to the report the gross payrolls covering all workmen within the scope of the Act rose steadily from \$78,725,992 in 1917 to \$189,839,024 in 1929. The next three years showed a sharp pay-roll decline from \$176,845,469 in 1930 to \$140,955,102 in 1931 and to \$110,760,551 in 1932. The low point in gross wages paid was reached in the first half of 1933. Increased employment became apparent from the pay-roll returns commencing in the summer of 1933. The upward trend has been continued, and it is anticipated that when the full returns for 1933 are audited the pay-roll curtailment which was experienced in the opening months of the year will be more than offset by the substantial gain of the later months, and that the gross figures for 1933 will reach \$115,000,000. The reduction in number of men employed, broken workingtime, and lower average rate of wages combined to produce between 1929 and 1933 a reduction in gross pay-rolls of nearly 40 per cent.



To replace the 1,185 firms which discontinued employing labour in 1933 there were 887 new firms and 131 other firms which resumed operations. Ninety-seven additional firms had the benefits of the Act extended to their workmen by special request. At the end of each year for the past ten years the number of active firms on the records were as follows: 6,838 in 1924; 7,197 in 1925; 7,613 in 1926; 8,243 in 1927; 8,688 in 1928; 8,888 in 1929; 8,958 in 1930; 8,565 in 1931; 7,654 in 1932; and 7,475 on December 31, 1933.

*Benefits.*—During the seventeen years since the Act came into effect 415,537 claims have been filed under it, or an average of 24,443 for each year. Three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine of the accidents reported proved fatal and 10,143 others resulted in permanent partial or total disablement. As a result of these accidents there were at the end of the year 840 widows, 899 children, 127 dependent mothers, 35 dependent fathers, and 31 other dependents in receipt of monthly pension cheques for amounts provided by the Statute. Of the workmen permanently disabled, either partially or totally, 1,894 were in receipt of monthly pensions. At the end of the year 3,826 persons were consequently receiving regular monthly allowances for the fatal and permanently disabling accidents which occurred in industry during the past seventeen years. In all the claims filed during the year only 408 workmen were shown to be entitled to receive any insurance or benefits other than those provided under the Act. Ninety-five per cent of the injured workmen relied on the Statute to provide them with the necessary means to tide them and their families over wage-less periods resulting from industrial accidents.

During the year disbursements in compensation to injured workmen totalled \$591,153.46 while expenses in connection with medical aid, physicians, hospitalization, etc. amounted to \$368,482.67. The investment in the capitalized pension reserves at the end of the year amounted to \$8,404,871.65. This investment is necessitated and provided for by the Act as follows: "The Board shall every year assess and levy upon and collect from the employers in each class by an assessment or by

assessment made from time to time rated upon the pay-roll, or in such other manner as the Board may deem proper, sufficient funds.... to provide in each year capitalized reserves sufficient to meet the periodical payments of compensation accruing in future years in respect of all accidents which occur during the year."

The cost of administration amounted to \$3.63 out of every \$100 collected for the Accident Fund in 1933. There was a net saving of \$16,147.81 effected in administration cost as compared with 1932.

*Accident Prevention.*—At the request of a number of employers in the lumber industry the Board introduced a system of experience rating to apply to assessments since 1932, and limited in its application to operations with a certain continuity and accident exposure. The report refers to this feature as follows: "While it is too soon to speak with any certainty as to whether merit and demerit rating will have any appreciable effect on the number and severity of accidents in the lumber class, it is an experiment which is being given a fair trial in the hope of reducing needless waste of life and limb. Those employers who have consistently carried on a program of accident-prevention education within their own organization, will, it is hoped, receive some preferment in rates over those who, through undue 'speeding-up' or through faulty equipment or careless methods, have burdened the class fund with a disastrous accident record.

"To the extent that accident-prevention is seriously considered and enforced by those engaged in industrial operations there will be a curtailment in the number, severity and cost of accidents. The cost of accidents that occur in any class of industry fixes the rate of assessment. The remedy is in the hands of those engaged in the industry."

*First Aid.*—With regard to the enforcement of first aid regulations the report states that it is rarely found necessary to cancel a preferred rate of assessment for failure to keep required first aid equipment and qualified aid attendant. The value of a competent, full-time first aid attendant in the larger camps was emphasized.

## Saskatchewan

The fourth annual report of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board contains a provisional summary of the activities under the Act during the calendar year 1933, with a detailed analysis of statistics for 1932. The Board has been in active operation from July 2, 1930, when it began to pay compensation

and medical aid. A review of the provisions of the Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1929, page 379.

There was collected from all employers in 1932 the sum of \$465,823.50, while the expenditure in compensation, medical aid, etc., was \$463,500.65, leaving a balance of \$2,322.85. For

the year 1933 total receipts are predicated upon an estimate of \$308,744.59 with estimated disbursements of \$300,432.45, leaving an estimated surplus of \$8,312.14. The wage expenditure for all classes under the Act for the year 1933 was estimated at \$23,017,292, while the provisional pay-roll of 1932 amounted to \$28,629,647.

The number of fatal accidents in 1933 totalled 13 as compared with 13 in 1932, 14 in 1931, and 17 in 1930, pensions being paid at the end of 1933, numbered 112, and the total number of employers making returns to the Board was 4,602 as compared with 4,899 in 1932.

Employers of the province are divided into 70 groups, each group bearing its own rate of assessment. These groups comprise the 20 classes under the Act. In 1933 assessments were decreased in 31 out of the 70 groups, and increased in three groups. The assessment rates for 1934 have been decreased in four and increased in twelve groups, the increase being made necessary by the accident experience of these groups in previous years.

*Accident Prevention.*—The Board continued its close check on accidents. Each accident which appeared to be due to faulty equipment, bad practice, or lack of safe methods was investigated by an inspector of the provincial Department of Labour, and the necessary recommendations made to remedy defective methods or conditions. From its files the Board indicated the cost of accidents in several typical cases. In one case the amount expended on medical and surgical aid totalled \$2,352.10, while in six cases of permanent disability the expenditure ranged from \$20,213.30 for the highest to \$8,031.36 for the lowest.

The total number of accidents reported in 1933 was 2,256, of which 13 were fatal, 22 involved permanent disability, 1,139 temporary disability, and 1,082 medical aid only.

A complete analysis of reported accidents in 1932 indicated a total of 2,817, of which 13 were fatal, 69 were permanent disability cases, 1,569 temporary disability, and 1,166 required medical aid only. The average age of all classes injured in 1932 was 32·90 years and their average weekly wage was \$17·79. In temporary disability cases, the average number of days lost was 27·29 and in permanent disability cases, the average was 136·45 days, the total time loss during the year in all cases was 51,012 working days. Causes of accidents in 1932 were grouped as follows: Prime movers, 88; working machines, 124; hoisting apparatus, 39; dangerous substances, 132; stepping on or striking against objects, 531; falling objects, 423; handling objects, 304; tools, 84; runaways and animals, 43; moving trains, vehicles, etc., 156; falls of persons, 474; all other causes, 419.

The following table gives the estimate of wage expenditure by classes in Schedule 1 for 1933:—

Class	Wage Expenditure
	\$
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	1,807,840
Canadian National Railway.....	1,950,000
Province of Saskatchewan.....	No estimate required
Dominion of Canada.....	
Cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.	1,586,500
Municipalities, with the exception of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.....	1,405,975
Lumbering.....	99,227
Planing mills, etc.....	1,000,980
Mining.....	1,190,340
Gravel pits, brick and glass works.....	57,260
Garages, machine shops, etc.....	2,123,290
Gasoline, chemicals, etc.....	410,100
Breweries, bottling works, etc.....	262,800
Milling and grain elevators.....	4,201,440
Abattoirs and packing houses.....	585,280
Creameries, and bakeries.....	1,203,980
Printing, power laundry, dyeing, etc.....	1,493,700
Road making and wheelsale establishments	2,136,430
Construction—Steel, concrete, brick.....	870,410
Electric power lines and railroad construction	631,740
	23,017,292

### Milk Control Board of Ontario

The Milk Control Act, 1934, passed by the Ontario Legislature at the recent session, and taking effect as from April 18, provides for the establishment of a Board with power to make regulations as follows: (a) governing and supervising the producing, processing, handling, storing, hauling, delivering, distributing, keeping or offering for sale and the sale of milk, and all persons engaged or employed therein, and the reports and returns to be made by them to the board; (b) requiring persons or classes of persons so engaged or employed to be licensed and to fix the term of such licences and the fees to be paid therefor; (c) governing disputes and the determination of disputes arising between producers and distributors of

milk, or between any two or more classes or branches of persons engaged in the milk industry as producers, processors, handlers, haulers, distributors or vendors of milk, or as being otherwise engaged in the said industry; (d) governing agreements which may be entered into between producers of milk and other persons or classes of persons engaged in the milk industry.

The Board was established, under an Order in Council dated May 1, 1934, to consist of the following members: Messrs. James B. Fairbairn, of the city of Toronto, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Gordon A. Aird, of the city of Toronto, dairyman; Ernest H. Clarke, of the county of York, farmer.



## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS OF ONTARIO

THE seventeenth annual convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations was held in Toronto on April 26 and 27, and was attended by 1,187 delegates from 81 cities and towns in Ontario. The Associations represent 17 industrial groups and it is estimated that their safety activity is reflected in 10,000 industrial plants throughout the province.

The discussions dealt with various phases of accident prevention and the latest devices for prevention of accidents were on display. These included a new type of flexible glass, and a new "safety" glass which permits its use in industry where a combination of visibility and safety is required. There was also a demonstration of new methods of illumination, which emphasized the importance of good lighting in factory or office. Records were presented of accidents caused by poor lighting which has also a causation factor in fatigue and nervousness.

Featuring the convention was the demonstration put on by the Rehabilitation Clinic of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. The clinic was moved from its permanent quarters and established on the floor of the convention. Here the regular work of the clinic was carried on, the regular patients, victims of accidents, coming to the convention for their treatments. By this unique method, delegates were given visible evidence of the work of the Compensation Board in restoring injured workmen to as great a measure of earning power as possible.

Awards were presented to a number of large firms for accident-free records. The Goodyear Tire Company showed a trophy won by their plants at New Toronto and Bowmanville, where they had operated a full calendar year without a single lost-time accident. The Aluminum Company of Canada exhibited another trophy won in a similar achievement. Four smaller plants in Windsor and Walkerville were awarded bronze plaques for having completed five years' operation without a lost-time accident.

Mr. O. H. Shenstone, the new president of the Associations, in outlining the objectives of the following organization said: "The cost of industrial accidents is high, but cost is a secondary consideration. The humanitarian side of accident prevention is the important side. The cost is really only an index of how well we are helping to protect our fellow men from dangerous hazards and unnecessary injury." Pointing out that accidents cost in-

dustry a huge sum of money every year and that industry was anxious to have this cost reduced, the president insisted that "the most important consideration was the responsibility which every employer owed to his employees to make their work as safe as possible." He further declared that "cost or no cost, no man had the right to submit any other man to the risk of bodily injury or death where there was any possible way of avoiding it."

Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, detailed the method of handling accident claims. He told of the careful check made by the Board in order to ascertain that the claim was a legitimate one and described the reports received from the employer, from the injured worker and from the attending doctor, if any. From the inception of the Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario in January, 1915, to the beginning of this year, more than one million claims have been presented to the Board and over \$100,000,000 has been awarded for compensation and medical aid.

On the subject of "Foremanship," Mr. E. D. MacPhee, of the York Knitting Mills, Toronto, recommended the adoption of a safety code with the following principles:—that no one would be asked to do something that endangered himself or others; that employees must report all injuries; that departments budget for time lost through accidents; that all lost time accidents be reported to the general manager of the plant; that there shall be a summary from the First Aid department with reports each week and lastly that management will hold foremen responsible for dangerous conditions in a department. Mr. MacPhee also recommended that the Associations consider the so-called "accident prone" worker and the possibility of unfairness in certain forms of discipline because of accident experience.

In an address on the "Psychological Interpretation of Accident Statistics," Professor S. N. F. Chant, M.A., of the University of Toronto said that industry would never slip back into the unsatisfactory conditions that prevailed before accident prevention was taken seriously and suggested that industry must consider certain phases: (1) the relationship of accident prevention to plant morale, (2) accident prone individuals, and finally the supervision of small groups of men. He suggested that safety habits must be learned and were not impressed on people from the outside. Each worker must acquire safety habits for himself by his own efforts.

Other speakers at the convention included: P. J. Wood, of Ottawa; Harry L. Sain, of the Industrial Commission of Ohio; R. B. Morley, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations; C. S. Ching, U.S. Rubber Company, New York; R. L. Calder, K.C., Montreal; Major F. H. Rutherford, Hamilton; George D. Leacock, Toronto; Frank T. Groome Toronto; M. Grattan O'Leary, editor, *The Ottawa Journal*; Reverend Richard Roberts, D.D., Toronto.

In addition to the annual meeting of the main organization ten class safety associations also held their general meetings. These were: Woodworkers Accident Prevention Associa-

tion; Ceramics and Stone Safety Association; Metal Trades Safety Association; Chemical Industries Safety Association; Food Products Safety Association; Leather, Rubber and Tanners Safety Associations; Textile and Allied Industries Safety Association; Steel Erectors Safety Association; Construction Safety Association.

The election of Officers resulted as follows: President, O. H. Shenstone, Toronto; first vice-president, F. H. Rutherford, Hamilton; second vice-president, E. E. Sparrow, Toronto; and honorary-treasurer, W. S. Campbell Toronto; general manager, R. B. Morley, Toronto.

## ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

### Legislative Proposals submitted to the Dominion Government

A DELEGATION from the All-Canadian Congress of Labour presented to the Dominion Government, on April 27, a memorandum containing a number of proposals designed to secure full recognition, under Dominion laws, of the right of "freedom of association" for Canadian labour. The government was represented by the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, and the Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways. The delegation included Messrs. A. R. Mosher, president, Zenon David, vice-president, and W. T. Burford, secretary of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour; M. Doran, of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada; M. M. Maclean, of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; E. H. Cook, W. A. Hogan, and W. M. Swinwood, of the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen, Telegraphers and Dispatchers; R. B. Russell, A. Meikle and J. K. Weir, of the One Big Union; I. E. Cross, of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers; and G. Salverson, of the Canadian Bushmen's Union. Besides the Executive Board of the All-Canadian Congress the following organizations were also represented:—Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada; Canadian Amalgamated Associations of Seamen; Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen, Telegraphers and Dispatchers; Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers; Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; Canadian Bushmen's Union; Canadian Printers' Union; Electrical Communication Workers of Canada; Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada; National Clothing Workers of Canada; National Union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Canada; One Big Union

and Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association. The Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada and the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia were not represented by delegates, but were in expressed accord with the representations made.

The memorandum reiterated the claims submitted in last year's presentation to the Dominion Government (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 182), in regard to "certain anomalies of the law and in administrative practice which retard the development of the Canadian labour unions by restraining Canadian workers from joining the organizations of their choice."

The need for a forward movement in labour organization was emphasized: "The deplorable conditions prevailing in manufacturing industry and in the distributive trades, as revealed in testimony before the Parliamentary Committee on Price Spreads and Mass Buying, are undoubtedly due to the driving of hard bargains by employers with their workpeople. It is inconceivable that such conditions could obtain were the employers and the employed on an approximately equal footing in the labour market. In the view of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour the disparity between what the workers earn and what they receive is the direct cause of the excessive spreads between the prices received for commodities by manufacturers and producers and the prices paid for the same goods by the consumers, and is itself caused mainly by the lack of organization among the workers.

"That it is to the public advantage for the workers to organize for collective bargaining has long been recognized by Parliament," the memorandum continued. "The Trade Unions



Act, the Conciliation and Labour Act, and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are the manifestations and the results of that recognition. These acts protect the organized workers and facilitate the peaceful functioning of the unions. Yet, of the 3,924,533 wage and salary workers only 283,576 persons, or 2.7 per cent of the population, are members of labour unions, a proportion which may be compared with the approximately 16 per cent of Australia, the 8 per cent of Great Britain, and the 7 per cent of New Zealand. It is submitted (1) that the full benefit which they were designed to confer has not been derived from Canada's labour laws owing to legislative and other concessions which have an unintended restrictive effect; and (2) that further legislation is needed not only to protect the workers' right to organize in the manner of their own choosing but also directly to enhance their power to bargain as to the wages which they shall be paid for their exertions."

The delegation presented the draft of a bill to amend the Railway Act, so as to provide a fair system of representation. "The railway industry," they stated, "being more closely regulated by legislation than any other industry, and being also, from the workers' standpoint, the key industry in labour organization in Canada and other countries, it is felt that the duty devolves upon the government of ensuring the equitable incidence of the law on railway employment, and of removing any anomalies which may occur under the law and in the industrial conditions which result therefrom. The one great anomaly resulting from existing railway legislation, in conjunction with the general law concerning industrial disputes, is the facility afforded a union or a group of unions which has once become dominant to continue indefinitely to exercise authority without the approval of the workers upon whose suffrage it is nominally dependent. To remedy this condition, the government is requested to take steps to amend the Railway Act in such manner as to provide that any class, craft, or category of railway workers shall be able, without risk of intimidation, to name the union which they desire to represent their interests."

It was pointed out that the principle of the workers' freedom of choice of organizations had been recognized lately by the Canadian National Railways so far as its employees in the United States were concerned.

Other recommendations contained in the memorandum were as follows:—

"The Congress requests the repeal of Clause 2 of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. This clause was inserted in

1920 as a special concession to the organization known as Division Four, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, and to the Railway Association of Canada, both of which were established about that time. It is applicable to the relationship of no other employees' and employers' organizations in the whole realm of Canadian industry and constitutes a perversion of the original intention of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by permitting the imposition of closed-shop conditions under an open-shop agreement. The Act forbids strikes on the railways without prior reference of any dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation, but Clause 2 of Section 17, in most explicit terms prevents any group of employees in the shops of any railway from securing the appointment of a board without the consent of the A.F. of L.'s Division Four. As only a small proportion of the employees affected are members of the unions embraced in that group it is submitted that the continuance of the clause which deprives the remainder of the elementary right to voice their grievances before an impartial tribunal defeats the main purpose of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act so far as they are concerned.

"The Congress also recommends that an amendment be sought to the British North America Act to empower the Parliament of the Dominion to pass, and that the Government introduce a male minimum wage act. The All-Canadian Congress of Labour has advocated minimum rates of wages for men for the last six years, but little progress has been made on account of the division of jurisdiction among the provinces. The reasons for minimum rates of wages for men are the same as have prompted the enactment of female minimum wage laws, and it is generally recognized that the existence of minimum wage rates only for women leads to the employment of men and boys at lower rates as a method of evasion.

"It is further recommended that the appointment of workers' delegates and advisers to International Labour Conferences shall be made in conformity with Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles and the judgment of the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1922; also that no workers' delegate or adviser shall be selected without prior consultation with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and such other organizations as are deemed qualified under the treaty.

"Finally, the government is requested to rescind at the earliest possible moment the special privileges now enjoyed by the United States unions having branches in Canada under the Insurance Act, the Immigration Act, and the Customs Tariff, in order to protect Canadian workers and their dependants."

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND ALBERTA IN 1934

### Ontario

THE following is a summary of the labour legislation enacted by the Ontario Legislature during its recent session which opened on January 31 and closed on April 3, 1934.

#### Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wage Act was the subject of a number of amendments. Where a minimum wage is established by the Board in any class of employment the number of hours per week for which such wage is to be paid may not exceed 48 hours in municipalities having a population of more than 50,000, 50 hours in municipalities of 10,000 to 50,000 inclusive and 54 hours in other municipalities. Nevertheless, if, in any industry or class of employment to which the minimum wage so established applies, the prevailing weekly hours of labour as determined by the Board are less than the maximum hours given above, such prevailing hours are to be considered the maximum for which the minimum wage shall be paid. The Board is authorized to establish a minimum wage to be paid for the maximum number of hours fixed by the Act, and may also establish shorter weekly hours for which the minimum wage must be paid in any industry or employment where prevailing hours are, or appear to be, less than the said maximum. Overtime and part-time must be paid pro rata. Where a male employee replaces a female employee at any class of employment for which a minimum wage is established, such male employee must be paid a wage not less than the established minimum. An employer may not discharge nor threaten to discharge, or in any way discriminate against any employee for lodging complaints or giving evidence as to breaches of the Act.

An employer who contravenes any of the above provisions or the clause providing for lower wages for handicapped employees or apprentices, or who contravenes any Order of the Board in regard to wages or hours incurs a penalty of from \$25 to \$500 for each employee affected instead of \$20 to \$200 as formerly. In addition, he is liable to pay to the Board, for such employees, the difference between the wages actually received for the full period, not exceeding one year prior to the making of the complaint or laying the information, and the wages established by the Board. Formerly the sum due employees was payable to them and the change is designed to prevent the employer from forcing a compromise. The maximum penalty imposed on

an employer failing to keep records or to furnish returns or hindering any member of the Board in his duties is raised from \$20 to \$100 and the penalty for falsifying records or making false returns now ranges from \$100 to \$1,000 instead of from \$50 to \$300 as formerly. A clause is added providing that an employer convicted of a second or subsequent offence in regard to wages and hours, discrimination against employees, or the employment of men or boys to replace women or for falsifying records or supplying false information, may be imprisoned for from two to six months.

#### Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, was amended to enable a municipality to undertake relief works beyond the municipal limits. A municipality which has incurred any expense in providing direct relief, under the order in council of September 19, 1932, as amended, for any person who has removed to such municipality, and within a period of three months after such removal, may recover the amount so expended, less sums received on account thereof from any source, from the municipality in Ontario from which such person last removed, provided he resided in the last-mentioned municipality for the three months immediately preceding his removal. The three months' period may be extended or reduced to correspond with any amendments to the said Order in Council altering the residence period. Any sums expended by the Province in providing employment or direct relief in any municipality, by reason of the failure of that municipality to provide such sums may be recovered to the extent of that portion of the expenditures which would have been borne by the municipality in accordance with the Unemployment Relief Act or orders in council under the Act.

#### Factory, Shop and Office Building Act

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was amended by the repeal of the section dealing with hours of work in bake-shops and the enactment of new provisions. The repealed section forbade the employment of any adult male person on Sunday or for more than twelve hours per day or sixty per week except with the written permission of the inspector. The new section fixes a maximum working week of fifty-six hours for such employees. Written permission of the inspector is required for overtime work except on the Friday of



any week when a statutory or civic holiday occurs on the following Monday. Employment between the hours of 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Sunday is prohibited except for preliminary work. This rule does not apply, however, to persons whose daily period of employment does not exceed eight hours between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. and who have a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours each week. Except in cases covered by special permit, employees working more than nine hours during any work period or during any twenty-four consecutive hours, must be given at least twenty-four consecutive hours' rest before commencing the next daily work period.

### Licensing of Chauffeurs

Under the Public Commercial Vehicle Act as revised and to come into force on July 1, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the advice of, the Minister of Highways, may make regulations fixing a minimum age and minimum rates of pay for drivers and regulating their hours of employment.

### Advance Polls in Elections

Amendments were made to those sections of the Election Act which provide for advance polls in provincial elections for sailors, railway employees and travellers, the changes being necessitated by the reduction in time between nomination day and polling day. Advance polls will now be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. on the two days immediately preceding that on which the poll is held, instead of from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday before polling day. Notice of the time and places of polls is to be posted prior to the day fixed for holding the poll at the polling places and other conspicuous places and where possible advertised in a newspaper of the district. Formerly a week's notice of such polls and advertisement in a newspaper was required.

An amendment to the Municipal Act makes provision for advance polls for railway employees and commercial travellers in municipal elections. Polls will be granted on petition of twenty-five such employees and will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. for not more than three days, exclusive of Sunday, immediately preceding polling day. Notice of time and place of holding must be published in a newspaper.

### Vocational Education

A clause was added to the Vocational Education Act, similar to a provision in the High Schools Act, enabling vocational committees to purchase text-books and other school sup-

plies and either furnish them to pupils free of charge or collect a sum to defray the cost not exceeding twenty-five cents per month for each pupil.

### Mothers' Allowances

The Mothers' Allowances Act was amended to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on recommendation of the Mothers' Allowances Commission to direct the continuance of an allowance in cases where it would otherwise cease because only one child remains under 16 years of age and one or more of the other children are continuing to attend school up to the age of 18 years. The same provision is made for cases presenting special circumstances where it has been shown to be advisable to grant an allowance to children dependent on a mother or foster-mother who is not strictly eligible for it.

### Marketing Act

The Ontario Marketing Act, 1931, was amended to enable the Province to take advantage of the proposed Federal legislation to regulate the marketing of natural products. The amendment will come into force on Proclamation. A summary of the proposed Federal law was given in the Labour Gazette for April at page 304.

### Woodmen's Employment Act

The Woodmen's Employment Act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint an inspector to investigate the labour conditions of men employed in the timbering or lumbering industry by operators or contractors holding licences or other authorization to cut and remove timber from Crown Lands. Specific subjects for investigation are set out in the Act and were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April at page 308. They include wages, hours of labour, sanitary conditions, food, work hazards, prices charged for food, living accommodation and supplies, deductions from wages for medical and other services, fines, and such other matters as may be directed to be inquired into. The operators are to be held responsible for everything done or required to be done in connection with the timbering or other operations, whether they have let contracts for certain work or not. The inspector is given power to enter on any lands or premises, to summon witnesses and require documents to be produced.

The Report of an inquiry by the Labour Committee of the Legislature into conditions existing in the building and construction industry is given in the present issue at page 423.

## Quebec

The Quebec Legislature was in session from January 9 to April 20, 1934, and enacted a number of laws of labour interest of which the following is a summary.

### Industrial Establishments Act

The scope of the Industrial Establishments Act was widened to include commercial establishments and the title of the Act was amended accordingly. "Commercial establishment" is defined to mean any place where merchandise is sold or offered for sale but does not include hotels and restaurants nor shops where only members of the same family are employed.

A new clause empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to prohibit the employment of women and of girls and boys under 18 years of age in certain industrial establishments or parts thereof which he may deem dangerous or harmful to their health. This provision is in addition to a section appearing in all the provincial Factory Acts except that of Alberta, under which no boys under 16 and no girls under 18 may be employed in industrial establishments which have been classified by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as dangerous or unwholesome.\* No use has been made of this clause except in Quebec where a list of such establishments was drawn up in the nineties.

The section prohibiting the employment of children is made more explicit and clubs, amusement halls and arenas are added to the list of places in which it was forbidden to employ children under 16 who could not read and write fluently. The new section also repeats the prohibition of the employment of children under 14 which is contained in an earlier clause of the Act. The 1934 section is declared not to apply to domestic or farm servants nor to cases where the head of a family employs his wife or children in his industry or business. The new section omits from the prohibited list of employments that of work for any person practising a profession. As the section now stands, employers are forbidden to employ children under 14 or those under 16 who cannot read and write fluently, in any industrial or commercial establishment, in any industry, trade or business, in any theatre, cinema, club, amusement hall, arena, hotel or restaurant, or as telegraph or department store messengers, or as distributors of hand-bills or advertisements. The normal working day for women and young persons under 18 years of age in industrial establishments must end at

6 p.m. instead of 9 p.m. The clause permitting the employer to arrange the hours of labour per day in order to give a shorter work-day on Saturday has been omitted in the amending Act. The 10-hour day and 55-hour week remain as in the old Act.

Hours of employment for women and young persons under 18 in shops in cities or towns of over 10,000 population may not exceed 60 per week except during the two weeks preceding New Year's Day, and when the inspector gives special permission. Working hours must fall between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. except on the day before Christmas, the day before New Year's Day and the day before Easter Sunday, when work must cease at 10 p.m. Where the inspector gives permission for overtime in either industrial or commercial establishments for a period of not more than six weeks, the maximum working hours for women and young persons are 65 per week instead of 72 as formerly.

The heads of industrial and commercial establishments are now required to keep a register of the names, ages, addresses and working hours of the men employed as well as of the women and young persons, and commercial establishments are to be inspected.

To the clauses providing maximum penalties for violation of certain sections of the Act, the amending Act adds minimum penalties. As the Act now stands, the penalty for keeping an industrial or commercial establishment contrary to the provisions of the Act or regulations is from \$10 to \$200 and costs or 12 months' imprisonment; for wilfully making a false entry in a register or other document or a false declaration \$20 to \$100 and costs or six months' imprisonment; for refusal to keep a register as required by the Act \$10 to \$30 and costs or three months' imprisonment, and for a contravention of the law, regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or orders of the inspector for which no other penalty is provided, the fine is from \$10 to \$100 and costs or three months' imprisonment. In the last case the maximum fine has been raised from \$50 to \$100.

### Women's Minimum Wage Act

Two bills to amend the Women's Minimum Wage Act were passed by the Quebec Legislature. One provides that no male worker shall be employed on work which, in the opinion of the Commission, is ordinarily and by custom performed by women, at a less wage than that fixed by an order of the Commission for female employees on such work.

\* In New Brunswick ages are 14 and 18 respectively.



The other Act amends the principal Act in several particulars. The Commission is no longer required to send notices of decisions to employers by registered mail but copies of them must be posted up in a conspicuous place where the women are working. A special scale of wages may be established for persons engaged in minor operations to be determined by the Commission. Other clauses added to the Act render void all agreements between an employer and employee fixing a lower wage than the minimum established by the Commission and prohibit the sale to an employee of any interest in, or any stock or bond of, an industry carried on by his employer unless the weekly wage of the employee exceeds \$20. The section imposing a penalty of \$50 and costs or from one to two months' imprisonment on employers for infringements of any order in council under the Act or of any order of the Commission was replaced by new provisions which include violations of the Act as well as orders in council and orders of the Commission and increase the penalties. The amended section declares such employers liable to a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$200 and costs or, in default of payment, to one to two months' imprisonment for a first offence. For a subsequent offence a penalty of from \$100 to \$300 and costs, or imprisonment for two or three months is provided. In case of a third or subsequent offence within the same twelve months, however, the employer, or manager in case of corporations, and any director knowingly participating in the offence is liable on summary conviction to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine. The name of the informer must be kept secret and no witness in a prosecution under the Act may be compelled to state whether he is the informer and no question may be put to him tending to prove that the prosecution was instituted on complaint of an informer or tending to make known the name of the informer.

### Professional Syndicates Act

An amendment to the Professional Syndicates Act sets out new provisions for the division of property in case of the voluntary or judicial dissolution of a syndicate. Under the original Act, the general meeting of the syndicate laid down the rules for the division of property among the members after payment of debts and costs of distribution. Legacies and gifts were to be returned or handed over to similar or correlated undertakings determined by the general meeting or by the by-laws. The amendment requires one or three liquidators to be appointed and makes similar provision regarding the pay-

ment of costs and debts and concerning gifts and legacies but, instead of dividing the remainder among the members, it is to be used for the maintenance and administration in trust, of the special indemnity funds established under the Professional Syndicates Act to cover death and sickness benefits, superannuation, unemployment funds, etc. Any assets remaining must be devoted to one or more similar undertakings designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. A further amendment enables municipal corporations to exempt from taxes the immovables belonging to a professional syndicate incorporated under the Act or to grant exemption to the owner of any immovables used by any syndicate as long as they are used as a hall for workers' meetings or as a library or lecture hall or for other social purposes as the municipal council may determine.

### Licensing of Engineers, etc.

The Stationary Engineers' Act now the Stationary Enginemen's Act was amended to extend the definition of "motive power" to include power developed in any place or building by means of compressed air, gas, crude oil or any other substance as well as steam but excluding motive power used for heating private residences or installations having a capacity of less than 15 square feet of heating surface or steam-heating installations of 25 h.p. or less where the safety valve regulates the pressure to five pounds per square inch or less; internal combustion motors with a capacity of less than 10 h.p.; and refrigerating machines with a capacity of three tons or less. No person may supervise a motive power unless he has satisfactorily undergone an examination before the board of examiners appointed under the Act. The Act does not apply to mines governed by the Quebec Mining Act.

A amendment to the Pipe-fitters Act replaces the term "pipe-fitters" by "pipe-mechanics". Plumbing systems in any building or construction are brought under the Act, and include piping and all accessories used for draining, for the back air vent and for supplying water or gas. Contractors, journeymen and apprentices engaged in installing such plumbing systems are not required to be licensed under the Act if the municipality in which they reside, by a by-law adopted before the coming into force of the amending Act, requires them to be licensed after examination as to their technical qualifications. Such municipal licences are only valid within the municipality. Formerly licences under the Pipe-fitters Act were not

required in municipalities having a population of 10,000 or less but they are now necessary, even in such municipalities, for persons undertaking work in public buildings or industrial establishments. Persons working or contracting for work on locomotives, railway cars or ships are excluded from the operation of the Act.

The Act passed in 1932, exempting from seizure for any claim for debts the salaries and wages of persons engaged on work undertaken to relieve unemployment with the aid granted under certain Federal and Provincial statutes, was repealed and a similar exemption provided for by an amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure.

### **Forest Operations Commission Act**

As in Ontario, the Legislature took steps to regulate labour conditions in the lumber industry. The conditions which, in Ontario, are to be investigated by the inspector are, in Quebec, to be reported as contemplated to the Commission administering the Act before operations are begun. The main sections of the Bill, which, with certain changes, has now become the Quebec Forest Operations Commission Act, were given in the March issue of this GAZETTE at page 236. Sections were added during its passage through the Legislature which require the posting on the inside of the main door of each lumber camp of a statement of the wages that will be paid and the prices that will be charged for articles sold, as well as other details mentioned in paragraphs 1-5 inclusive of section 14 of the Act. For violation of this provision a penalty of \$10 per day is provided and for selling any article at a price higher than that mentioned in the statement a fine of \$5 for each article may be imposed. Penalties are recoverable by employees before the courts of civil jurisdiction and employees who receive lower wages than those fixed under the Act may recover the difference before any court of competent jurisdiction. Paragraph (6) of section 14 as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March was struck out. This paragraph required the Commission to be supplied with details of the dimensions, sanitary conditions, etc., of rooms or places used for living and working or in the preparation, storing and distributing of food. An amendment to the Public Health Act, however, requires camps used for lumbering, mining and road work to be erected in accordance with specimen plans supplied by the Provincial Bureau of Health. The Director of the Bureau or his officers are authorized to control and supervise, by in-

spectors appointed for the purpose, the sanitary conditions in such camps as well as in saw-mills and similar industries.

### **Released Prisoners**

The Released Prisoners Farms Act enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to authorize the Attorney-General to establish one or two farms to receive persons released from a prison, industrial farm, reformatory school, insane asylum, etc., and, with their consent, persons coming within the conditions prescribed by regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Such regulations may also cover other subjects including the employment and remuneration of persons received by such farms. The cost of establishing each farm is limited to \$50,000.

### **Marketing of Natural Products**

An Act to aid in putting into effect in Quebec any Federal Act having as object the marketing of the natural products of Canada, and any Federal Act respecting bankruptcy as regards compromises between creditors and debtors, authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to take the necessary steps to give effect to such Acts.

### **Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act**

The text of the Bill which has now, in an amended form, become the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, was printed in the March issue of this GAZETTE at page 235. As a number of changes were made during the progress of this Bill through the Legislature, the text of the Act is given in this issue at page 417. This statute which enables the terms of a collective agreement as to wages and hours between one or more employers and one or more trade unions to be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on recommendation of the Minister of Labour, so as to bind all the employers and employees in the same trade or industry in a certain district is the first example in Canada of the extension of the "common rule" by a Government rather than by advances in collective bargaining. A somewhat similar provision is contained in the Alberta Department of Trade and Industry Act. Since collective agreements registered under the Professional Syndicates Act of Quebec are enforceable at law, as in no other province, the operation of these two statutes is of great interest.

### **Resolutions**

On February 15, 1934, the Legislative Assembly adopted a motion that as soon as the financial position of the Province will allow



it, the Government should consider the possibility of creating a system of assistance to indigent mothers.

On March 13, the Assembly adopted a motion praying the Government to find if it be possible to make it compulsory in industry and commerce to give preference in employment to fathers of families in preference to bachelors, and to men in preference to women and girls who are not obliged to earn their living.

On March 15, the Assembly adopted a motion that the Government should take immediate steps to insure an equitable wage to labourers in general and to men and women who work for industrial establishments or for business houses.

Motions dealing with old age pensions and the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act were given in the March issue of this GAZETTE at pages 214 and 215 respectively.

## Alberta

The Alberta Legislature was in session from February 8 to April 16, and enacted a number of labour laws.

### Coal Miners' Wages Security Act

The Coal Miners' Wages Security Act was the subject of several amendments designed to strengthen and adapt it to present conditions. The definition of "coal miner" was altered to include every miner and every other person ordinarily and usually employed in, on, or about a coal mine by a mine owner as an employee for salary or wages. The definition of "mine" was amended to mean only mines "at which coal is being gotten for sale". As in the principal Act, before June 1 in each year a mine owner must lodge with the Minister security for the payment of wages during the next twelve months. New sections stipulate that where the amount of security which a mine owner is required to furnish does not exceed \$500 the form of the security is to be in the discretion of the Minister; if it exceeds that amount its form is to be determined by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. Pending its decision the Board may grant the owner a permit to operate the mine for a period not exceeding 30 days. If the owner makes a deposit in cash with the Minister of a sum equal to the amount of security required, he is deemed to have complied with the provisions of the Act and the said sum is to be invested by the Minister in securities to be held by him as security for the payment of wages by the owner. In case of default in the payment of any wages earned and for which security was given the Minister may realize upon such securities. The proceeds of any securities furnished by a mine owner under the provisions of the Act are to be dealt with as follows: (a) in the payment of all wages owing which were earned during the period for which security was given in the thirty days preceding default and unpaid, or, if the sum is insufficient, in their payment pro rata; (b) out of the balance, if any, in the payment of

the costs of realizing the securities and paying the wages; and (c) in payment of the balance to the persons legally entitled thereto.

The Minister or any person designated by him may give a written certificate as to whether or not during any specified time any mine owner has furnished security as required by the Act. The minimum penalty for default in furnishing security and for continuing to operate a mine is reduced from \$1,000 to \$100. Every mine owner must before the fifteenth day and the last day of each month make a return to the Minister setting out whether wages payable to his employees on the last preceding pay day have been paid in full and, in case they have not been so paid, the amount remaining unpaid. A fine not exceeding \$100 and costs or imprisonment for not more than 30 days is the penalty for default in furnishing this statement. The Board of Public Utility Commissioners may at any time, by order, upon the application of the Minister or any mine employee, suspend or cancel any certificate of exemption from the obligation to furnish security, which has been granted on the ground that the mine-owner has such resources as to assure the payment of wages, and may also issue such certificate on such terms and conditions as it may deem proper.

### Relief Liability Act

The Relief Liability Act authorizes the Minister in charge to make a written order referring to the Supreme Court of Alberta any question as to the residence qualification of any recipient of relief, that may arise within 6 months of the time at which such person first received relief, in order to determine the liability of the Province and municipality, either jointly or severally, to pay the costs of such relief. The Minister may make the reference of his own motion or on written application from any party to the dispute. The judge after hearing the case may make an order declaring the place or places at which the person in question is entitled to relief.

In case relief has been provided by the Province or any municipality for which another municipality is liable, wholly or in part, the cost of such relief may be recovered. After an order by a judge, the municipality liable to provide relief may require the person in receipt of relief or entitled thereto to reside within the municipality. If such person does not comply within thirty days and after being furnished with transportation facilities, the right to receive relief is to be suspended.

#### Licensing of Chauffeurs

The Public Vehicles Act was amended to provide that no person may be licensed as driver of a public vehicle unless he satisfies the Minister of his physical fitness. The Minister may also require any licensee to submit evidence as to his physical condition.

#### Natural Products Marketing Act

The Alberta Natural Products Marketing Act enables the Province to take advantage of Federal legislation relating to the marketing of natural products.

#### Department of Trade and Industry Act

The Bill which has now become the Department of Trade and Industry Act was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April at page 305. The Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, was amended in the Legislature. This statute, the first of its kind in Canada, provides for a Department of Trade and Industry in the Alberta Government to inquire into conditions in any trade or industry which appear to be detrimental to the interest of trade or the public; to survey the resources of the province and plan for their development; to promote conferences of representatives of those engaged or employed in any trade so as to remedy any harmful conditions; to promote trade associations for the same purpose and to collect information regarding the various trades in the province and its resources. If a conference of any trade agrees upon certain standards of ethics calculated to put an end to competitive practices harmful to the trade, its employees or the public, and, more particularly, agrees to establish minimum wholesale and retail prices, and minimum standards as to hours of labour and wages of employees, and if 66 per cent of those engaged in the trade, or if persons owning 66 per cent of the capital invested in the trade, approve such standards, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order that the code drawn up in accordance with the agreement shall be in force after a specified date and binding on every

person carrying on the trade. In the Bill as introduced, only 60 per cent of the trade had to be in favour of the code. Codes may be amended or cancelled by following the same procedure by which they were adopted. If a conference does not come to an agreement, the Minister and the Advisory Board appointed under the Act may draw up a code which may be approved and declared binding on the persons in the trade concerned. The Board is to consist of 3 or 5 persons, one representing the consuming public. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations to provide for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in various trades. The Act applies to wholesale and retail dealers, druggists, printers, restaurant keepers, dry cleaners, barbers, hairdressers and plumbing, heating and sanitary engineers. The Act however does not apply to retail sale of second-hand goods, repossessed goods, damaged or perishable goods or to goods advertised in *bona fide* mail order catalogues and sold in the ordinary course of a *bona fide* mail-order business. If a representative number of persons engaged in any other trade, petition to be brought under the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister may declare such trade within the scope of the Act.

The sale of any commodity at a price less than the laid down cost or the replacement cost, whichever is the less, together with an additional amount considered as a fair return, may be prohibited, but bankrupt or unseasonable stocks and discontinued lines may be sold at less than the minimum price subject to any regulations that may be made.

Provision is made for inquiries into wages and for conferences between employers and employees for the purpose of collective bargaining. If no agreement is reached as to wages, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix a minimum wage for all classes of employees or for any specified class or in any specified district. A wage order may be varied or cancelled. An employer is not to interfere directly or indirectly with the free selection of representatives by any association or in any lawful activity of such association. Penalties for contravention of the Act, of orders made thereunder or of the provisions of any code, are, in the case of an individual, to be not more than \$100 and costs and in default of payment, imprisonment for not more than 2 months, and, in case of a corporation, not more than \$500 and costs. For selling below the minimum price or paying wages below the minimum wage the penalty to be imposed on others than persons subject to a code is a fine



of not more than \$100 and costs or imprisonment for not more than 60 days.

Part III of the Act deals with coal mining and distribution. An advisory committee may be appointed from time to time for special inquiries. Agreements as to wages which provide for a sliding scale of wages in accordance with the profits of the industry are to be of no effect unless approved in writing by the Minister. The latter is to promote conferences among either operators and dealers or both in order to establish a common selling agency, to regulate the supply of coal according to the demand and to promote schemes for rationalizing the coal mining industry in Alberta by using coal from efficiently operated mines. Operators whose production is curtailed or assigned to other mines are to be compensated out of the increased profits accruing to the producing mines. If there is default in the payment of wages for more than one month, or an operator becomes unable to meet his liabilities or makes default in complying with any of the provisions of a code, the matter is to be referred to the Minister of Lands and Mines.

### Resolutions

A resolution adopted by the Alberta Legislature was to the effect that, in any unemployment relief work instituted this year, care should be taken to undertake such necessary public work as are most urgently needed while at the same time providing as many actual working days as possible so as to give the most relief to the unemployed and, further, that a fair proportion of any funds available for relief work should be allocated to rural relief and used for necessary highway construction and maintenance.

Another motion passed by the Legislature was in favour of extending, as far as possible under present conditions, the Government's policy of subsidizing medical practitioners and appointing district nurses. It was also recommended that a part of the report of the Legislative Committee on State Medicine, 1934, be put in effect as soon as possible. These relate to preventive medicine, especially in the control of tuberculosis, to demonstrations of contributory health insurance in one urban and one rural district and to municipal doctors and hospitals.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Reports on 1934 Conference Agenda

*Reduction of Hours of Work.*—The International Labour Office has published a report on the first item on the agenda of the 1934 Session of the International Labour Conference—"Reduction of hours of work." The question of hours of work in relation to unemployment was the subject of a preliminary survey by a Tripartite Preparatory Conference in January, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1933, page 192) and passed through the first stage of the double-discussion procedure at the general session of the International Labour Conference in June (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 791). At that session it was decided that the matter was a suitable one for a Draft Convention or Recommendation, and a number of points on which Governments should be consulted were laid down. The report now issued, in preparation for the second discussion next June, contains the replies of the governments on those various points, a general survey of the problem in the light of the replies, the conclusions drawn from the survey, and the texts of two proposed Draft Conventions concerning the forty-hour week in industry and in commerce and offices, a draft Recommendation concerning the maintenance of the standard of living in the case of a reduction in hours of work, and a draft Resolution on technological unemployment.

By March 3, 1934, the date on which the report was closed for the purpose of including replies to the Questionnaire, replies had been received from the Governments of the following 27 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada (Provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan), Chile, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

*Unemployment Insurance and Relief.*—A similar report has been issued on the second item on the agenda of the coming Conference—"Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed." This report contains the replies received from 26 Governments to the questionnaire issued after the first discussion last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 790) together with the texts of a proposed Draft Convention and a draft Recommendation put forward as bases for the final decisions of the Conference this year.

*Maintenance of Migrant Workers' Rights Under Invalidity, Old Age and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance.*—The International Labour Office has also issued a report on the fourth item on the agenda of the 1934 conference—"Maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition under invalidity, old age

and widows' and orphans' insurance, on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another."

At the 1933 session the International Labour Conference adopted six draft conventions (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, pages 794, etc.) on invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance, three of which deal with such insurance for persons employed in industrial and commercial undertakings or in the liberal professions and for out-workers and domestic servants, while the remaining three deal with the same three branches of insurance for persons employed in agricultural undertakings. These draft conventions contain provisions governing scope, benefits, financial resources, insurance institutions, supervision, settlement of disputes, the position of foreigners, etc., but do not cover the maintenance of migrant workers' rights. It was therefore decided to place the question on the agenda of the forthcoming session for first discussion.

The above-mentioned report has accordingly been prepared by the International Labour Office in order to provide the Conference with full material on which to base its deliberations. It analyses those provisions of national legislation and bilateral treaties which deal with the maintenance of migrant workers' rights. The report is divided into four parts: (1) maintenance of rights in course of acquisition; (2) maintenance of acquired rights and residence abroad; (3) conditions of application of treaties; and (4) conclusions, and list of points on which the office proposes that Governments be consulted.

*Partial Revision of the Convention Concerning Employment of Women during the Night.*—A report on the above-mentioned subject, which is the seventh item on the agenda of the 1934 session of the International Labour Conference, has also been issued by the International Labour Office. It contains draft amendments for submission to the Conference as a basis for its discussions, together with the substance of the observations made by governments on the question and an examination of the conclusions which may be drawn from the governments' statements, leading up to the draft amendments submitted by the International Labour Office.

The main proposals for revision of the Convention are with a view to (a) the insertion in the Convention of an Article specifying that

the Convention does not apply to persons holding responsible positions of management and not ordinarily engaged in manual work; and (b) the insertion in Article 2 of the Convention a provision to the effect that the competent authorities may, in view of exceptional circumstances affecting the workers in a particular industry or area, and after consultation of the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, decide that for those workers the interval between 11 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning shall be substituted for the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

### United States and the International Labour Organization

A conference on labour legislation, held at Washington last February, was called by Secretary of Labour Perkins for the purpose of securing closer co-operation between the federal and State governments in the United States, in the working out of a national program for legislation affecting labour. Delegates were present from 39 States. Among the resolutions adopted at the conference was one which recommended "the full and permanent participation of the United States in the work of the International Labour Conference and the International Labour Office." The *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, contains in its issue for April a full account of the conference. The first article of the same issue gives a full account of the work of the International Labour Organization since its formation, with a list of the Draft Conventions and the countries which have so far ratified them.

The conference adopted a series of recommendations regarding minimum standards on safety and health, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and other subjects.

### Publications of the I.L.O.

The final series of brochures of "Occupation and Health," the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare, which is in course of publication by the International Labour Office, has just appeared. This series terminates the publication of the work in brochure form. Its publication in volume form will be completed shortly by the issue of Volume II.



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF APRIL, 1934

### Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of April, 1934, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

There was little activity in farming in the Maritime Provinces, other than spring ploughing and early planting. Where harbours were clear of drift ice, prospects for the fishing industry looked fairly bright for the opening season. In logging, some stream driving was underway, but high water had caused considerable loss, as rafts of logs had gone adrift. The majority of mines in Cape Breton and vicinity worked two and three days per week. Improvement was noted in the iron and steel group, additional men being employed as more work became available. Construction was quiet. Transportation, both passenger and freight, was fair, also trade. Little change was noted in the women's section, where placements in domestic service were made daily.

Farming in the Province of Quebec was quiet, few placements being made. Orders had been received for river drivers in Hull; Quebec City and Sherbrooke also noted an improvement in the logging industry. Considerable activity was reported from the mining districts, where prospectors had arrived and machinery purchased, which would be put into operation as soon as weather conditions permitted. Manufacturing was reported from the various cities as follows: Hull, nearly all factories working and employing about 75 per cent of the regular staff; Montreal, rubber quiet, boot and shoe industry very active, with clothing and metallurgy fairly busy; Quebec City, leather and clothing active; Sherbrooke, conditions satisfactory; and Three Rivers, improvement noted in previous month, continued. Building construction was slightly busier, particularly in Montreal, where the number of orders for building tradesmen had increased. Extensive repairs and proposed erection of new structures were also under consideration at Hull, Rouyn, Quebec City and Three Rivers. There was the usual rush at the various ports attendant upon the opening of navigation, but, otherwise, transportation was quiet. Trade showed a revival of business and improvement was noted in the women's division, where a number of vacancies were listed and successful placements made.

The demand for farm help in Ontario was well maintained, with little difficulty experienced in meeting all requirements. Seasonal activity in logging was handicapped by per-

sistent cold weather and ice-bound lakes, so that there was practically no call for men. Saw-mills were also slack and would remain so until the spring drives began. Mining continued to show increased activity. Little work, however, was available for inexperienced labour, but skilled mining men were hard to secure. In manufacturing, improvement generally was noted in textiles, soap and box factories, auto, leather, and iron and steel production, with orders for skilled mechanics fairly well divided amongst the various industries. A slight increase in the volume of building construction was caused partly through alteration, renovation and small repair jobs offered, although a few larger projects were also under way. Highway and airport construction continued, but fewer placements were made on the trans-Canada highway, as the camps already had their quota and only an occasional replacement needed. Transportation was fair, a number of men having obtained employment with the opening of the Welland Canal and the start of navigation. Business in the women's section showed gradual improvement. Married couples were in demand and institutional vacancies increased, with the usual shortage of cooks and cooks-general prevailing. Industrial and clerical positions were fewer, however, in number and more difficult to fill, in that experienced help only would be accepted.

Seeding was general throughout the Prairie Provinces and about 70 per cent completed in Alberta, with fine weather conditions prevailing, but in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, dust storms had seriously hampered the farmers and a marked feeling of apprehension prevailed lest the high winds, which were drying out the top soil at a rapid rate, would also blow out the seed. In consequence, the demand for farm labour suffered a substantial decline. It also seemed likely that many men who had hired out in the winter under the Farm Relief Scheme would stay on for spring work, wages being offered from \$15 to \$20 per month. Logging, mining and manufacturing were quiet and there was little work of any duration in building construction, although a number of short jobs were offered. Recruiting of men for relief camps also continued. Retail trade, particularly at Winnipeg, maintained a fairly steady turnover, while wholesale trade also continued in regular volume. Paints, oils and greases, as well as groceries and hardware lines, reported the usual increases in sales. Collections were fair to poor. The women's divisions were for the most part quiet, al-

though there was a better demand for domestic help for city positions.

With warmer weather, farm placements in British Columbia showed an increase and in a survey of the fruit districts it was reported that there was one of the best crops of small fruits in years. Logging showed little change, with few calls for help, bush fires and strikes having somewhat hampered this industry. Saw and shingle mills operated as usual. Mining was active, with prospects bright. Building construction showed little signs of improve-

ment, with only casual jobs available. Relief camps continued. Longshoremen were busy at New Westminster and Victoria, but slack at Prince Rupert and only fairly well employed at Vancouver. Dry dock and shipyards showed activity, but few extra men were engaged. Trade registered no change. There was a fair amount of work offered for domestics in the women's section, with plenty of applicants on hand. All other lines of service, however, remained very quiet.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MARCH, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1 was 8,477, the employees on their payrolls numbering 847,993 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,666 having an aggregate membership of 145,476 persons. It should be un-

derstood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1934, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,477 establishments, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off, the reported staffs aggregating 847,993 persons, compared with 861,053 in the preceding month. The statistics furnished by leading firms since 1920 show that in twelve of these thirteen years, employment on April 1, has experienced a between-seasons contraction, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps, and prior to the absorption of any considerable numbers of persons in the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and summer. The general loss at the beginning of April, 1934, rather exceeded the average decline on that date in the years for which statistics are available; the situation this year, considerably affected by the above factors, was further complicated by the release of unusually large numbers of men who had been

temporarily employed in clearing the railway tracks and roads after last winter's severe storms, and by numerous shutdowns over the Easter holidays, this year reflected to some extent in the employment statistics, since Easter fell on April 1. The index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 91.3 on April 1, 1934, compared with 92.7 on March 1, 1934, while on April 1 in preceding years it was as follows:—1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1. The index on the latest date was higher than in the early spring of the last two years.

There was an increase on April 1 in manufacturing, especially of leather, lumber, textile and iron and steel products. Metallic ore mining, building construction, services and trade also showed improvement; the gains in trade



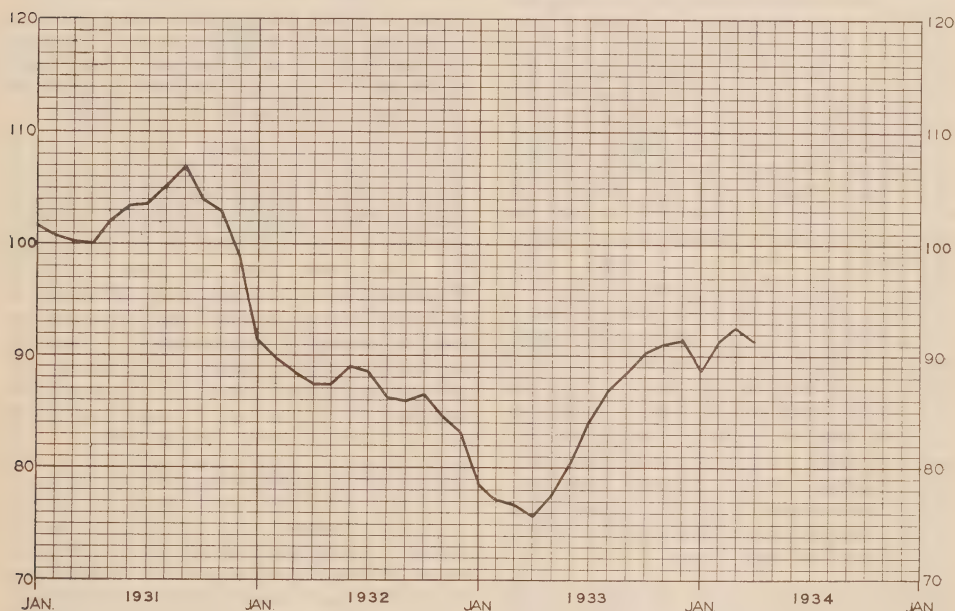
were unusually large, having only once been exceeded in the years since 1920. On the other hand, logging camps reported very large seasonal reductions, a reaction from an exceptionally active season in bush work, and there were important declines in railway construction and maintenance; the persons released by the employers furnishing data in these two industries numbered approximately 13,600 from logging and 6,400 from track maintenance. Pronounced curtailment of a seasonal nature also occurred in coal-mining, and transportation was slacker.

tant seasonal losses, and activity declined in railway construction due to the completion of snow-clearing operations. On the other hand, manufacturing, building and highway construction and retail trade showed improvement. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of April, 1933, although increases had then been indicated; the index, standing at 95.1 on the latest date, compared favourably with that of 78.3 on April 1 last year.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing, metallic ore mining, services and retail trade afforded more employment in Quebec; within the manufac-

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



### Employment by Economic Areas

Among the provinces, Ontario and British Columbia registered increased employment, while elsewhere losses were indicated, those in Quebec being greatest. The situation in all five economic areas was considerably better than on April 1 of last year.

*Maritime Provinces.*—For the first time since November, 1933, there was on April 1 a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 592 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 72,795 persons on March 1 to 67,068 at the beginning of April. Transportation, logging and coal-mining showed impor-

turing group, textile and iron and steel factories recorded decidedly greater activity, while there were smaller gains in lumber, pulp and paper and other plants. On the other hand, logging reported very large seasonal contractions; there were pronounced losses in railway construction as track-clearing workers were released, and highway construction and transportation were also slacker. Statements were received from 2,041 firms, with 231,193 employees, as against 242,102 on March 1. The index, at 85.1 on April 1, 1934, was twelve points higher than on the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale. The trend on this date has

almost invariably been retrogressive, but the losses at the beginning of April, 1934, were only once exceeded in the years since 1920, viz., by those in 1921. The exceptionally large decline this year mainly reflects seasonal reaction from the intense activity in bush operations which characterized the past winter, together with the release of men temporarily employed in railway track-clearance following heavy snow-falls; some 8,250 workers were displaced from logging camps, while those laid off from railway construction and maintenance numbered 4,225.

*Ontario.*—Employment continued to advance in Ontario, where 3,748 employers had enlarged their forces by 3,556 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 374,175 on April 1. A decrease had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1933, and employment then was at a lower level, the index standing at 78.3, compared with 98.7 on April 1, of the present year. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been contractions in eleven of the thirteen previous years; the increase on the date under review was greater than in either 1931 or 1927, the other years in which employment gained on April 1.

Manufacturing showed further recovery in Ontario at the first of April, 1934, notably in iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, rubber and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, steam railway transportation, highway construction, services and retail trade reported increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of seasonal operations, and building and railway construction were also slacker.

*Prairie Provinces.*—As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined; the loss, however, was less than the average indicated in the last thirteen years, and also involved a much smaller number of workers than that which occurred on April 1, 1933. The index at 78.3, was then five points lower than on the date under review. Most of the decline at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal-mining, but highway and railway construction, logging and lumbering also showed curtailment. On the other hand, retail and wholesale trade reported improvement. The working forces of the 1,253 co-operating employers aggregated 104,186 persons, compared with 104,928 on March 1.

*British Columbia.*—An advance was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 843 firms with 71,371 employees, or 762 more than in the preceding month. A rather larger increase had been noted on April 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in smaller volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in building and railway construction and retail trade, while shipping companies released help.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while losses were noted in Montreal, and there was no general change in Winnipeg. Employment as reported by the leading firms in all these cities was better than on April 1, 1933.

*Montreal.*—Contractions were shown in Montreal, according to 1,168 employers who reported 121,355 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 122,089 on March 1. Activity, however, was greater than on the same date last year, when gains had been indicated. Manufacturing was busier than on March 1, 1934, textiles and iron and steel showing the greatest increase in this comparison. Building construction also reported improvement, but there were decided losses in transportation, and in work on the streets and roads, owing to the release of snow-clearing staffs.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing, construction, services and trade registered gains in Quebec City, while transportation was slacker; the result was an increase of 276 in the working forces of the 153 firms making returns, who had 12,266 employees on April 1. Little general change had been noted at the beginning of April in 1933, when the index was lower than on the latest date.

*Toronto.*—Toronto employers reported a further and larger increase, mainly due to improvement in manufacturing, services and trade; within the group of factory employment, the textile, leather and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest gains. The working forces of the 1,253 co-operating firms totalled 111,575 persons, compared with 109,531 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a smaller gain had been indicated; the index then stood at 85.0, or 7.7 points lower than on April 1 of the present year.



*Ottawa.*—There was a small advance in Ottawa, chiefly in trade and building; an aggregate pay-roll of 12,474 workers was reported by the 165 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 12,318 in their last report. The index, at 97.6 was higher by over twelve points than in the early spring of 1933, when a slight reduction had been recorded.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing and trade afforded greater employment in Hamilton, while construction and transportation were rather quieter. Returns were compiled from 258 firms employing 26,441 persons, or 594 more than on March 1. The level of employment was considerably higher than on the same date of last year, or in fact than in any other month since the summer of 1933.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—There was another increase in employment in the Border Cities on April 1. Data were received from 153 firms employing 13,762 workers, as against 13,125 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported an important share of the advance, while other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was decidedly greater than in the spring of 1933, when the expansion indicated was on a larger scale.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment showed practically no general change in Winnipeg, where the pay-rolls of the 419 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 33,810 workers. Construction was slacker, while trade reported moderate improvement, and the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. On April 1, 1933, little change had also been noted; the index then, however, was lower, standing at 78.0, compared with 79.7 on the date under review.

*Vancouver.*—A further increase in employment occurred in Vancouver, according to 365 firms with 26,568 employees, as compared with 26,358 in the preceding month. The gain occurred principally in trade, while shipping was slightly slacker, and the other groups reported only minor changes. A decline had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, and employment was then generally quieter; the index, at 84.8 on the latest date, was 5.8 points higher than on April 1, 1933.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing Industries

Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing; the most pronounced gains occurred in iron and steel and textiles, in both of which they were above the average for the last thirteen years. Non-ferrous metal,

leather, lumber, vegetable food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in tobacco and beverage and mineral product plants, that in the former being seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,100 manufacturers, employing 438,762 operatives, as compared with 430,887 in the preceding month. The increase, (which was considerably larger than that noted on April 1, 1933, and also exceeded the average for the years since 1920), would probably have been greater but for the fact that Easter fell this year on April 1, causing shutdowns over the holidays in many establishments. The index, at 88.1 on April 1, 1934, was higher than on the same date in either 1933 or 1932.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Slight improvement was noted in dairies and fish canneries, but meat-packing establishments were slacker. The group showed a minor decline on the whole. Statements were tabulated from 228 firms employing 17,539 workers, as against 17,633 at the beginning of March. An increase had been recorded on April 1, 1933, but activity was then at a lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—All branches of the leather group reported increases in personnel, those in boot and shoe factories being most pronounced. The 259 co-operating employers enlarged their pay-rolls from 19,656 persons in the preceding month, to 20,160 at the beginning of April. A rather smaller advance had been indicated on April 1 a year ago, when the index of employment was over thirteen points lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal expansion was noted in rough and dressed lumber mills, container, vehicle and other wood-using factories. The general improvement was much greater than that reported on the same date in 1933, when employment was in decidedly smaller volume. Statistics were compiled from 775 manufacturers, with 31,344 employees, as compared with 30,895 at the beginning of March, 1934. The largest gains were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was an advance in employment in this group in the period under review, that in the sugar and syrup division being most pronounced. Returns were tabulated from 398 firms whose payrolls aggregated 25,251 persons, as compared with 24,991 on March 1. The index was higher by two points than at the beginning of April, 1933, when a slight falling-off had been noted as compared with the preceding month.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The movement in pulp and paper products was slightly upward, especially in the production of pulp and paper. According to data received from 561 firms in the industry as a whole, they employed 53,158 workers, as compared with 53,028 in their last report. Employment was in greater volume than on April 1, 1933; a considerable decline had then been indicated.

*Rubber Products.*—Activity in 49 rubber works advanced, 264 persons being added to their staffs, which totalled 11,858. A reduction had been shown on the same date last year, but the index then was many points lower.

*Textile Products.*—There was a further increase in employment in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in garment and personal furnishing and knitting factories, while woollen mills were slacker. Much less extensive improvement had been noted on April 1, 1933, when employment was in smaller volume; the increase on the date under review considerably exceeded the average noted on April 1 in the thirteen years for which data are available. Statements were compiled from 881 manufacturers with 92,562 employees, or 2,042 more than on March 1, 1934. There were gains in all five economic areas, those in Quebec being largest.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Seasonal reductions in employment were recorded in this group, 559 persons being released from the working forces of the 157 co-operating establishments, which employed 15,100 workers on the date under review. Most of the decline occurred in Quebec and Ontario, where tobacco factories were slacker. The index was slightly higher than in the spring of last year, when curtailment had also been indicated.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—One hundred and seventy plants turning out chemical and allied products reported 8,998 employees, as compared with 8,845 in their last return. All provinces showed slight gains. The general advance involved much the same number of workers as that indicated on the corresponding date in 1933, but the index was then decidedly lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was an increase in the personnel of building material works, 182 of which employed 6,292 persons as against 6,055 in their last report. Little general change had been indicated on April 1, 1933, when the index was lower.

*Electric Current.*—A very slight improvement was shown in this group, in which 95 plants reported 13,171 employees, or 28 more

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
April 1, 1921.....	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
April 1, 1922.....	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
April 1, 1923.....	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
April 1, 1924.....	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
April 1, 1925.....	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
April 1, 1926.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
April 1, 1927.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
April 1, 1928.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
April 1, 1929.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
April 1, 1930.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
April 1, 1931.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
April 1, 1932.....	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at April 1, 1934.....	100.0	7.9	27.3	44.1	12.3	8.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



than at the beginning of March. There were gains in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, but losses in Ontario. The index of employment was slightly lower than on April 1, 1933; a small increase had then also been reported.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Activity in electrical appliance factories increased to a small extent, according to the 106 co-operating firms, who reported 10,667 persons on their payrolls, as against 10,628 in their last report. A minor gain had also been noted on April 1, 1933, when the index was many points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Statistics were received from 791 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 3,768 workers to 96,162 at the beginning of April. There were considerable gains in the automobile and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, machinery, foundry and machine shop, sheet metal and other groups. Improvement was shown in all provinces, that in Ontario being most noteworthy. Much smaller gains had been recorded in the same period last year, and the index number was then many points lower than on April 1, 1934, when it reached its highest point since the late winter of 1932.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Returns tabulated from 142 manufacturers in this group

showed that they employed 16,226 persons, as against 15,641 on March 1. Most of the increase took place in the smelting and refining division, but other groups within the industry were also busier. Improvement was noted in Ontario and British Columbia. The level of employment was much higher than at the beginning of April in 1933; curtailment had then been indicated.

*Mineral Products.*—A decline in the number was reported in these industries at the beginning of April, according to data received from the 117 co-operating establishments, in which 12,745 persons were employed. The volume of employment in this group was greater than in the same period of last year, when a reduction had also been reported.

### Logging

Continued and larger seasonal losses were shown in logging camps, 295 of which reduced their payrolls from 42,681 men on March 1 to 29,131 on the date under review; while this decline has been exceeded in the spring of several other years of the record, it was nevertheless very large, representing reaction from an exceptionally active logging season. The most extensive decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, although all provinces except British

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
April 1, 1922.....	77.0	.....	91.4	.....	.....	.....	85.6	80.6
April 1, 1923.....	84.4	.....	95.8	96.5	93.0	.....	87.7	75.2
April 1, 1924.....	91.3	.....	93.7	96.8	89.7	.....	84.2	86.4
April 1, 1925.....	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	.....	85.7	88.7
April 1, 1926.....	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
April 1, 1927.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
April 1, 1928.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
April 1, 1929.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
April 1, 1930.....	109.2	111.7	118.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
April 1, 1931.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
April 1, 1932.....	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1934.....	14.3	1.4	13.2	1.5	3.1	1.6	4.0	.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Columbia indicated reductions. Much smaller contractions had been reported on April 1, 1933, and the index number then, at 35.6, compared unfavourably with that of 104.9 on the date under review, when it was, in fact, higher than on April 1 in any other year since 1920.

### Mining

*Coal*.—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was, on the whole, a falling-off in employment in coal-mines during the period being reviewed; this occurred in both Eastern and Western coal fields. Data were received from 100 operators, whose staffs included 22,796 employees, as against 25,536 in their last report. The index was slightly higher than in the spring of last year, when smaller declines had been reported.

*Metallic Ores*.—Reports were received from 85 firms in this group, employing 19,571 workers, or 294 more than at the beginning of March. A falling-off had been indicated on the same date in 1933, when the index stood at 131.3, compared with 165.4 at the beginning of April of the present year.

*Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal*.—A slight increase occurred in this group; 75 firms

employed 4,881 persons, as compared with 4,813 in the preceding month. A small reduction had been recorded by the 70 employers furnishing statistics on April 1 of last year, and activity then was much less.

### Communications

According to information received from 82 communication companies and branches, their staffs were practically unchanged in number from the preceding month, there being an increase of only 27 persons in the reported pay-rolls, which aggregated 20,206. A loss in employment had been recorded on April 1, 1933, but employment was then brisker than on the date under review.

### Transportation

Declines were indicated in local, steam railway and water transportation, the largest losses being those of a seasonal character in shipping in the Maritime Provinces. Statistics were compiled from 378 employers of 89,454 workers, as compared with 91,903 on March 1. Of the former number, 23,461 persons belonged in the local transportation, 56,171 in the steam railway and 9,822 in the water transportation division. The present late season has retarded spring-time activity in this

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
April 1, 1921.....	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
April 1, 1922.....	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
April 1, 1923.....	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
April 1, 1924.....	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
April 1, 1925.....	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
April 1, 1926.....	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
April 1, 1927.....	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
April 1, 1928.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
April 1, 1929.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
April 1, 1930.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
April 1, 1931.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
April 1, 1932.....	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Relative weight of Employment by Industries as at April 1, 1934.....	100.0	51.7	3.4	5.6	2.4	10.6	13.1	2.7	10.5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



group, which ordinarily advances on April 1. Employment in transportation was in slightly larger volume than on the corresponding date last year, when a small increase had been recorded.

### Construction and Maintenance

**Building.**—Statements were compiled from 614 building contractors, with 15,418 persons in their employ, or 734 more than in their last report. Little general change had been indicated on April 1, 1933 and the index then was several points lower.

**Highway.**—Curtailment in staffs was noted on highway construction and maintenance; 317 contractors employed 73,456 men, as compared with 73,806 in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces and Ontario reported increased activity, but there were losses in the remaining provinces, mainly due to the completion of snow-clearing operations. Large reductions had been shown on April 1 of last year, when the number employed in this work

was less than in the period under review. Unemployment relief projects employed a considerable proportion of those reported in this industry at the latest date.

**Railway.**—There was a pronounced curtailment in employment in the construction departments of the railways in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while increases were indicated in British Columbia. Most of the decline was due to the completion of track-clearing operations necessitated by last winter's severe storms. The working forces of the 32 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 22,423 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 28,809 employees. The index number was rather higher than in the spring of 1933, when a gain had been recorded.

### Services

This group showed a further improvement, according to 392 firms with 23,007 employees, compared with 22,441 in the preceding month.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	April 1, 1934	Mar. 1, 1934	April 1, 1933	April 1, 1932	April 1, 1931	April 1, 1930	April 1, 1929
<i>Manufacturing—</i>	51.7	88.1	86.5	76.0	87.3	99.7	111.3	116.5
Animal products—edible.....	2.1	95.4	96.0	90.4	92.7	95.4	100.1	106.7
Fur and products.....	.2	73.5	71.8	63.0	76.9	90.9	85.4	94.8
Leather and products.....	2.4	99.5	97.0	86.1	90.6	91.7	91.5	91.9
Boots and shoes.....	1.7	106.4	105.1	93.8	97.9	98.4	94.0	95.3
Lumber and products.....	3.7	60.3	59.5	45.0	58.8	73.6	91.1	95.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.9	48.5	48.0	31.8	43.0	54.8	76.7	81.9
Furniture.....	.7	72.9	72.9	61.7	81.2	105.5	114.7	120.2
Other lumber products.....	1.1	87.1	85.1	72.6	89.7	105.3	115.9	117.3
Musical instruments.....	.1	33.0	33.2	22.8	40.1	46.1	64.2	93.2
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	88.9	88.0	86.9	93.2	98.6	100.0	101.6
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	88.3	88.2	82.0	88.6	96.1	108.3	108.3
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	75.9	75.6	66.2	74.4	83.5	102.4	104.4
Paper products.....	.9	101.0	100.4	95.2	94.7	100.3	106.4	110.3
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	100.5	100.8	98.5	105.6	111.4	116.3	113.3
Rubber products.....	1.4	93.0	91.0	75.6	89.7	102.1	126.1	133.3
Textile products.....	10.9	109.3	108.9	91.6	101.0	104.0	107.4	110.5
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	4.2	122.9	122.8	96.5	109.2	103.0	102.8	108.4
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	2.0	88.5	88.1	65.8	81.4	83.0	87.9	100.6
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.9	128.8	132.2	103.8	115.5	104.4	95.8	105.6
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	465.4	460.1	375.3	378.1	265.5	274.8	228.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.2	118.2	116.1	102.4	110.9	108.6	110.5	112.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	95.9	91.7	86.8	93.5	106.8	112.6	111.0
Other textile products.....	1.2	94.5	90.6	74.5	83.2	92.6	102.4	112.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	.8	116.4	120.2	114.5	116.8	115.6	118.3	121.2
Tobacco.....	1.1	114.2	119.9	118.4	115.2	106.7	104.1	108.9
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	119.2	120.5	108.1	118.6	128.7	140.5	140.2
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	136.4	141.4	99.5	93.1	101.4	170.8	170.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	118.1	116.1	106.6	112.7	119.8	120.7	118.9
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.7	57.6	55.5	48.5	75.8	96.9	109.7	114.4
Electric current.....	1.5	105.0	104.7	106.9	115.6	121.4	125.3	117.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	97.8	97.5	88.1	119.9	136.3	158.6	134.0
Iron and steel products.....	11.3	73.4	70.5	60.3	75.6	100.3	119.3	134.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.3	88.8	83.1	44.2	71.3	113.3	127.0	139.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	73.3	71.1	61.8	82.9	99.8	128.8	128.0
Agricultural implements.....	.4	43.8	44.1	34.1	29.1	56.4	85.6	124.0
Land vehicles.....	5.5	77.0	74.6	69.8	81.7	101.7	118.0	138.7
Automobiles and parts.....	1.7	105.5	96.2	76.3	75.6	105.9	151.0	209.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	57.1	45.4	55.2	67.9	108.9	133.3	122.2
Heating appliances.....	.4	80.9	82.1	58.1	76.4	102.7	109.6	132.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.4	53.0	50.6	43.3	77.2	138.3	172.7	169.7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	77.9	70.7	60.3	73.6	99.1	115.6	137.0
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	72.4	70.2	58.8	77.6	93.3	111.9	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	103.5	99.7	77.3	92.8	119.7	128.8	131.7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	126.9	128.3	112.4	116.3	120.9	139.3	128.0
Miscellaneous.....	.5	107.9	102.8	93.7	102.3	105.4	111.9	112.0

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and hotels and restaurants enlarged their personnel. A decline had been reported at the beginning of April, 1933; employment was then in smaller volume than on the date under review.

### Trade

There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,007 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 88,888 workers on April 1, as compared with 86,037 at the beginning of March. This increase was only once exceeded in the early spring of the years since 1920, the gain on April 1, 1929, having been greater. The

advance indicated on the same date a year ago was decidedly smaller, and the index of employment then stood at 107·6, compared with 116·1 at the beginning of April, 1934.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1934

The term unemployment as used in the following article refers to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are employed at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Industrial activity among local trade union members during March again tended upward, though the change from February was slight, as indicated by the reports tabulated from 1,666 labour organizations embracing a membership of 145,476 persons. Of these, 28,436, or 19·5 per cent, were unemployed on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 20·0 in February. Conditions, however, were considerably brighter than in March a year ago, when 25·1 per cent of the members reported were without work. The most favourable change from February was reflected by Ontario unions, particularly in the manufacturing industries, though employment generally throughout the province was on a higher level. Improvement on a somewhat smaller scale was recorded in British Columbia, navigation absorbing a greater number of workers than in February. Nova Scotia unions also showed an upward employment tendency during March, which was however more apparent than real, being due to the exclusion of a union disbanded during the month which had previously been included in our tabulations. On the other hand, Alberta unions showed a drop in available work of over 3 per cent from February, concentrated largely in the coal mining areas, where the usual layoff at this period of the year occurred.

Employment curtailment of less than one per cent, however, was indicated by New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions. Every province, with the exception of Manitoba, shared in the employment advance noted over March, 1933, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta unions all showing noteworthy expansions and British Columbia and Saskatchewan unions gains of more moderate proportions. The declines recorded from Manitoba were slight.

Monthly returns on unemployment in the largest city in each province, except Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Of these, Toronto unions reported a considerably better situation during March than in the previous month and improvement, on a much smaller scale, occurred among Halifax and Regina unions. In Montreal and Winnipeg the tendency was toward a greater employment volume, though the changes were but nominal. Saint John unions, however, recorded marked losses in activity from February, and employment among Edmonton and Vancouver unions subsided slightly. Toronto members were also afforded a much better volume of work than in March a year ago, Montreal, Halifax, Vancouver and Regina unions in addition showing noteworthy employment gains. In Edmonton slight contractions of activity were recorded from March last year, while the recessions indicated in Saint John and Winnipeg were fractional only.

From the chart which appears with this article it will be noticed that the curve during March continued in the downward movement of the previous month, though the projection was slight and indicative of a more favourable employment tendency. The curve at the close of the month, however, remained on a level considerably below that of March last year, showing substantial employment recovery during the period under review.



A greater volume of work was afforded in the manufacturing industries during March than in the previous month, the 449 labour organizations from which returns were received, with a total of 42,282 members, showing 16.6 per cent of idleness, compared with an unemployment percentage of 19.7 at the close of February. The majority of trades participated in this more favourable employment movement, fur workers, cigar makers, hat, cap and glass workers showing marked increases in activity, and metal polishers, jewellery, textile and garment workers, bakers and confectioners, and brewery workers improvement also of noteworthy degree. Among

paper makers, brewery and jewellery workers, and bakers and confectioners. In the printing trades the situation was but moderately improved. General labourers, as in the previous comparison, registered employment recessions from March a year ago, and activity for hat, cap, and fur workers showed some curtailment.

Quieter conditions than in the preceding month prevailed for coal miners during March though some employment expansion was evident from March of last year. Returns for the month under review were tabulated from 47 unions of miners with an aggregate of 12,570 members, 1,808 or 14.4 per cent of

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen and iron and steel workers gains of lesser proportions occurred. There was, however, a large falling off in employment among general labourers from February, particularly in Ontario, and declines in activity, on a smaller scale, were reflected by wood and leather workers. Much better conditions prevailed in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, as compared with March, 1933, when unemployment stood at 28.2. In this comparison, textile, garment, wood, leather, iron and steel, and glass workers, metal polishers and cigar makers all showed substantial recovery during the month reviewed, while employment advances, of somewhat lesser degree, were noted among

whom were unemployed at the end of the month, contrasted with percentages of 8.2 in February and 17.6 at the close of March, 1933. The drop in activity from February was largely seasonal in character, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all contributing a share to the total group loss. Compared with the situation in March a year ago Alberta and British Columbia miners were afforded a considerably better volume of work during the month surveyed, while Nova Scotia unions reported moderate contractions in activity.

The building and construction trades during March showed very slight variation in the unemployment level from February, the 199

unions making returns with a membership covering 15,555 persons reporting 69.6 per cent of idleness in contrast with 69.2 per cent in February. Painters, decorators and paperhangers reported the best situation of any tradesmen as compared with February, the improvement being pronounced, and increases in employment of more moderate degree occurred among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters, hod carriers and building labourers, bridge and structural iron workers and steam shovelmen. On the other hand, a sharp drop in work afforded was reflected by elec-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.5	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.5	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Mar. 1919.....	2.2	3.0	3.9	6.7	1.2	5.3	3.6	8.2	3.0
Mar. 1920.....	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.3	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
Mar. 1921.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
Mar. 1922.....	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
Mar. 1923.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
Mar. 1924.....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
Mar. 1925.....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
Mar. 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
Mar. 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
Mar. 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
Mar. 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
Mar. 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
Mar. 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
Jan. 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb. 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar. 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.3	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.4	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July 1932.....	8.0	13.8	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug. 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept. 1932.....	11.7	13.1	25.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	21.1	19.7	20.4
Oct. 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.1	21.1	22.0
Nov. 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.7	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec. 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan. 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	23.5
Feb. 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	26.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	31.9	24.3
Mar. 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
May 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.0	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
June 1933.....	12.6	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
July 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	22.7	17.9	14.3	22.2	19.9	19.9
Aug. 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Sept. 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Oct. 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Nov. 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Dec. 1933.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Jan. 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Feb. 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar. 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5

trical workers and fractional curtailment was evident among carpenters and joiners and tile layers, lathers and roofers. The trend of activity in the building trades was upward during March from the corresponding month of last year, when 71.0 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Painters, decorators and paperhangers, as in the previous comparison, were considerably better engaged, as were granite and stone cutters, and bridge and structural iron workers. Noteworthy gains were shown also by plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers. Among carpenters and joiners moderate increases in available work were reported, steam shovelmen showing an upward employment tendency, although the change was less than one per cent. Important losses in activity, however, were registered by electrical workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers from March, 1933, and among bricklayers, masons and plasterers slight curtailment was indicated.

Employment in the transportation industries during March was maintained in practically the same volume as in the previous month, the 735 unions from which reports were tabulated with an aggregate of 53,851 persons, showing that 6,797, or 12.6 per cent, were without work on the last day of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 12.5 in February. Steam railway employees, whose returns absorbed about 77 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, showed a slight falling off in work afforded from February, and among teamsters and chauffeurs minor contractions occurred. Employment expansion from February, on a noteworthy scale, however, was reflected by navigation workers, and among street and electric railway employees there was nominal improvement. A slightly higher level of activity than in March, 1933, was indicated in the transportation industries, when 14.1 per cent of idleness was reported, steam railway employees, navigation workers, and street and electric railway employees all sharing in this more favourable movement. Teamsters and chauffeurs, however, were not so actively engaged as in March last year, although the change was rather small.

The situation for retail clerks was less favourable during March than in the preceding month according to the returns tabulated from 4 associations, with 1,713 members. Of these, 117 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 6.8, compared with 5.1 per cent in February. Employment was not so brisk as in March of last year, when only 0.8 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Civic employees were slightly busier during March than in February, while the im-



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric currents	Wood products	Fibre, textiles and apparel	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove makers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Transportation and construction	Shipping and steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
1919	0.00	0.00	1.9	3.9	4.2	1.4	3.3	6.0	1.3	2.2	3.1	4.0	2.3	2.0	2.2	4.7	6.5	10.0	2.7	16.5	3.1	12.1	2.9	1.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1920	3.5	1.6	1.9	5.7	4.8	0.0	3.3	1.3	6.0	4.1	3.8	3.1	4.1	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	10.4	4.6	9.9	2.0	4.1	3.3	1.0	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1921	32.1	69.8	11.6	6.0	7.4	4.5	6.9	3.9	1.3	14.1	3.8	3.1	4.1	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	10.4	4.6	9.9	2.0	4.1	3.3	1.0	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1922	35.2	70.8	11.6	6.0	7.4	4.5	6.9	3.9	1.3	14.1	3.8	3.1	4.1	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	10.4	4.6	9.9	2.0	4.1	3.3	1.0	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1923	54.1	0.0	5.6	4.4	4.6	5.1	7.0	4.0	3.0	10.8	7.4	2.3	9.1	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	6.7	12.8	4.5	7.2	9.2	9.8	1.2	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1924	54.1	0.0	5.6	4.4	4.6	5.1	7.0	4.0	3.0	10.8	7.4	2.3	9.1	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	6.7	12.8	4.5	7.2	9.2	9.8	1.2	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1925	8.3	41.9	9.3	10.2	15.9	5.7	1.2	7.9	1.0	10.8	16.4	19.8	4.1	9.5	7.7	7.7	6.5	3.3	13.3	32.5	5.1	3.0	5.9	3.3	1.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0
1926	8.3	41.9	9.3	10.2	15.9	5.7	1.2	7.9	1.0	10.8	16.4	19.8	4.1	9.5	7.7	6.5	3.3	13.3	32.5	5.1	3.0	5.9	3.3	1.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1927	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1928	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1929	1.2	2.8	6.5	3.9	4.6	3.6	6.4	2.4	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1930	1.2	2.8	6.5	3.9	4.6	3.6	6.4	2.4	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1931	1.8	47.9	11.8	7.4	7.1	7.5	15.2	3.7	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1932	4.0	84.0	12.4	9.2	10.3	10.2	18.7	6.8	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1933	21.7	84.0	12.4	9.2	10.3	10.2	18.7	6.8	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1934	0.20	5.9	18.4	12.4	15.9	24.6	13.0	12.7	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1935	0.26	11.3	25.5	12.5	14.5	19.5	12.7	12.7	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1936	0.26	11.3	25.5	12.5	14.5	19.5	12.7	12.7	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1937	7.6	48.7	12.4	24.2	20.3	13.5	13.6	13.1	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1938	10.6	42.0	12.6	24.1	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.1	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1939	5.7	48.4	11.8	22.5	11.9	13.5	13.6	13.1	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1940	21.3	36.2	12.3	21.3	18.0	15.0	20.0	15.7	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1941	21.3	36.2	12.3	21.3	18.0	15.0	20.0	15.7	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1942	27.0	45.7	8.2	26.0	19.2	18.0	24.3	16.3	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1943	28.7	45.7	8.2	26.0	19.2	18.0	24.3	16.3	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1944	12.8	21.4	8.2	26.0	19.2	18.0	24.3	16.3	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1945	2.0	34.7	17.2	28.3	25.4	16.8	19.2	15.9	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1946	2.0	34.7	17.2	28.3	25.4	16.8	19.2	15.9	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1947	2.1	31.5	17.2	28.3	25.4	16.8	19.2	15.9	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1948	2.1	31.5	17.2	28.3	25.4	16.8	19.2	15.9	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1949	1.2	24.1	14.6	24.1	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	1.3	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1950	21.3	20.5	13.2	20.1	7.6	13.4	10.5	14.6	6.5	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1951	21.3	20.5	13.2	20.1	7.6	13.4	10.5	14.6	6.5	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1952	24.8	16.9	9.3	21.9	9.2	10.5	13.5	15.4	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1953	24.8	16.9	9.3	21.9	9.2	10.5	13.5	15.4	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1954	25.0	19.0	6.2	20.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1955	25.0	19.0	6.2	20.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1956	25.0	19.0	6.2	20.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1957	25.0	19.0	6.2	20.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1958	25.0	19.0	6.2	20.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1959	25.0	19.0	6.2	20.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1960	25.0	19.0	6.2	20.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1961	25.0	19.0	6.2	20.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1962	25.0	19.0	6.2	20.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.7	13.1	2.2	18.5	0.7	3.2	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.3	17.9	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	0	0	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	
1963	25.0	19.0	6.2	20.5	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.7	13.1	2.																					

provement over March last year was more substantial. This was manifest by reports received from 71 associations of these workers, involving a membership of 6,893 persons, 188, or 2·7 per cent, of whom were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with percentages of 4·2 in February and 7·4 in March a year ago.

The miscellaneous group of trades reported heightened activity during March over both the preceding month and March, 1933, the 112 unions making returns, with 3,609 members, showing 16·9 per cent of unemployment, compared with 18·5 per cent in February and 20·9 per cent in March of last year. Hotel and restaurant employees were afforded a considerably better volume of work than in February and among unclassified workers moderate gains in activity were reported. The situation for barbers and stationary engineers and firemen improved slightly from the previous month. Among theatre and stage employees the trend was toward lessened activity, although the change was practically negligible. Substantial employment recovery from March a year ago was shown by unclassified workers, and hotel and restaurant employees while among theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers

and firemen conditions were also somewhat better. Barbers, however, indicated but a fractional increase in activity.

From unions of fishermen 2 reports were received during March covering a membership of 745 persons, 1·3 per cent of whom were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 2·1 per cent in February and with 6·8 per cent in March last year.

Lumber workers and loggers showed a better situation during March than in either the previous month or March a year ago, as indicated by the reports tabulated from 5 associations embracing a membership of 1,292 persons. Of these, 117 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 9·1, while in February unemployment stood at 19·8 per cent and in March, 1933, at 35·8 per cent.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for March of each year from 1919 to 1931, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1934

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1934, as represented by the average daily placements, remained practically unchanged from February, but showed a gain of nearly 50 per cent in comparison with the corresponding period a year ago. Total placements, however, were considerably higher in March than in the preceding month, due to the fact that there were more working days in the month under review. All industrial divisions showed gains over February, except logging and transportation, the highest being in services, construction and maintenance, farming, and trade. In comparison with March a year ago, farming and trade, alone, recorded declines, while construction and maintenance registered an exceptionally heavy increase, as a result of relief work sponsored by the Dominion and provincial governments. Logging and manufacturing also showed noteworthy gains, but those in other groups were less pronounced.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1932, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curves, both of vacancies and place-

ments in relation to applications, declined during the first half of the month, but showed a marked upward trend during the latter half of the period under review, and at the end of March were about eleven points higher than the levels attained at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 52·8 during the first half and 60·3 during the second half of March, 1934, in contrast with the ratios 48·4 and 48·8 during the corresponding periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 50·4 and 57·7 as compared with 46·2 and 46·6 during the corresponding month of 1933.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1934, was 1,255, as compared with a daily average of 838 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,249 recorded daily in February, 1934.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,225, in comparison with 1,724 in March, 1933. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1934 averaged 2,207 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1934, was 1,199, of which 590 were in regular employment and 609 in work of a



week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,201 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 801 daily, consisting of 379 in regular and 422 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1934, the offices of the Service referred 32,945 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 31,162 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,339, of which 11,636 were of men and 3,703 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 15,823. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,093 for men and 7,514 for women, a total of 32,607, while applications for work numbered 57,828, of which 45,825 were from men and 12,003 from women. Reports for February, 1934, showed 29,972 positions available, 52,945 applications made, and 28,818 placements effected, while in March, 1933, there were recorded 22,613 vacancies, 46,534 applications for work, and 21,604 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1924, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (3 months).....	45,794	50,401	96,195

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of March, orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia called for over 66 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 124 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 64 per cent when compared with February and of over 126 per cent in comparison with March, 1933. The increase in placements over March of last year was almost entirely due to relief employment on road construction, although minor gains were also reported in logging and trade: the changes in other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 32; construction and maintenance, 1,160; trade, 25; and services, 298, of which 254 were of household workers. There were 86 men and 68 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at Employment Offices in New Brunswick called for over 4 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 150 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 4 per cent higher than in February and nearly 154 per cent above March, 1933. As in Nova Scotia, relief employment on road construction was responsible for the gain in placements over March of last year. Improvement was also shown in services, but there were minor changes only in all other groups. Placements on construction and maintenance totalled 840 and in services 464; of the latter 360 were of household workers. During the month 105 men and 90 women were placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during March, were nearly 24 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 48 per cent more favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 13 per cent in placements when compared with February and of 43 per cent in comparison with March, 1933. Increased placements in the women's divisions were mainly responsible for the improvement over March of last year, services showing the largest gain. All groups, however, except manufacturing, communication and farming, where small declines were indicated, reported more placements than during the corresponding month of last year. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 109; logging, 147; construction and maintenance, 269; trade, 154; and services, 1,846, of which 1,457 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 735 men and 1,235 women.

#### ONTARIO

There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during March, when compared with the preceding month and of over 66 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 11 per cent higher than in February and over 67 per cent in excess of March, 1933. Placements on relief work were mainly responsible for the gain over March of last year, although manufacturing, logging and farming also showed improvement. The only declines of importance were in services and trade. Placements by industrial divisions in-

cluded: manufacturing, 573; logging, 483; farming, 612; transportation, 130; construction and maintenance, 9,770; trade, 305; and services, 2,861, of which 1,665 were of household workers. There were 5,181 men and 1,148 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

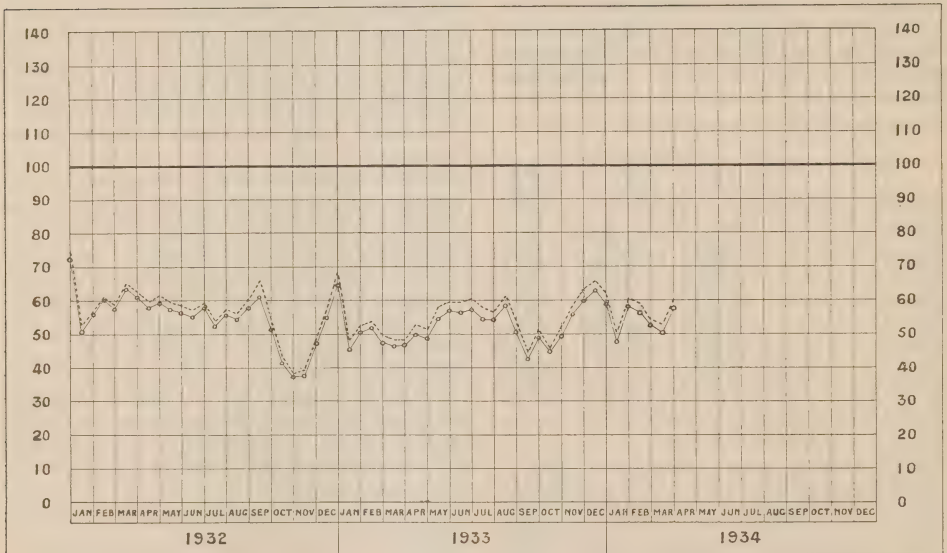
Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during March, were nearly 7 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but 11 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There

SASKATCHEWAN

During the month of March, positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were nearly 11 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 7 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 11 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a loss of nearly 4 per cent in comparison with March, 1933. The small loss from March of last year was due to fewer placements in farming and construction and maintenance, there being small gains reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 61; farming, 615; construction and maintenance, 416; trade, 60;

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



was a decline of nearly 9 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a gain of nearly 10 per cent in comparison with March, 1933. The increase in placements over March of last year was due to gains in construction and maintenance and logging, offset, in part, by declines in all other groups. The reductions in services and farming were the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 95; farming, 786; construction, 1,277; and services, 494, of which 396 were of household workers. During the month 1,912 men and 295 women were placed in regular employment.

and services, 631, of which 510 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 683 of men and 400 of women.

ALBERTA

There was a nominal decline only in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during March, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were less than 1 per cent fewer than in February, but nearly 21 per cent above March, 1933. Increased placements on high-



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,576</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>98</b>
Halifax.....	342	40	388	299	84	215	1,304	75
New Glasgow.....	71	6	79	130	60	12	539	23
Sydney.....	1,163	0	1,161	1,163	10	1,153	130	0
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>94</b>
Chatham.....	47	0	62	47	33	14	301	8
Moncton.....	946	1	950	947	108	839	89	37
St. John.....	332	0	345	332	54	278	515	49
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>3,271</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>6,342</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>1,395</b>
Amos.....	45	0	63	45	42	3	25	24
Hull.....	208	0	718	254	214	30	349	90
Montreal.....	1,858	176	3,305	1,762	941	356	1,602	786
Quebec.....	826	125	1,558	1,076	531	121	389	254
Rouyn.....	18	0	31	19	18	1	3	27
Sherbrooke.....	129	6	358	188	100	26	129	135
Three Rivers.....	187	17	309	344	124	52	77	79
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>15,459</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>30,971</b>	<b>15,313</b>	<b>6,329</b>	<b>8,465</b>	<b>51,224</b>	<b>3,595</b>
Belleville.....	100	0	126	100	67	33	236	48
Brantford.....	133	0	317	133	99	34	2,687	47
Chatham.....	356	0	491	356	44	312	968	40
Fort William.....	369	0	382	369	290	79	469	167
Guelph.....	1,151	10	1,262	1,184	1,132	23	601	31
Hamilton.....	490	8	1,132	517	243	237	2,124	135
Kingston.....	941	24	749	908	234	674	1,007	23
Kitchener.....	887	0	1,083	891	99	785	1,349	64
London.....	1,083	14	1,286	1,124	698	373	3,293	578
Marmora.....	87	0	87	87	87	0	0	.....
Niagara Falls.....	131	0	102	126	90	35	1,951	49
North Bay.....	105	0	136	104	85	19	254	102
Oshawa.....	1,072	6	1,104	1,060	101	959	147	48
Ottawa.....	561	23	1,258	577	340	155	1,613	200
Pembroke.....	328	8	394	325	214	111	20	65
Peterborough.....	67	6	85	85	41	19	457	34
Port Arthur.....	451	0	374	443	437	6	863	489
St. Catharines.....	269	4	319	264	78	186	2,184	36
St. Thomas.....	159	16	163	148	71	77	529	69
Sarnia.....	177	1	204	174	69	105	792	52
Sault Ste. Marie.....	95	7	479	124	66	19	240	32
Stratford.....	158	0	328	155	45	110	873	43
Sudbury.....	189	4	655	148	119	30	374	49
Timmins.....	538	0	754	548	136	412	592	87
Toronto.....	5,027	188	17,128	4,896	1,232	3,417	25,234	768
Windsor.....	535	46	573	467	212	255	2,367	139
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,661</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>16,344</b>	<b>1,819</b>
Brandon.....	108	13	190	103	97	6	811	39
Winnipeg.....	2,553	1	3,995	2,592	2,110	481	15,533	1,421
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>1,907</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,118</b>
Estevan.....	169	9	194	161	61	100	96	27
Moose Jaw.....	556	67	594	538	190	329	475	150
North Battleford.....	61	12	57	57	42	15	26	40
Prince Albert.....	138	39	158	106	82	24	70	71
Regina.....	362	14	493	377	297	80	581	353
Saskatoon.....	236	1	301	253	213	40	369	268
Swift Current.....	107	11	127	94	75	19	128	98
Weyburn.....	95	18	104	81	53	28	44	54
Yorkton.....	183	12	202	174	70	104	29	57
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,179</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>9,748</b>	<b>1,170</b>
Calgary.....	543	1	1,464	555	522	33	4,778	401
Drumheller.....	155	1	496	151	130	21	255	55
Edmonton.....	694	4	1,258	714	644	67	3,599	566
Lethbridge.....	423	7	619	414	43	371	861	80
Medicine Hat.....	364	0	392	365	61	304	255	68
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,229</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6,886</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>3,866</b>	<b>939</b>
Kamloops.....	310	5	318	304	302	2	17	32
Nanaimo.....	549	0	544	541	437	104	334	13
Nelson.....	246	6	258	253	43	210	5	48
New Westminster.....	61	0	221	64	56	8	228	26
Penticton.....	92	2	140	100	62	28	51	41
Prince Rupert.....	186	0	214	186	19	167	163	127
Vancouver.....	1,227	10	3,596	1,289	967	278	2,634	521
Victoria.....	1,558	1	1,595	1,554	115	1,439	434	131
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>32,607</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>57,828</b>	<b>32,945</b>	<b>15,359</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>88,452</b>	<b>10,233*</b>
Men.....	25,093	251	45,825	25,224	11,636	13,373	75,417	6,882
Women.....	7,514	719	12,003	7,721	3,703	2,450	13,035	3,351

\*205 Placements effected by offices since closed.

\*\*Totals include placements on highway construction through sub-office during quarter ending Mar. 31, 1934.

way construction accounted for the improvement indicated over March of last year, as, with the exception of a small gain in mining, fewer placements were made in all other industrial groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 61; farming, 591; construction and maintenance, 1,093; and services, 375, of which 311 were of household workers. There were 1,142 men and 258 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during March, was nearly 2 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 17 per cent greater than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a nominal decline only in placements when compared with February, but a gain of nearly 18 per cent in comparison with March, 1933. Relief placements on road construction were responsible for the increase over March of last year, although gains were reported in all other groups, except services, trade and mining: the only decline of importance was in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 100; construction and maintenance, 3,406; and services, 621, of which 440 were of household workers. There were 1,792 men and 209 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,339 placements in regular employment, 5,234 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 310 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 229 going to centres within the same province as the dispatching office and 81 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

All transfers at the reduced rate in Quebec during March were of bushmen and totalled 127. Of these, 99 were destined to the Quebec zone and dispatched by that zone office. Travelling outside the province 28 bushmen went from Hull to employment in the Sudbury zone. Business transacted by Ontario offices during March involved the issue of 75 reduced rate certificates, 72 provincial and 3 interprovincial. Of the latter, 2 were granted to millwrights proceeding from Ottawa to Rouyn and

1 to a farm hand conveyed from Timmins to the Winnipeg zone. Provincially, to employment within their respective zones Port Arthur transferred 25 bush workers, 6 highway construction cookees, 11 mine workers, and 1 domestic, Sudbury 11 bushmen and 8 mine workers, and Fort William 1 bushman. The Port Arthur zone also received 1 building construction foreman from Pembroke, and the Sudbury zone 1 miner from Stratford. The 7 remaining transfers were of moulders who journeyed from Hamilton to Windsor. The labour movement in Manitoba during March originated at Winnipeg, and comprised the transfer of 52 workers, 3 within the province and 49 to other provinces. The former were for the Winnipeg zone and included 1 miner, 1 farm hand and 1 hotel waitress. The Port Arthur zone was the destination of 43 workers travelling outside the province, 41 of these being bushmen, 1 a hotel general, and 1 a farm hand. In addition, 6 farm hands were conveyed to Saskatchewan rural centres. Offices in Saskatchewan granted certificates during March to 8 workers, these bound for provincial employment. The Regina office was instrumental in the dispatch of 1 teacher each to the Moose Jaw and Swift Current zones and of 3 teachers and 1 farm hand within the Regina zone. For employment within their respective zones Prince Albert transferred 1 logging camp cook and Moose Jaw 1 teacher. Workers taking advantage of the reduced transportation rate in Alberta during March were 26 in number, 25 of whom went to employment within the province. Of these, the Edmonton office assisted in the transfer of 10 farm hands, 6 bush workers, 2 construction labourers, 1 auto mechanic, 2 cooks, 1 lumberman, and 1 hotel housekeeper to centres within its own zone. In addition, the Drumheller and Edmonton zones each received 1 farm hand from Calgary. The one transfer outside the province was of a farm hand bound for the Saskatoon zone and travelling from Edmonton. Securing certificates at British Columbia offices during March 22 workers journeyed to provincial centres. From Vancouver this labour movement included 1 farm hand, 1 carpenter, 1 sawmill engineer and 1 diamond driller going to Kamloops, 1 nurse, 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper to Penticton, and 8 mine workers, 3 farm hands, 1 baker, 1 compressor man and 1 housekeeper within the Vancouver zone. From Prince Rupert 1 miner was sent to employment within the same zone.

Of the 310 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, 158 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 137 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and 1 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.



#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during March, 1934

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during March was \$1,089,481; this was an increase of \$208,329 or 23.6 per cent over the February total of \$881,152, and was also an increase of \$135,515 or 14.2 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$953,966 reported for the same month in 1933. The gain in March, 1934, over March of last year, though comparatively small, is interesting because, with the exception of December, 1933, this is the first month in several years in which such a comparison has been favourable.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted 185 permits for dwellings valued at more than \$300,000 and some 850 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$700,000. In addition, one centre reported that it had authorized an engineering project valued at approximately \$5,100. In February, authority was given for the erection of some 100 dwellings and more than 580 other buildings, estimated to involve expenditures of approximately \$229,000 and \$590,000, respectively, while two engineering projects, valued at \$37,000, were also reported.

New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized during March, 1934, as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gains were those of \$103,651, or 52.2 per cent in Quebec and \$60,349 or 343.5 per cent in Alberta. The largest absolute decline in the remaining provinces was that of \$15,415 in Ontario, although the proportionate decrease of \$5,135 or 15.9 per cent in Nova Scotia was greater.

As compared with March, 1933, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases, those of \$81,233 or 36.8 per cent in Quebec and \$51,128 or 12.8 per cent in Ontario being most marked. Of the reductions recorded, the largest was that of \$47,690 or 63.8 per cent in Nova Scotia.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed increases as compared with February, 1934, and March, 1933, while Winnipeg reported a gain in the first, but a decline in the second comparison. Of the smaller centres, Sydney, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, East Windsor, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo and New Westminster reported higher totals than in either February, 1934, or March, 1933.

*Cumulative Record for First Quarter, 1934.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during March and in the first quarter of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in March	Value of permits issued in first quarter	Indexes of value of permits issued in first quarter (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1934.....	1,089,481	2,663,595	11.8	83.5
1933.....	953,966	3,065,821	13.6	75.2
1932.....	3,396,729	9,453,012	42.0	79.3
1931.....	9,948,979	24,746,094	110.0	83.7
1930.....	13,356,787	29,493,262	131.1	96.7
1929.....	24,068,018	42,950,228	190.9	99.2
1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	147.4	95.5
1927.....	11,713,640	25,028,353	111.3	96.4
1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	100.0	102.0
1925.....	8,631,627	19,981,015	88.2	102.9
1924.....	9,493,620	18,047,999	80.2	112.2
1923.....	9,658,950	19,478,119	86.6	110.6
1922.....	10,615,531	18,680,173	83.0	108.0
1921.....	7,290,589	13,569,512	60.3	139.1
1920.....	8,736,675	18,909,986	84.1	139.4

The total value of the building authorized in the first quarter of 1934 was less than in the same period in other years since 1920; the wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in 1933 and 1932, and practically the same as in 1931, were considerably lower than in the first three months in any other year since 1920.

#### REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1934

**B**USINESS transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1934, showed a decided gain over that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1933, as there was an increase of 34 per cent both in vacancies offered and in placements effected. All groups, except farming and trade, showed gains in both instances, the highest gain being in construc-

tion and maintenance, where relief work on highways, streets, sewers, and other projects sponsored by the Dominion and provincial governments had been provided. Noteworthy increases were also recorded in logging and manufacturing, those in the remaining groups being considerably smaller. The decrease in farming, though much larger than that in trade, was more than offset by the above

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	48	20	29	41	2	38	395	362	1	1,550	1,149	336
Animal products edible.....							21	21		34	19	11
Fur and its products.....				1						4		4
Leather and its products.....							3	3		28	15	11
Lumber and its products.....	28	17	12	9	1	7	18	17		49	34	12
Musical instruments.....										3		3
Pulp and paper products.....							73	76		85	28	56
Rubber products.....										44	36	3
Textile products.....				1		1	46	36	1	132	97	26
Plant products edible.....	16	2	14	1		1	6	6		107	68	30
Plant products, n.e.s.....							2	1		12	7	3
Wood distillates.....								5				
Chemical and allied products.....							21	21		51	31	20
Clay, glass and stone.....										71	59	14
Electric current.....							1	1		5	3	2
Electric apparatus.....				1		1	65	49		44	23	21
Iron and steel products.....	3	1	2	23	1	22	34	31		677	570	76
Non-ferrous metal products.....							37	32		58	57	
Mineral products.....	1		1	5		5	10	10		137	95	41
Miscellaneous.....							53	53		9	7	3
<b>Logging</b> .....	127	127		19	17	2	486	790		2,921	1,995	19
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....										10	10	
<b>Farming</b> .....	9	9		6	5	1	40	37		1,296	1,210	42
<b>Mining</b> .....							17	17		87	86	
Coal.....												
Metallic ores.....							17	17		86	85	
Non-metallic ores.....										1	1	
<b>Communication</b> .....										22	11	15
<b>Transportation</b> .....	6	3	3	32	17	15	1	1		328	32	282
Forwarding and storage.....	3		3	30	15	15				284	26	244
Railway.....										37	6	31
Shipping and stevedoring.....	3	3		2	2		1	1		7		7
Air.....												
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	2,579	242	2,337	2,271	140	2,132	834	683	133	32,603	8,463	24,017
Railway.....	1	1		7		7				31	2	28
Highway.....	2,575	240	2,335	2,192	71	2,122	158	29	129	24,578	6,398	18,168
Building and other.....		1	2	72	69	3	676	654	4	7,994	2,063	5,821
<b>Services</b> .....	934	207	657	1,431	211	1,215	6,875	3,896	1,183	9,099	3,247	4,463
Governmental.....	3	1	2				80	66	14	604	59	524
Hotel and restaurant.....	30	8	21	28	14	14	149	130	1	475	301	83
Professional.....	29	4	22	12	4	8	126	81	34	207	67	106
Recreational.....	3		2	4		4	12	12		258	31	226
Personal.....	108	3	104	364	1	361	546	124	385	1,790	98	1,670
Household.....	761	191	506	1,022	191	828	5,962	3,483	749	5,754	2,688	1,854
Farm household.....				1	1					11	3	
<b>Trade</b> .....	66	5	59	12	1	11	403	189	144	841	170	668
Retail.....	60	5	53	10	1	9	73	30	38	740	157	580
Wholesale.....	6		6	2		2	330	159	106	101	13	88
<b>Finance</b> .....	2		2	4		4	37	29		48	16	28
<b>All Industries</b> .....	3,771	613	3,087	3,816	393	3,418	9,088	6,004	1,461	48,805	16,339	29,870
Men.....	2,899	402	2,498	2,760	188	2,571	2,493	2,291	386	42,041	13,134	27,760
Women.....	872	211	589	1,056	205	847	6,595	3,713	1,075	6,764	3,255	2,110

gains reported in logging. Provincially, all, except Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, showed increased vacancies and placements, the highest gain being in Ontario, where many placements on relief work had been effected in the construction and maintenance group.

From the chart on page 460 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of

placements in relation to applications showed a marked decline during the first half of January, followed by a sharp rise during the latter half of that month. In February, little change was recorded during the first half, but a decline during the latter half. This downward course continued into March, but in a lesser degree, while in the latter part of that month a sharp upward trend was again registered. Throughout the entire quarter the levels attained were



## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY-MARCH, 1934

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
51	15	36	160	42	116	107	91	16	83	59	21	2,435	1,740	593
1	1	1	17	1	16	16	16	16	1	1	1	90	59	27
1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	39	38	2	38	23	13
6	1	5	4	4	4	44	44	44	9	5	4	187	151	33
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	110	69
18	5	18	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	46	38	3
10	5	6	2	2	2	6	2	4	12	4	8	201	136	47
3	2	1	57	57	57	2	2	2	76	10	63	160	87	64
2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	10	63
2	2	2	3	3	3	9	8	1	1	1	1	62	38	24
6	2	3	23	3	19	8	8	8	10	3	5	104	88	18
1	1	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	11	5	6
398	786	210	113	520	520	101	81	12	4,782	4,429	33	116	74	26
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	12	784	619	127
2,991	2,996	2	1,864	1,752	5	1,756	1,718	3	8,154	7,910	56	98	89	1
2	3	91	28	63	107	92	15	47	351	272	29	206	147	58
2	3	91	28	63	90	90	1	47	181	118	63	72	66	7
2	3	16	1	15	2	2	2	2	153	152	1	17	2	15
31	30	59	11	48	49	7	42	32	24	11	17	2	2	17
23	23	59	11	48	48	6	42	18	2	1	1	538	103	420
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	465	81	370	40	7	32
7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	26	8	18	7	7	18
3,583	3,047	624	1,654	645	1,022	3,924	2,128	1,795	10,138	4,583	5,549	57,586	19,931	37,609
2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	45	7	37	45	7	37
3,575	2,953	621	1,586	635	964	3,795	2,014	1,780	8,397	4,571	3,824	46,856	16,911	29,943
6	94	65	7	58	128	113	15	1,741	1,741	12	1,725	10,685	3,013	7,629
1,586	942	630	2,065	1,156	738	1,080	678	379	1,737	603	1,129	24,807	10,940	10,394
79	64	20	14	13	1	2	2	2	111	1	110	814	141	653
22	10	13	173	135	34	30	13	16	46	30	16	900	611	187
5	2	3	64	3	61	14	1	13	144	68	76	743	382	306
154	7	146	205	9	194	111	6	105	9	9	9	369	49	318
995	538	448	1,230	734	425	655	410	236	269	22	248	3,547	270	3,213
331	320	340	246	214	214	200	1	1	1,156	479	670	17,535	8,714	5,716
59	13	46	162	6	143	50	5	45	2	3	3	899	773	1
40	11	29	140	6	121	42	3	39	44	10	34	1,637	399	1,150
19	2	17	22	22	22	8	2	6	37	5	32	1,142	218	901
8	1	7	1	1	1	4	4	4	7	5	2	495	181	249
8,709	7,833	1,345	6,266	3,753	2,136	7,599	5,241	2,299	12,381	5,568	6,785	100,435	45,794	50,401
7,160	6,865	780	4,432	2,613	1,618	6,648	4,553	2,060	11,142	5,034	6,086	79,575	35,080	43,759
1,549	968	565	1,834	1,140	518	951	688	239	1,239	534	699	20,860	10,714	6,642

higher than those shown during the corresponding period of 1933 and at the end of March were eleven points higher than those recorded a year ago. During the period January to March, 1934, there was a ratio of 56.0 vacancies and 53.7 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 50.2 vacancies and 48.0 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered, daily, during the quarter under review was 1,322, of applicants registered 2,359, and of placements effected 1,266, in contrast with a daily average of 986 vacancies, 1,965 applications and 943 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1933.

During the three months January to March, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service reported that they had made 101,303 references of

persons to positions, and had effected a total of 96,195 placements, of which 45,794 were in regular employment and 50,401 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 35,080 were of men and 10,714 of women, while casual work was found for 43,759 men and 6,642 women. A comparison with the same period of 1933 shows that 71,641 placements were then made, of which 31,460 were in regular employment and 40,181 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 143,093 men

and 36,122 women, a total of 179,215, in contrast with a registration of 149,326 during the same period in 1933. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1934 of 100,435 positions, of which 79,575 were for men and 20,860 for women, as compared with 74,929 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter in 1933.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of March, 1934.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1934, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment during March showed a further improvement, which extended to nearly all industries. The industries in which the improvement was most marked were the building, public works contracting, and allied trades, the clothing trades, iron and steel, tinplate and metal goods manufacture, engineering and ironfounding, vehicle building, ship-building and ship-repairing, most of the textile industries, printing and bookbinding, furniture manufacture, the distributive trades, the hotel, boarding-house and transport services, and laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning. There was a slight decline in employment in the wool textile and hosiery industries, textile bleaching and dyeing, leather tanning, and wallpaper manufacture.

The improvement extended to all the Administrative Divisions. In the London and South-Eastern Divisions employment was fair. In the South-West and Midlands it was moderate. In the North of England, in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland it was bad, while in Wales it was very bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at March 19, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 17·3 as compared with 18·2 at February 19, 1934, and with 21·9 at March 20, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at March 19, 1934, was 14·8, as compared with 15·5 at February 19, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·5, as compared with 2·7. For males alone, the percentage at March 19, 1934, was

20·1 and for females, 9·8; at February 19, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 21·0 and 10·7.

At March 19, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,796,787 wholly unemployed, 312,622 temporarily stopped, and 92,168 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,201,577. This was 116,332 less than a month before, and 574,607 less than a year before. The total included 1,808,290 men, 49,212 boys, 304,523 women and 39,552 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at March 19, 1934, was 2,263,807.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment and pay-rolls continued to expand in March, employment increasing 4·0 per cent over the month interval and pay-rolls increasing 6·9 per cent (The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has recently revised its index numbers of factory employment and pay-rolls from January, 1919, to March, 1934, and it was announced that "hereafter the Bureau's index will be based on the three-year average 1923-24-25 as 100." The statistics for March are on the new basis).

The Bureau's index of factory employment in March 1934 (80·8) reached the highest point recorded since December, 1930, and the index of factory pay-rolls (64·8) is the highest recorded since August, 1931. Increases in employment between February and March have been shown in 12 of the preceding 15 years for which data are available. An increase in employment therefore at this time is not unexpected but in no previous year has the March gain been as pronounced as the increase registered this year. Pay-rolls also normally increase in March as compared with



February. In only one year, however, (1920) has the March increase in pay-rolls exceeded the gain shown in the current report.

A comparison of the index of factory employment in March, 1934, with that of March, 1933 (58.8) when, because of the closings of the banks, business activity was at an exceptionally low level, shows that employment in March, 1934, was 37.4 per cent above the level of March, 1933, while a similar comparison with the March, 1933, pay-roll index (37.1) shows a gain of 74.7 per cent in the amount paid out in weekly factory wages.

Pay-roll reports were received in March from establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries with 3,445,732 employees and with combined weekly pay-rolls of \$67,367,611 during the pay period ending nearest March 15. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Each of the 14 groups into which the 90 manufacturing industries are classified showed increases in employment and pay-rolls over the month interval, the most pronounced gains, 10.3 per cent in employment and 17.4 per cent in pay-rolls, appearing in the transportation equipment group. The iron and steel group reported gains in employment and pay-roll of 5.1 per cent and 12.3 per cent, respectively. The machinery and non-ferrous metals groups reported gains of 5.3 per cent and 5.9 per cent. The gains in employment reported in the remaining 10 groups were 2.1 per cent or more with the exception of the paper and printing group in which employment increased only 0.6 per cent.

The largest percentage gains in employment over the month interval were shown in the fertilizer and canning industries in which seasonal activities resulted in increases of 32.1 per cent and 24.8 per cent, respectively. The locomotive industry reported an increase of 16.6 per cent in employment and the automobile industry showed a gain of 11.3 per cent. Increases in employment of 10.9 per cent each were shown in the stove and iron-and-steel forgings industries and gains of over 9 per cent were reported in the hardware, stamped and enameled ware, women's clothing, and men's furnishings goods industries. Industries allied to building construction reported seasonally increased activities, the cement, brick, sawmills, millwork, glass, and structural metalwork industries each reporting gains in employment and pay-rolls. Other industries of major importance in which substantial gains in employment were shown

were as follows: foundry and machine-shop products, 6.5 per cent; knit goods, 4.9 per cent; electrical machinery, 4.4 per cent; iron and steel, 4.2 per cent; men's clothing, 3.7 per cent; cotton goods, 3.3 per cent; boots and shoes, 2.9 per cent; and chemicals, 2.7 per cent.

In 29 industries the increases in employment over the year interval were in excess of 50 per cent. The machine tool, automobile, radio, and iron-and-steel forgings industries showed increase in employment of 100 per cent or more comparing March, 1934, with March, 1933.

Only 11 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed failed to show increased employment over the month interval, the largest decline (14 per cent) being a seasonal decrease in the cottonseed oil, cake, and meal industry. The woollen and worsted goods industry and the aircraft industry showed decreases in employment of 4.3 and 3.6 per cent, respectively, and the slaughtering industry reported a seasonal decline of 2.9 per cent. The decreases in the remaining 7 industries were 1.8 per cent or less.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—The general expansion in employment in the manufacturing industries was also evidenced in the non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 13 of the 15 non-manufacturing industries reported increases in both employment and pay-roll between February and March. The most pronounced percentage gain in employment over the month interval was a seasonal increase in the building construction industry, in which a gain of 13.6 per cent in employment was combined with an increase of 16.1 per cent in pay-rolls. These increases are largely due to the moderation of weather conditions, which permits more active outside operations in this industry. The pronounced percentage gain in pay-rolls in the building construction industry was exceeded however in the anthracite mining industry in which increased production was reflected in a gain of 25.2 per cent in pay-rolls over the month interval. Employment in the anthracite mining industry increased 6.9 per cent. The quarrying and non-metallic mining industry reported a seasonal gain of 8.3 per cent in employment and 14.8 per cent in pay-rolls. The dyeing and cleaning industry reported increases, largely seasonal, of 6.4 per cent in employment and 11.7 per cent in pay-rolls and the group of retail trade stores, reflecting the effects of the Easter trade reported a substantial gain in employment with a less pronounced gain in earnings.

Under the retail trade classification, the group of stores composed of department stores,

variety stores, limited price stores and mail order house reported an increase of 6.1 per cent in employment and 3.9 per cent in pay-rolls. The remaining retail establishments surveyed showed a gain of 1.4 per cent in employment and 1.3 per cent in pay-rolls. The bituminous coal mining group, reflecting the increased industrial activity over the country, which has caused an increased demand for fuel, showed a gain of 2.2 per cent in employment and 7.9 per cent in pay-rolls. The hotel industry reported a continuation of previous months' gains, employment in March being 1.9 per cent above the February level and pay-rolls increasing 2.1 per cent. The laundry industry reported a gain of 1 per cent in employment coupled with a slightly larger increase in pay-roll totals. Each of the 3 utility industries, telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric railroad and motor-bus operation, reported small gains in employment combined with slightly larger gains in pay-rolls. Employment in wholesale trade increased 0.7 per cent and pay-rolls increased 1.7 per cent, and the crude petroleum industry

reported a gain of 0.5 per cent in employment coupled with an increase of 3.9 per cent in pay-rolls. Small decreases in employment and pay-rolls were reported in the 2 remaining industries, metalliferous mining and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate.

*Building Permits.*—Building permits issued in 759 cities having a population of 10,000 or over show an increase in March as compared with February of 61 per cent in the number of buildings and an increase of 2½ per cent in the estimated cost of buildings to be erected, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour. The permit figures pertain to building construction only and do not include such other types of construction as road building, river, harbour and flood-control work, reclamation projects, etc. They include the number and cost of buildings for which contracts are awarded by Federal and State governments in cities having a population of 10,000 or over. In February the value of such public buildings was \$7,548,689; in March \$3,546,777.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings;



harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), including the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed.

The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates or wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour show-

ing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of April, 1924, for various classes of manufactured goods which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Cloth, drab.....	Dominion Woollens & Worseds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Serge, blue.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Boots, ankle.....	J. A. & M. Cote, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Boots, ankle.....	A. E. Wry-Standard Ltd., Amherst, N.S.
Boots, ankle.....	Eudore Fournier, Plessisville, P.Q.
Boots, ankle.....	Corbeil, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Boots, ankle.....	Tetrault Shoe Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Boots, ankle.....	Tillsonburg Shoe Co., Tillsonburg, Ont.
Nightshirts.....	Houde, Larocche & Cie, St. Croix, P.Q.
Drill for shirts.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drill for shirts.....	W. Robinson & Son Converters Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Enamel ware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cement.....	Canada Cement Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tents, marquee.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Tents, circular.....	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Tents, circular.....	J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Boots, naval pattern.....	Williams Shoe Co., Brampton, Ont.
Straw hats.....	J. R. Shuttleworth & Sons, London, Ont.
Artillery harness, dbl. sets.....	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Tables, folding.....	J. Oliver & Sons, Ottawa, Ont.
Denim, 8 oz.....	Canadian Cottons, Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
Caps, forage.....	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Drawers and undershirts.....	Joseph Simpson Sons Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Drawers and undershirts.....	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Reconstruction of the Quebec side of the Temiskaming Dam, Temiskaming, P.Q. Name

of contractors, The T. C. Gorman Construction Co., Ltd., of Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 26, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$455,176. A fair wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 35	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers & floaters.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Cement mixer operators.....	0 40	8
Divers.....	1 00	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operators (gas).....	0 45	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Machinists (repair men).....	0 55	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Quarrymen.....	0 35	8
Rivermen.....	0 30	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 37½	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in April, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:

Nature of orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., of Ottawa Ltd.....	\$277 23
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	196 31
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—</i>	
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	375 64
Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	95 40
M. Feldsten, Son & Co., Montreal, P.Q.....	216 48
Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	477 00
E. Guillet & Sons Co., Ltd., Marieville, P.Q.....	1,923 90
<i>Mail bag fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	636 00
Federal Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.....	561 65
Ketchum Mfg. Co., Ltd., Westboro, Ont.....	187 05
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd.....	22 40

### Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada in connection with all agreements made by the

Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in con-



tracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and include either a fair wages schedule or the General Fair Wages Clause.

The Department of Labour has been notified that the following contract has been awarded under the above-mentioned conditions:—

#### *Vancouver Board of Harbour Commissioners*

Construction of a gravel fill on the water-front roadway from Victoria Drive to Kaslo Street, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, the McKenzie Barge and Derrick Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 3, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$130,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

#### SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING DAY HOURS

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per day \$9 00 per hour	per day 8
Foreman.....		
Derrick deckhand.....	0 50	8
Derrick fireman.....	0 65	8
Derrick engineer.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8

#### *Tugs—* Class "A" per month

Classes 1 to 6—	
Tug captain.....	\$200
Chief engineer.....	190
Deck hand.....	85

#### *Tugs—* Class "B" per month

Classes 7 and 8—	
Tug captain.....	\$190
Chief engineer.....	180
Deck hand.....	90

#### *Tugs—* Class "C" per month

Classes 9 and less—	
Tug captain.....	\$180
Chief engineer.....	170
Deck hand.....	90

N.B.—Above rates include board allowance.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE FURNITURE AND WOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION.

This agreement applies to the picture frame, glass fitting, lamp shade and all other departments of the factory.

Agreement to be in effect from April 15, 1934, to April 15, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice. (A strike at this plant in October, 1933, was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, page 1077).

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Only union members to be employed, if available. Any others employed must join the union. The company recognizes the union and the shop committee.

Overtime to be paid at rate of time and one-quarter for all work over 48 hours per week.

Wages: workers now employed are to be given a 10 per cent increase in wages in six months from the date of agreement.

Employees who have been employed for more than four consecutive weeks are not to be dismissed except for misconduct and negligence of work.

Equal division of work amongst employees during slack season.

Any grievances to be taken up with the shop committee, and if no settlement reached, it will be referred to the union. No stoppage of work to take place during negotiations over any disputes.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

SASKATOON, SASK.—SASKATOON MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 264.

Agreement signed following the strike reported on page 413 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from April 26, 1934, to March 15, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice. When such notice is given, a joint committee will meet to reach a decision.

Only union members to be employed, if available. No journeymen of either trade to be employed to work at the other trade. Union members to work only for members of the Master Plumbers' Association, or, if sufficient work not

available from them, then for any other master plumber who will sign this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week; a 40-hour week, with the exception of work out of the city where there is no local union in which case 6 days of 8 hours may be worked per week.

Overtime: time and one-half till midnight and for all work on Saturdays except emergency work on Saturday mornings which shall be at single time. Work from midnight to 8 a.m. and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen plumbers: \$1 per hour (a decrease of 5 cents per hour from the rate in the previous agreement).

For work out of the city, fares, expenses and travelling time to be paid by employer.

One apprentice allowed to either trade to every five journeymen employed at that trade. Apprentices to be registered with both associations.

Any disputes arising are to be settled by a joint committee, and no journeyman is to be dismissed or withdrawn from a job until such committee shall have met and rendered a decision.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS AND BUSMEN IN THEIR EMPLOY.

Agreement reached through the Joint Council of Industry established under the Manitoba Industrial Conditions Act. (An article dealing with this case appears on page 404 of this issue.)

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the previous one which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1338, with the following changes:—

Regular hours to be 7 per day, with overtime pay of time and one-half for work over 7 hours and 20 minutes (platform time). Except in cases of emergency, no men to be permitted to work more than six times the maximum run in any one week.

Wages per hour for two-men car operators: 42½ cents for first six months, 45 cents for second six months, 48½ cents for second year, and 51 cents after two years. One-man car operators: 5 cents per hour over two-man rate. Work on Sundays: 5 cents per hour over weekday rates. These rates are from 2½ to 3 cents per hour lower than paid for the 8-hour day in the previous agreement, and from 6 to 7 cents per hour lower than paid for the 7-hour day in that agreement.

All extra motormen, conductors and busmen reporting regularly each day for work to be paid a minimum of \$18 per week.

Each motorman, conductor and busman with five years' or more service with the company, and who has worked 48 weeks in the preceding year, to have one week's holiday with pay each year.

Company to pay for the required number of licences to operate buses at the beginning of the year, but any qualified bus driver coming in after that date to pay for his own licence.

Any employee discharged or suspended may have his case taken up with the company by the grievance committee, and if it is found that the cause was insufficient, he will be reinstated and paid for time lost.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Agreement reached through the Joint Council of Industry established under the Manitoba Industrial Conditions Act.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the previous agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1338, with the following exceptions:—

Hours: 48 per week in car house and 44 hours in shops.

Wages: Reductions of from one to 4 cents per hour on the rates in the previous agreement, making the rates per hour for certain classes as follows: machinists, blacksmiths, welders, armature winders, carpenters, painters, sheet metal workers and pipe fitters, 64 cents; car wiremen and air brake repairmen and inspection, 55½ cents; electrical repairmen and electrical inspection and light repairmen, 50 and 52 cents; pitmen leaders, 50 cents; machinists' helpers and drill pressmen, babbittmen, wheelmen, blacksmiths' helpers, armature winders' helpers, brush hands, fendermen, pitmen, motor repairmen of box type motors, car cleaners, sweepers, stove tenders, and unskilled help at rates between 38½ and 48½ cents; apprentices from 24½ cents during first six months to 58 cents during second half of fifth year. There is no provision for additional pay for night work.

Employees with five years' or more service with the company who have worked a minimum of 48 weeks in the preceding year, to be given one week's holiday with pay each year.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE TRACK DEPARTMENT.

Agreement reached through the Joint Council of Industry established under the Manitoba Industrial Conditions Act.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the previous one which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1339, with the following changes:—

Hours: 44 and 48 per week.

Wages are reduced from 2½ to 3½ cents per hour and are now as follows: electric welders, 59½ cents; leading trackmen, 55½ cents; acetylene cutters, 50 cents; electric welders' assistants, 47 cents; switch inspection and switch and diamond repairmen, emergency men, grinder men, flat car motormen and tool repairmen, 47 cents; flat car motormen (part time), compressor men, derrick men, 42½ cents; labourers with established seniority, 38½ cents.

Employees with five years' or more service with the company who have worked a minimum of 48 weeks in the preceding year, to be given one week's holiday with pay each year.

The company agrees to engage track workers on the seniority list for truck helpers, and to give suitable trackmen every reasonable opportunity to qualify as truck drivers according to seniority.

Any employee discharged or suspended may have his case taken up with the company by the grievance committee, and if insufficient cause for such discharge or suspension is found, he will be reinstated and paid for time lost.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slightly downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in the previous month.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.81 at the beginning of April as compared with \$8.04 for March; \$6.83 for April, 1933; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$21.36 for April, 1926; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The decline was due almost entirely to lower prices for eggs, although there were slight decreases in the prices of veal, mutton and pork. The largest advances occurred in the prices of beef, butter and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.28 at the beginning of April as compared with \$16.51 for March; \$15.74 for April, 1933; \$21.53 for April, 1930; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel and rent were unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was again slightly lower at 71.1 for April as compared with 72 for March. Figures for previous dates are 65.4 for April, 1933; 91.2 for April, 1930; 101.2 for April, 1926; 98.4 for April, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64 for April, 1914. One hundred and thirty-five prices quotations were lower, sixty-five advanced and three hundred and sixty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower, one was higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for grain, flour, bran and shorts; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for calves, hogs, meats, butter and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly due to declines in the prices of raw cotton, raw silk, raw wool and silk fabrics; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of declines in the prices of cedar lumber and pulp; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for

lead, zinc, silver and aluminium; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for domestic coal. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was slightly higher, due to increased prices for copper sulphate, zinc oxide and paints. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former mainly because of lower prices for foods, chiefly eggs, flour and milled products, meats, milk and its products and sugar, and the latter due to lower prices for producers' materials, chiefly painters' materials, materials used in the metal working industries, milling industries and meat packing industries.

In the grouping according to origin Canadian farm products were lower, mainly because of decreased quotations for grains, vegetables, live stock, wool, eggs and fresh milk. Raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rental are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1934\* (Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices continued toward higher levels, increases, however, being fractional. Sirloin steak averaged 21.6 cents per pound in April as compared with 21.5 cents in March and rib roast 16.7 cents per pound as compared with 16.4 cents in March. Prices in the main were lower in the prairie provinces than in other localities. Both veal and mutton were slightly lower, the former averaging 13 cents per pound as compared with 13.2 cents in March and the latter 20.6 cents per pound as compared with 20.8 cents in March. The price of fresh pork was down from an average of 21.2 cents per pound to 20.6 cents in April, decreases occurring mainly in Ontario and other eastern provinces. The price of lard was fractionally lower at an average of 13.6 cents per pound.

(Continued on page 482)



**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	April 1914	April 1918	April 1920	April 1921	April 1922	April 1926	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1931	April 1932	April 1933	Mar. 1934	April 1934
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	49.0	67.8	76.4	70.4	57.6	57.6	67.4	70.8	73.2	58.6	49.8	41.4	43.0	43.2
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.0	45.2	49.8	44.4	32.4	31.4	40.0	43.8	46.8	34.0	26.8	22.6	24.0	24.2
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.6	26.3	26.5	25.2	19.0	18.9	21.8	24.3	24.9	19.7	14.6	12.3	13.2	13.0
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.0	33.2	35.8	32.0	27.4	29.4	29.2	30.1	31.8	26.7	22.1	19.2	20.8	20.6
Pork leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.3	35.7	38.8	34.8	30.0	29.6	24.9	29.0	30.3	22.8	15.3	14.5	21.2	20.6
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.0	67.2	72.2	66.8	53.2	54.4	50.0	53.0	54.8	47.6	31.8	28.6	37.2	36.8
Bacon, break-																			
fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.1	48.1	53.7	53.0	41.3	41.8	35.3	37.6	40.4	31.9	17.8	18.8	28.7	29.0
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	38.2	69.4	78.2	56.0	45.0	49.4	43.2	44.2	42.8	33.4	23.0	24.8	27.6	27.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	24.0	46.0	55.8	40.3	33.5	39.8	40.2	40.3	36.9	28.4	24.7	22.9	40.5	27.1
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	23.2	43.9	48.6	38.3	30.6	34.8	35.0	34.3	32.5	23.2	19.9	18.1	34.6	23.0
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	53.4	72.0	90.6	89.4	74.4	72.6	73.8	75.0	76.8	70.2	60.0	55.8	58.2	58.2
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	59.0	98.4	131.2	109.4	76.4	92.6	84.8	88.6	73.8	66.4	51.8	49.8	56.6	58.6
Butter cream-																			
ery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.7	54.8	72.3	63.9	44.9	51.5	47.4	49.0	43.2	37.1	31.1	28.8	32.5	33.0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.7	18.5	20.5	21.4	33.2	40.2	39.8	30.5	33.2	33.2	33.8	33.2	27.8	22.2	19.5	20.3	20.3
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.3	31.1	37.7	38.4	28.5	32.6	32.6	33.8	32.9	27.8	22.2	19.5	20.3	20.3
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	136.5	127.5	105.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5	94.5	90.0	82.5	88.5	88.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	67.0	77.0	66.0	48.0	53.0	55.0	54.0	53.0	43.0	33.0	30.0	31.0	31.0
Rollad Oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.0	40.0	42.0	32.0	28.0	29.0	31.5	31.5	31.5	25.0	23.0	23.0	25.0	25.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.6	21.4	33.4	22.4	18.6	22.0	21.2	21.0	20.6	19.0	17.0	15.8	16.4	16.2
Beans, hand-																			
picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	33.8	23.8	18.0	17.8	15.8	16.6	23.6	19.0	12.6	8.6	7.4	9.0	9.0
Apples, evapor-																			
ated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.0	22.1	27.9	22.4	23.0	19.9	20.8	21.4	20.8	18.1	16.1	14.8	14.9	15.2
Prunes, med-																			
ium.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.5	17.6	27.5	20.4	18.9	15.7	13.4	13.5	16.5	12.1	11.0	10.9	12.7	12.7
Sugar, granula-																			
ted.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.4	42.4	78.0	51.2	33.6	31.6	32.4	29.6	28.4	25.2	24.0	29.6	32.0	32.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	20.0	36.8	24.2	16.0	15.0	15.2	14.0	13.6	12.0	11.6	14.2	15.4	15.4
Tea, black.....	1 1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	12.8	16.4	14.1	13.6	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.0	13.9	12.7	10.5	12.2	12.4
Tea, green.....	1 1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.7	12.1	17.0	15.4	15.0	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.0	13.9	12.7	10.5	12.2	12.4
Coffee.....	1 1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	10.2	14.8	14.2	13.4	15.4	15.3	15.2	14.7	12.7	11.0	10.0	9.8	9.9
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	33.3	64.3	159.5	48.5	49.2	98.3	59.4	42.2	79.3	36.0	22.4	30.7	44.9	45.6
Vinegar.....	1/2 sqt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>\$ 4.8</b>	<b>\$ 5.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.51</b>	<b>\$ 12.57</b>	<b>\$ 15.99</b>	<b>\$ 12.68</b>	<b>\$ 10.26</b>	<b>\$ 11.36</b>	<b>\$ 10.87</b>	<b>\$ 11.01</b>	<b>\$ 11.24</b>	<b>\$ 8.86</b>	<b>\$ 7.22</b>	<b>\$ 6.83</b>	<b>\$ 8.04</b>	<b>\$ 7.81</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8
Coal, anthra-																			
cite.....	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	52.1	71.8	94.4	115.4	108.7	111.0	102.5	102.3	101.4	100.6	100.3	95.9	94.9	94.8
Coal, bitumin-																			
ous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.4	57.8	67.7	83.4	68.3	64.5	63.8	63.2	63.3	62.2	60.3	57.8	57.8	57.7
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	43.8	67.1	79.7	88.6	78.1	76.7	75.6	76.9	75.8	75.9	69.0	63.0	60.3	60.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	34.2	49.9	61.4	68.8	58.1	56.0	56.1	55.6	53.8	54.7	49.7	46.6	45.9	46.1
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.4	26.8	34.1	38.6	31.6	30.3	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.0	27.3	27.0	27.7	27.4
<b>Fuel and</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.93</b>	<b>\$ 2.73</b>	<b>\$ 3.37</b>	<b>\$ 3.95</b>	<b>\$ 3.45</b>	<b>\$ 3.39</b>	<b>\$ 3.29</b>	<b>\$ 3.29</b>	<b>\$ 3.25</b>	<b>\$ 3.23</b>	<b>\$ 3.07</b>	<b>\$ 2.90</b>	<b>\$ 2.87</b>	<b>\$ 2.87</b>
<b>Light.....</b>																			
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.85</b>	<b>\$ 4.66</b>	<b>\$ 5.93</b>	<b>\$ 6.63</b>	<b>\$ 6.91</b>	<b>\$ 6.86</b>	<b>\$ 6.90</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 7.00</b>	<b>\$ 7.05</b>	<b>\$ 6.77</b>	<b>\$ 5.97</b>	<b>\$ 5.57</b>	<b>\$ 5.57</b>
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.32</b>	<b>\$ 20.01</b>	<b>\$ 25.34</b>	<b>\$ 23.31</b>	<b>\$ 20.66</b>	<b>\$ 21.64</b>	<b>\$ 21.11</b>	<b>\$ 21.30</b>	<b>\$ 21.53</b>	<b>\$ 19.18</b>	<b>\$ 17.09</b>	<b>\$ 15.74</b>	<b>\$ 16.51</b>	<b>\$ 16.28</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.37	12.80	16.16	13.23	10.47	11.62	10.79	11.02	11.23	9.29	7.80	7.23	8.34	8.09	
Prince Ed. Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.55	11.01	14.47	11.91	9.68	10.73	9.59	9.93	10.31	8.73	6.96	6.87	7.56	7.53	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.21	12.50	15.97	13.03	10.54	11.84	10.83	10.92	10.90	9.16	7.67	7.21	8.16	7.98	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.04	12.24	15.22	12.33	9.82	10.98	10.16	10.38	10.43	8.34	6.79	6.39	7.70	7.29	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.29	12.57	16.07	12.65	10.20	11.48	10.93	10.96	11.20	8.79	7.10	6.78	8.17	7.89	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	7.99	11.97	16.14	12.43	9.92	10.48	10.53	10.61	11.15	8.33	7.01	6.72	7.38	7.13	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.02	12.58	15.77	12.58	9.82	10.74	10.92	11.19	11.25	8.49	7.04	6.57	7.58	7.51	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.99	12.72	15.99	12.48	9.83	10.56	10.78	11.23	11.49	8.53	6.81	6.43	7.44	7.34	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.12	13.08	17.07	13.67	11.43	11.90	11.84	12.04	12.46	9.90	7.96	7.47	8.50	8.53	

†December only. \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	21-6	17-5	16-7	12-1	9-7	13-0	20-6	20-6	18-4	29-0	32-1	46-0
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	22-5	18-2	16-7	12-9	10-1	10-8	20-3	21-4	19-3	28-5	31-5	43-8
1—Sydney.....	23-3	19-8	17-8	14-7	12-2	12-3	22	22	18-3	20-5	28-7	43-2
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	18	14	10	10		22	18-2	30	31-9	45
3—Amherst.....	19-6	15-6	13-6	10-8	8-1	10-5	15	20-4	17-7	28-7	32	43-7
4—Halifax.....	23-9	18-3	18-6	13	11-3	10-3	19-3	22-1	19-6	28-9	32	43-7
5—Windsor.....									21-5	27	29-7	42-5
6—Truro.....	20-7	17-3	15-7	12	9	11	25	20-3	20-4	29-9	33	45
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	23	20	19-5	14	12-5			21	18-7	28	31-2	37-5
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	25-1	18-4	18-9	12-9	9-3	12-0	18-5	21-4	19-6	28-2	31-2	45-3
8—Moncton.....	22-7	16	14-7	11-9	10	9-5		20-7	20	29-2	32-1	44-6
9—Saint John.....	26	18-3	19	13-2	10-8	12-1	22	23-2	18-3	26-5	30-3	46-2
10—Fredericton.....	20-7	19-2	21-8	14	11-5	12-3	15	21-7	21-2	29-1	31-7	48-7
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	20	13	10	14		20	18-7	28	30-7	41-5
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	20-5	17-2	17-4	10-9	7-7	10-0	20-1	17-6	17-5	27-2	30-2	47-4
12—Quebec.....	19-8	17	16-1	11-9	7-7	10-9	19-7	18	17-8	26-1	30-1	46-5
13—Three Rivers.....	24-2	18	18-7	9-8	8-3	13-2	21-2	18-4	18-4	32-3	33-5	48-2
14—Sherbrooke.....	24-3	18-8	19-5	12-8	7-5	10-2	19-3	18	18-6	25-4	29-1	47-8
15—Sorel.....	17-1	16-5	15-5	9-5	7-2	8-3	16-5	15-5	17-2	27-7	32	46-7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15-1	14-1	13-1	8-4	6-8	11-3	19	15-5	15-4	26-8	30-5	48-5
17—St. John's.....	19-3	17-2	18-2	11	7-7	8-5		17-7	16	26	29	52-5
18—Thetford Mines.....						10		14-5	17-7	25	28	40
19—Montreal.....	23-3	18	20-1	11-6	8-4	8	22-5	19-7	18	25-6	27-8	49-3
20—Hull.....	20-9	17-7	17-8	11-9	8	9-3	22-5	20-9	18-4	29-5	31-4	47-3
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	21-6	17-6	16-7	12-6	10-1	14-5	20-9	21-0	18-8	29-0	31-7	46-9
21—Ottawa.....	23-5	18-4	17-6	13-4	8-9	10-8	22-7	20-5	15-7	28-4	31-3	47-7
22—Brockville.....	22-4	17-8	17-6	12-8	10	10-2	17-7	20-6	18	26	28-1	44-9
23—Kingston.....	21-8	17	16-8	12-7	8-6	11-1	18-7	20-3	18	26-6	29-7	43-8
24—Belleville.....	18-4	15-4	15-8	12-2	8-8	15-7	19	17-7	16-5	29-2	32-1	46-4
25—Peterborough.....	20-4	17-4	15-4	12-7	11-2	13-2	18-5	19-7	18	27-7	31-2	44-1
26—Oshawa.....	20-7	17-2	15-7	14-1	11-1	14-2	21-5	20-2	16-3	28-3	31-6	47-5
27—Orillia.....	19-3	16-7	14-7	12-3	11-5	14-7	25	20	22	29-2	31-8	46-2
28—Toronto.....	23-3	18-6	18-1	12-6	11-5	15-6	19-7	21-7	20-6	29-1	32-9	46-1
29—Niagara Falls.....	24	18-4	19-3	12-4	9	14-4	21-5	20-3	15-7	29-4	31-4	47-7
30—St. Catharines.....	21-9	18-2	15-2	12-6	9-8	14	20-8	20-3	18-5	28-1	31-1	45-7
31—Hamilton.....	22-7	18-5	18-7	13-8	11-4	15-9	21-6	20-6		28-0	31-7	46-6
32—Brantford.....	22	18-4	16-9	13-1	9-9	14-8	25-2	23-2		31-3	32-6	48-9
33—Galt.....	25	20-6	18-4	13-6	11-2	16	22-7	22-2		28-9	32-1	46-2
34—Guelph.....	20-4	16-3	18-1	12-6	12	15-3	20-5	20-2	19-6	30-5	32-9	47-5
35—Kitchener.....	19-9	17-6	15-5	13-1	10-7	15	24-2	20	17-7	27-4	30	44-3
36—Woodstock.....	20-9	17-7	15-3	11-7	9-4	14	15	20-4	19	29	30-6	46-7
37—Stratford.....	20-5	18	16-5	14	11	17-5		21		29-5	32-8	47-1
38—London.....	22-2	17-8	16-5	12	10-1	14-8	24-5	21-3	16-5	29-9	33-3	47-6
39—St. Thomas.....	22-6	18-4	16-7	12-8	10-2	13-7	24	23-3	20	29-4	32-1	47-1
40—Chatham.....	21-8	18-6	17	12-8	9-8	15-1	21-8	21	18-8	29-6	31-8	48-5
41—Windsor.....	19-5	16	14-4	12	9-4	14	18-2	21-2	17-2	25-5	28	45-1
42—Sarnia.....	20-2	16-2	15	11-7	10-7	15	17-5	20-2	20	28	31-7	48-1
43—Owen Sound.....	21-7	15-7	17-7	12-3	9-5	17-5	15	20-3		30-1	33	46-4
44—North Bay.....	20	15	18	10	8	12		20	19-5	28-3	30-6	45
45—Sudbury.....	20	16-9	14-8	11	8-2	15-7	22-3	21-7	19-2	28-2	30-4	45-9
46—Cobalt.....	23	20	18	13	10	15		25	20	31-6	33-3	49
47—Timmins.....	27	21-7	17	14-7	9-9	18-4		24-7	19-6	28-5	30-9	51-3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18-9	16-1	16-1	12	9-6	14-6	19-3	21-8	20-4	29-2	32-8	46-2
49—Port Arthur.....	20-2	16-4	16-8	12-4	9-6	12-8	24-7	20-8	21-9	31-9	34-3	50
50—Fort William.....	23-6	18	16	12-7	11-2	14	22-7	20-5	21-1	31-5	34	48-9
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	18-6	14-7	15-4	10-0	8-3	11-1	18-9	19-3	15-6	30-0	32-6	46-4
51—Winnipeg.....	20-1	15-9	15-8	10	9	11-1	19-8	21	16-2	29-4	32-4	46-4
52—Brandon.....	17	13-5	15	10	7-5	13	17-5	15	30-6	32-2	36-1	46-5
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	19-9	15-7	14-5	10-2	8-2	11-0	18-5	19-4	16-8	32-2	36-1	46-5
53—Regina.....	19-7	15-1	14-3	9-5	8-1	10-1	18-1	18-7	16	31-2	36-1	46-1
54—Prince Albert.....	19-3	15	15-3	10-7	9-4	11-3	18-5	21	15	37	40	47-1
55—Saskatoon.....	19-4	15-7	13-8	10-2	7-4	11-3	19-6	18-5	16-3	31-7	35-7	44-2
56—Moose Jaw.....	21-3	17	14-7	10-3	7-8	11-3	17-7	19-5	20	29	32-6	48-6
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	19-0	15-0	14-2	10-1	8-0	11-3	18-2	17-9	15-4	28-2	32-3	42-4
57—Medicine Hat.....	21-7	16-3	16	11-2	7-5	12-8	17	17	12-2	31	33-9	43-3
58—Drumheller.....	15	12		10			15	18	12	27-6	32-4	37-5
59—Edmonton.....	17-4	14-1	12-8	8-7	7	10-9	19-6	19-7	16-1	26-4	29-9	41-3
60—Calgary.....	20-4	17-3	14-8	10-7	9-8	11-6	22-8	19-9	16-7	30-3	35-6	46
61—Lethbridge.....	20-3	15-3	13-3	10	7-7	10	16-7	15	20	25-7	29-9	43-9
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23-7	19-4	17-2	12-5	11-6	14-7	23-8	23-9	20-5	31-1	34-9	46-4
62—Fernie.....	22	19	17-5	12-8	13-2	15	21-5	24	20-5	32-3	36-6	43-7
63—Nelson.....	21-7	19	16-7	12-7	10-3	13	24-3	23-7	19	29-6	34-3	50-5
64—Trail.....	20-7	17	15-3	11	10	13-7	23-3	23-7	20	31-8	36-3	45
65—New Westminster.....	24-4	19-4	16-2	12-3	10-6	14	22-2	25-6	21-7	31-1	34-8	45-8
66—Vancouver.....	24-5	20	17-1	12-6	12-8	14-8	23-6	23-1	22	30-6	34-1	46-5
67—Victoria.....	26-5	21-5	18-5	13-9	12-7	15-6	25-4	23-9	19-6	30-5	33-7	44-3
68—Nanaimo.....	25	20	17-8	13-2	12-7	16-9	26	23-7	20	32	36-1	46-7
69—Prince Rupert.....	25	19	18-7	11-8	10-5	14-3	24	23-7	20-8	30-7	33-3	49

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1934

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-2	22-2	13-6	10-6	52-0	16-8	17-2	23-2	13-6	27-1	23-0	9-7	29-3	33-0
13-2	27-1			45-6	12-0	14-4	16-2	13-6	32-6	27-7	9-6	30-5	33-6
11-6	23-6			44-8	12	14-7	16-3	12-9	37-4	30-4	10-11	30	33-1
					12-8	15	19-7	12-8	31-4	26	10-11	32	34-4
12-3	27-3			50	12-1	14-7	14-8	13-2	29-2	24-8	8c	29-3	32-4
14	27-5			45	11-8	12-5	14-2	13-8	35-9	30-2	10-11-5		32-4
					11-3		15-3	14-3	30	27			33
15	30			42-5	12-2	15	16-8	14-6	31-9	27-7	8c	30-5	35-1
					12-6		20	14-5	27-5	22	6-8	26	31-7
15-1	24-7		5-5	53-9	13-2	16-4	20-8	13-4	31-7	26-0	9-8	28-6	32-8
13-7	26-7			50	13-5	13-3	17-5	13-7	32-6	28-1	9-10	29-8	33-5
14	25-5		5	51-7	12-5	13-9	24-7	12-8	29-8	26-7	12	28-7	32-6
			6	60	14-2	17-8	20-1	13-6	32-6	25-2	8	27	31-7
17-5	22				12-5	20-7		13-5				28-7	33-5
13-3	22-4	7-7	8-2	52-8	13-5	16-4	16-1	13-4	30-4	25-8	8-5	28-9	32-1
	25				12	14-2	17-1	13	31-3	25-2	10	28	32-7
12	22-2			55	12-5	13-3	16-8	15-4	32-1	27-1	8b	30-5	32-4
					13-3	21-5	17-6	13-5	29-6	25-7	7-7a	28-7	31
	20		8	50				13-2	33-3	26		31-9	15
	21-5				15	19-3	13-3	14-6	28-2	24-7	7	33-6	16
					10-7	15	12-4	12-6		27	8	27-2	31-3
14	23-5	7-3	8	56-2	19-9	16-7	21-4	12-6	31-5	26-4	10	32-2	33-6
14	22-4	8	8-5	50	11	15	17-7	13-5	29-7	24-8	10	26-7	31-2
18-0	21-5	18-5	8-7	55-0	16-6	17-3	25-8	12-9	27-7	24-1	9-9	30-2	33-4
	23-6	21-5	8		19-8	17-4	25-5	12-8	32-8	28-4	10	31-5	32-6
	25	15	8-3		15-8	15-7	23-4	13	25	22-7	8	28-7	32-7
13	20	18-7		50	15-5	17-8	23-6	11-8	25-5	24-4	10	27-7	32-2
						17-3	23-4	12-3	25-4	21-7	7-7a	30-5	32-2
					15	17	20-5	13-5	23-2	19-6	9	29-4	33-1
	20	25			18-5	15	25-4	13-1	28-3	24	10b	29	30-4
		15	10			17	25-6	13	23-8	21-4	9	28-8	33-9
						16-7	29	12-1	30-1	25-2	11	28-2	35-1
					17	15-7	28-8	12-3	27-6	26	11	32	34
					16-5	18-5	30	12-8	29-2	26	11	32	33-3
					14-2	16-6	30-7	12-5	29-2	25-3	11	31-6	33-8
					15	17-8	27-7	12-3	24-8	22	9	32-5	32
					14-2	14-5	27-2	12-6	24-1	19-6	10	30	32-5
					15	18-7	25-7	13	28-4	25-2	10	30	33-5
						17-5	19-6	12-6	28	24-4	9	30	33-4
					15-3	18-2	24-2	13-1	25-8	20-9	9	31	33-4
					20	17-2	27-4	13-1	25-8	21-6	9	30-3	33-7
	20				15-1	17-4	31	12-9	26-8	23-9	7	30	33-1
	23	16-5			15	19-4	32-9	13-9	25	22-7	10	33-2	34-5
					15-7	17-6	23-8	12-4	22-1	18-2	9	28-8	32-9
					18-4	16-7	28-9	11-7	25-7	23-3	11	30	32-3
20-5					15-7		30	12-3	25	21-3	9	31	33-9
					15		21-1	12-2	25	21-3	10	28-6	33-2
							25-7	12-7	33-5	30	11		32-7
	20-3	15			17-8	17-7	16-2	11-7	31-5	27-1	12	26-5	33-4
	18			50			19-2	15	33-7		10b		35-6
22-5	21-5			65	19-3	19-5	22-8	15-3	33-1	28-1	12-5a		34-9
16	25	19-4			17-4	17	26	13-2	31-9	28-7	11	28-5	34-4
	20	20	8-3		18-7	17-5	31-7	13-8	32-8	27-8	10	33	34-4
		19			17-5	18-7	27-4	13-9	31-2	27-7	10	31-8	34-3
19-0	21-9	13-2		60-0	20-0	17-0	25-3	12-2	33-1	18-1	8-9	26-4	32-2
	21-7	14-7			20	17-4	27	11-5	26	20-4	10	25	32-3
19	22	11-7		60	20	16-5	23-6	12-9	20-2	15-8	7-1-8-3	27-7	32
20-6	21-8	9-0	12-7		22-4	18-3	21-2	13-1	21-0	16-5	9-8	26-7	32-0
21-1	23-2	7-7			23-5	19-8	21-5	13-1	23	16-7	10	25-2	32-1
21-2	21-2	9	10-1		25	19-7	23-3	13-6	20	16-5	9	25	31-1
19-1	20-1	9-3	15-3		20-5	16	20-5	13	20-8	16-1	10	26-8	31-6
21	22-5	10-1			24	19-5	19-6	12-6	20	16-7	10	29-6	33-1
20-8	21-4	10-4	13-5		23-7	18-1	23-1	14-7	18-5	14-3	10-0	25-7	30-4
21	23-5					21	20-4	15-4	15-4	11-5	10	25-2	30-1
	17-5	10	12			15	21-5	16-3	19-3	14-9	10	25-7	30-8
19-5	21-4	11-5			21-2	18-6	21-2	14-4	19-3	15-2	10	25-9	30-2
23-2	24	10			25	18-5	31	13-2	20-2	14-9	10	28	31-3
19-3	20-6	10	15		25	17-2	21-3	14-3	18-4	15-1	10	23-7	29-5
17-4	19-5	12-2	15-6		21-3	19-3	27-6	16-0	24-7	21-0	10-9	32-1	34-2
22-5	23-5	11			22-6	22-3	32-5	18-5	27	19-4	10		33-2
19-3	21-7	12-7	15-2		23-2	20-5	27-5	16-5	25-4	19-8	12-5a	30	33-8
20-7	21-3	13	17-5		21-2	21	25	16-3	25-6	22	12-5a	30	32-2
18	18				19-5	19-9	25-2	14-7	23-6	20-4	9-1	33	34-1
12-6	14-3		14-2		17-9	15-5	31	14-3	24-1	20-5	9-1	31	33-5
11-5	18-3				23-3	16-6	25-3	13-9	23-8	21-1	10-12-5	34-7	35-8
							35	16-6	20-8		10a		35-5
							19-4	17	27-4	23-9	12-5a	34	35-5

## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	20.3	5.9a	14.7	3.1	5.0	8.1	10.9	11.6	12.7	11.8
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	19.4	6.8	14.5	3.5	5.0	8.1	12.9	12.1	12.5	11.8
1—Sydney.....	19.6	7.3	14.8	3.2	4.9	7.1	12.2	11.8	12.6	11.5
2—New Glasgow.....	19	6-6.7	13.8	3.7	5	7.7	10.7	12.1	12.2	11.9
3—Amherst.....	18.4	6.7	13.7	3.5	4.9	8.4	12.3	11.5	11.9	10.9
4—Halifax.....	19.4	6.7	15.5	3.4	5.2	8.8	15	12.4	12.9	11.8
5—Windsor.....	18.7	.....	15.3	3.7	5	8	15	12	13	12
6—Truro.....	21.4	6.7c	13.7	3.6	4.8	8.5	12.4	12.7	12.4	12.6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18.3	6.7	15.3	3.2	4.7	8.2	14.6	12.2	12.3	12.3
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	20.0	6.9	15.4	3.5	4.7	8.8	12.3	11.9	12.4	11.4
8—Moncton.....	18.9	6.7	15	3.5	4.7	8.3	12	12.1	12.3	11.7
9—Saint John.....	19.5	6-7.3	16.4	3.4	4.9	7.5	12.7	11.4	12.3	10.8
10—Fredericton.....	20.4	7.3	15.2	3.4	5.9	7.4	13.3	12.2	13.5	11.7
11—Bathurst.....	21.3	6.7	15	3.5	4.3	7.8	11	11.7	11.3	11.3
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	19.2	4.7	13.2	3.1	5.0	6.7	10.8	10.0	12.3	11.2
12—Quebec.....	21.8	6.5-7	13.3	3	5.2	7.3	10.5	10.3	13.3	11.1
13—Three Rivers.....	19.9	4-4.7	13.4	3.4	4.7	6.7	11.6	9.9	13.3	11.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.8	4.6	12.8	3.1	5.2	6.6	11.7	10	12.6	11.9
15—Sorel.....	17.2	.....	14.7	2.8	5	6.5	10	10.1	12.6	10.4
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.5	4	13.1	2.9	5.4	7.7	10.6	10	12.6	11.3
17—St. John's.....	16.1	4	12.1	2.8	5	6	9.7	9.5	11.3	12.8
18—Thetford Mines.....	22.7	4	13	3.2	5	5.3	11.5	10	10.9	10
19—Montreal.....	19.5	4.7-6	13.9	3.5	4.9	7.6	10.3	9.9	12.9	10.7
20—Hull.....	18.4	4.7	12.7	3.4	5	7	11.5	10.1	11.6	11.3
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	19.7	5.5	14.3	2.9	4.9	8.9	11.2	11.0	12.5	11.3
21—Ottawa.....	18.8	5.3-7.3	14.3	3.6	4.6	8.7	10.5	9.9	12.1	10.2
22—Brockville.....	15.4	.....	12.7	3.2	5	9.8	11.6	10.2	11.3	10.4
23—Kingston.....	16.6	5.3	14	2.8	4.6	8.4	10.1	10	11.6	9.9
24—Belleville.....	18.2	4.7	13.6	2.9	5.1	8.1	10.3	10	11.5	10.4
25—Peterborough.....	18.7	5.3-6.7	14.8	2.8	4.5	8.9	10.3	10.1	12.2	10.5
26—Oshawa.....	21.1	5.3-6.7	12	2.6	5	9.6	11	10.9	12.9	11.2
27—Orillia.....	21.1	4.7	14	2.6	4.7	9.2	12.5	11.3	13.6	11.1
28—Toronto.....	22.8	5.3-6.7	15.3	3	4.8	8.6	9.8	10.4	11.7	10.7
29—Niagara Falls.....	20.7	4.7-6.7	16	2.9	4.6	8.6	10.4	10.3	12.2	11.2
30—St. Catharines.....	20.4	5.3-6.7	14.5	2.8	4.7	9.3	11.6	10.3	12.4	11
31—Hamilton.....	23.1	5.3-6.7	14.4	2.7	4.7	7.4	10.2	11.3	11.5	11.1
32—Brantford.....	20.4	4.7-6.7	15.8	2.7	4.7	9.1	10.4	11	12.5	11.2
33—Galt.....	21.6	5.3-6	15.3	2.6	5	9.1	10.5	10.8	12.5	10.7
34—Guelph.....	18.4	4.7-5.3	14.5	2.6	5	10.2	11.4	10.7	12.2	11.7
35—Kitchener.....	21.2	5.3-6	14.6	2.7	5	9.1	10.7	10.4	12.1	10.9
36—Woodstock.....	19.9	4.7	13.8	2.4	4.7	8.5	10	12.5	13.7	12
37—Stratford.....	19.6	5.3	14.7	2.6	4.9	9.7	11.5	12	12.4	11.8
38—London.....	19.5	5.3	16.2	2.7	4.7	8.9	10.7	11.3	12.4	10.8
39—St. Thomas.....	20.1	4.7-5.3	15.1	2.5	4.7	9.7	12.2	12.6	13.8	12.5
40—Chatham.....	18.3	4.7-6.7	13.6	3	5	9	10.5	11.5	12.5	11.6
41—Windsor.....	18.3	4.7-6.7	16	2.7	4.2	8.4	11.7	10.9	12.6	11.2
42—Sarnia.....	20.8	4.7-6.7	13.1	2.5	4.8	8.4	10	11.6	12.6	12.1
43—Owen Sound.....	17.9	5.3	13.7	2.4	4.4	8.7	11.2	10.3	12.2	11.1
44—North Bay.....	20.7	4.7-5.3	15	3.7	5.3	9.5	13.7	10.7	13	11.7
45—Sudbury.....	19	5.3	13.5	3.5	5.3	7.7	14.2	10.8	13.7	11.4
46—Cobalt.....	20	6.7	15	3.7	5.5	9	11.4	12.4	13.8	13
47—Timmins.....	18.4	5.6	12	3.5	5.5	9.4	12.7	11.5	13.4	12.1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.9	5.3-6.7	13.6	3.1	5.7	8.9	12.4	11.3	13.4	12
49—Port Arthur.....	21	4.7-6	15	3.2	5.2	8.8	10.7	11.6	11.9	11.3
50—Fort William.....	20	4.7-6	13.8	3.2	4.5	8.3	10.6	11.4	12.4	11.4
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	21.0	5.0	14.5	3.2	5.1	9.5	10.9	13.1	14.2	13.2
51—Winnipeg.....	20.7	5.6-6	14.5	3.1	4.6	8.9	10.2	12.6	14.1	12.8
52—Brandon.....	21.3	4-4.4	.....	3.3	5.6	10	11.6	13.5	14.2	13.6
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.8	5.5	15.0	3.1	5.2	9.2	10.7	13.8	14.2	14.0
53—Regina.....	21.1	4.8-5.6	.....	3.1	5	8.6	10.2	14.4	14.5	14.1
54—Prince Albert.....	23.1	4.8	15	3	5.5	8.1	10.9	13.3	13.6	14.2
55—Saskatoon.....	20	5.7	.....	3.1	4.9	10	9.8	13.4	13.9	13.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.9	6.4	15	3.1	5.2	10.2	11.7	14.1	14.6	14
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22.2	6.5	15.3	3.1	5.0	7.8	10.3	12.8	13.7	13.6
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.8	.....	.....	3.2	5.2	8.5	11	13.1	13.4	13.6
58—Drumheller.....	23	6.7	15	3.1	4.9	7.7	10.3	12.8	13.7	13.9
59—Edmonton.....	20.4	6.7b	16	3.1	5.1	7.6	10.3	12.2	13.2	13.1
60—Calgary.....	21.5	6.7	15	2.9	5.2	6.8	9.6	13	14.2	13.8
61—Lethbridge.....	.....	5-7	.....	3.1	4.9	8.2	10.5	13.1	14.2	13.7
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23.0	7.4	17.8	3.5	5.5	6.2	7.7	12.9	12.7	12.4
62—Fernie.....	23.8	.....	15	3.3	5.1	6.7	9	13.6	14.8	14.1
63—Nelson.....	22.7	8.3	.....	3.5	6.5	6.5	9	12.8	13.7	13.1
64—Trail.....	21.8	6.3	15	3.4	5	6.6	8.2	12.2	13	13
65—New Westminster.....	21.7	7-7.5	19.4	3.6	5.4	5.7	7.3	12.5	11.6	11.7
66—Vancouver.....	23.5	7-7.5	19.1	3.4	5	6.5	7.2	12.4	11.7	11.2
67—Victoria.....	22.8	7.5	18.6	3.6	5.5	5.9	6.8	12.2	11.6	12.1
68—Nanaimo.....	24.2	7.5-8	17.5	3.8	6.2	6.4	7	12.3	11.6	11.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.4	6.3-8.3	20	3.7	5.5	5	6.7	15	13.3	12.6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1934

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.5	4.0	1.369	26.9	20.8	15.2	12.7	16.8	16.3	60.9	19.9	56.0	42.4
4.4	4.6	1.396	26.2	20.5	13.2	13.0	16.4	15.8	65.0	19.1	59.2	42.3
4.1	4.3	1.646	31	14	11.8	11.8	16.4	15.6	65	19.1	57.5	48.5
4.2	4.2	1.544	27.9	25	13.7	12.7	16.1	14.9	65	19.5	57.5	42
4.3	4.4	.912	18.1	20.8	12	13.7	15.6	15.3	65	17.4	60	40
4.4	4.6	1.495	28.9	20	13.7	13.7	17.3	18	65	20.5	60	39.5
5	5	1.50	26.7	15	13	13	16.3	15	65	18.5	60	42
4.4	4.8	1.277	24.5	21.7	13	13.2	16.4	15.7	65	19.3	60	41.6
4.7	4.8	.933	17.7	14	13.8	13.8	16	15	65	20.2	60	44.5
4.3	4.5	1.029	22.5	21.3	13.9	13.5	15.6	15.1	58.8	18.2	52.3	41.6
4.4	4.1	.986	18.7	25	16	13.8	16.4	15.3	50	20.7	55	46
4.4	4.5	1.303	26.9	13.2	12.4	14.8	14.8	14.4	67.5	16.7	45	37
4.4	5.1	.918	24.5	17.6	14	13.6	16	15.7	67.5	17.4	57	44.3
3.8	4.3	.91	20	12.3	14	15.3	15	15	67.5	18	57	39
4.3	4.6	1.202	23.4	21.7	13.0	12.6	16.5	15.6	67.5	20.1	60.4	40.7
4.3	4.4	1.26	24.5	18.3	12.5	12.5	17.3	15.6	72.3	21.2	59.5	40.5
4.5	5.3	1.058	23.3	25	13.1	13.1	17.1	15	58.5	20.6	60	41.1
4.2	4.6	1.225	23.8	25	13.5	13.2	17.6	15	58.5	22.5	59.5	41.1
4.4	5.6	1.33	26	13	12.2	14.7	16.5	15	58.5	18.5	59.5	40.5
4.5	4.7	1.125	19.6	20	13.3	13.2	16	14.9	50	18.7	58	39.8
4	4.3	1.17	21.4	19	13.5	11.2	16.7	15.7	60	17.7	58	39
4.2	4.6	.847	17.2	13.7	11.8	17.3	15.7	60	60	22	58	46
4.4	3.9	1.417	26.6	26.2	12.3	13.1	16.5	14.8	78.9	20.5	60.3	37.4
4	4	1.383	28.2	18.4	11.7	13.1	15.4	17	60	18.7	65	41.3
4.2	3.9	1.580	30.3	20.9	15.1	13.0	16.9	16.9	59.3	19.2	58.3	39.4
4.4	4.2	1.509	30.8	23.9	13	12.3	16.6	16.9	60	19	59.6	37.9
4.3	4.2	1.60	30.8	19	12.5	12.8	17.2	15.6	45	19.5	60	41
4.4	4.2	1.67	30.2	29.2	13	12.2	16.7	15.6	45	17.3	58	37.8
4.2	4.5	1.70	32.4	16.2	13	13.6	16.4	16.4	45	18.7	45	39.2
3.6	3.5	1.756	32.5	16.4	12.2	12.2	16.1	16.1	65	19.2	58.2	37.4
4.6	3.4	1.54	29.6	17.5	13	13	17.5	18.7	65	19.7	64.5	40.2
4.3	3.8	1.44	27.3	20	12.2	12.2	17.2	17.7	65	21.3	59.5	40.7
4.3	4	1.58	30.3	18.1	11.7	15.8	15.6	64	64	18.9	59.6	38.6
4.2	3.9	1.69	32.7	14.2	12.1	17	16.5	75	75	17.1	54	39.4
4.8	3.4	1.75	32.7	19.5	13	17.3	17.3	62.5	62.5	17.3	51	38.8
4.2	4	1.509	29.9	26.2	12.4	16.4	15.5	69	69	16.7	49.5	39.8
3.9	3.3	1.66	30.4	17.2	12.8	16.6	16.6	69	69	18.8	52.5	37.9
3.6	3.9	1.54	32.8	17.8	14.2	16.6	17.3	69	69	18.3	60	37.8
5.2	5.4	1.56	30.8	24	13.2	17.7	16.7	48	48	18.9	59	38.6
4.1	3.5	1.629	31.3	17.5	13.3	16.3	16.5	48	48	18.1	65	37.9
3.6	3.6	1.64	32.1	13.2	13.6	16.3	15.7	52	52	22.2	60	38
3.9	3.5	1.68	33.3	27.5	13	17.2	16.2	65	65	20.7	60	41.4
3.8	3.6	1.66	31.8	17.9	12.7	15.6	15.6	49	49	18.7	59	38
3.9	3.5	1.741	33.2	21.7	13.1	16.5	15.7	49	49	20.9	60	39.1
3.7	3.6	1.77	32	18.2	13.3	16.3	16.5	46.7	46.7	18.5	59	37.7
3.7	2.7	1.67	30.4	16.2	12.3	17.3	16.3	46.7	46.7	18.6	59	37.7
4.3	3.5	1.71	32.8	14	12.7	17.2	18.6	46.7	46.7	20	55	38
4.2	3.4	1.64	30.3	17	12.2	16.3	15.5	46.7	46.7	19.2	55	38.3
3.8	4.3	1.53	32.5	20	13.5	17.3	18.5	46.7	46.7	18.7	55	40
4.3	4.3	1.428	27.1	30	15.3	17.3	19	46.7	46.7	17.7	60.5	40
5.2	5	1.39	26.2	30	16.8	13.3	18.8	46.7	46.7	19.6	52.5	45
4.6	4.5	1.827	32.2	30	16.4	13.7	17.3	46.7	46.7	19.6	49.4	41.3
4.4	4.6	1.569	30.4	24	15.3	13.5	18	46.7	46.7	19.2	54	40
3.6	3.9	1.01	20.5	27.2	14.9	13	17.5	46.7	46.7	22.1	50.7	41.4
3.9	3.7	1.01	20.8	21.7	12.9	12.7	16.6	46.7	46.7	21.4	54.1	41.2
5.0	4.2	.795	16.7	13.9	12.5	17.4	16.4	46.7	46.7	20.5	53.3	42.6
4.8	4.2	.772	16.6	13.9	12.9	16.9	15.8	46.7	46.7	19.7	47.9	42
5.2	4.2	.818	16.7	13.9	12.9	17.8	17	46.7	46.7	21.2	58.7	43.2
4.9	4.0	1.158	22.8	19.0	12.7	18.3	17.8	46.7	46.7	22.2	57.2	47.2
4.9	4	1.16	24.5	19.0	13.4	18.6	18.3	46.7	46.7	22.1	53.8	45.7
4.5	4.3	1.03	17.5	19.4	13	20	18.4	46.7	46.7	23.1	58.6	49.1
4.7	3.6	1.25	25.3	17.5	12.5	17.4	16.4	46.7	46.7	21.7	57.8	46.8
5.0	3.9	1.19	23.8	20	11.7	17.3	18.3	46.7	46.7	21.9	58.6	47.2
5.1	3.1	.927	21.3	14.7	12.2	17.7	17.0	46.7	46.7	22.2	56.3	50.3
5	3.3	1.23	23.7	16	11.7	17.3	17.7	46.7	46.7	22	61.7	49.7
5.5	3.3	1.23	24.2	14.5	12.1	18.6	17.5	46.7	46.7	22.3	55.4	50.6
4.8	2.7	.973	22.2	13.5	11.8	17.5	16.6	46.7	46.7	23.1	54.1	50.1
4.5	2.8	.684	15	13.5	13.3	16.9	15.9	46.7	46.7	21.5	53.9	48.7
5.4	3.2	1.494	30.0	19.1	11.7	16.8	17.1	46.7	46.7	21.9	56.2	52.4
6.2	4.4	1.33	28.3	18.3	13.2	18.5	17.5	46.7	46.7	21.1	51.7	48.0
5.7	3.2	1.66	32.7	22.5	11.7	18.2	15	46.7	46.7	23.7	65	51
6	2.4	1.45	30.6	20	12.3	17.7	16.5	46.7	46.7	20.7	53.7	50
4.9	3	1.21	24.4	20	11.6	15.5	13.9	46.7	46.7	20.7	47.7	51
4.8	2.5	1.31	24.7	17.2	11.1	15.5	14.2	46.7	46.7	19.4	48.9	45.2
4.7	3.2	1.51	28.9	17.7	11.4	15.7	13.7	46.7	46.7	19.2	49.2	45.6
5.8	3	1.49	29.2	17.7	11.2	15	15	46.7	46.7	20.8	48	48
5	3.6	1.99	41	17.7	10.8	17.1	15.2	46.7	46.7	21.2	51.2	48.7

## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1/4 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States' stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	cents 8.0	cents 7.7	cents 39.5	cents 49.6	cents 21.1	cents 14.7	cents 2.9	cents 42.5	cents 49.8	cents 11.5	cents 5.0	\$ 15.167
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	8.0	7.6	43.3	44.1	20.2	11.0	3.0	42.2	39.2	12.2	5.0	16.000
1—Sydney.....	8	7.7	44.1	43.7	22	14.1	2.7	45.3	48	12	4.9	
2—New Glasgow.....	7.9	7.7	43.4	45.5	20.2	10.4	2.8	48	35.4	12	5.1	
3—Amherst.....	7.8	7.5	43	42.5	16	9.8	3.1	38.3	36.2	12	4.9	
4—Halifax.....	7.8	7.5	44	44.2	23.7	10.8	3.5	40	40	12.8	5.2	16.00
5—Windsor.....	8	7.5	40	43.3	18.3	10	2.8	40	40	12	5	
6—Truro.....	8.2	7.7	45.1	45.3	20.9	11	3.3	41.4	35.8	12.1	5	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7.6	7.2	51	41.2	23	15	2.7	42.8	40.5	12.5	5	15.40
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	8.1	7.8	43.2	44.0	18.1	11.4	3.1	42.9	37.2	12.2	4.9	15.000
8—Moncton.....	8	7.6	38.8	43.6	18.2	10.7	2.9	45	39.6	12.7	5.2	b & g
9—Saint John.....	7.8	7.7	43.1	43.2	21	10.9	3.2	39.2	35	11.9	5	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	8.5	8	46	46	15.5	11.6	2.9	41.2	36.7	12	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	8	7.8	45	43.3	17.5	12.3	3.2	46	37.5		4.3	
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	7.4	7.2	39.4	50.4	20.6	13.1	3.0	45.2	51.5	10.1	4.5	14.411
12—Quebec.....	7.4	7	40.5	56.6	21.7	15.2	3.1	41.4	50.5	10	4.4	13.50
13—Three Rivers.....	7.8	7.6	44.3	54.3	21.9	14.3	3.8	48.3	50	10.4	4.5	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7.3	7.1	36.5	54.1	21.4	13	2.9	44.5	53.3	10.1	4.4	15.00-15.25
15—Sorel.....	7.6	7.2	41.2	46.2	16.5	11.2	2.7	46.7		10	4.7	14.25
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.4	7.1	47.2	49.7	20.5	12.9	3	43.5	53.7	10.4	4.5	13.75-14.00
17—St. John's.....	7	7	35.7	40.7	21	12.5	2.8	47.5	54	10	4.5	
18—Theftford Mines.....	7.7	7.3	39	47.2	19.4	12.6	3.3	40	45	10	4.5	
19—Montreal.....	7.1	7	38.6	52	20.7	13.9	2.6	47.1	51.3	10.2	4.6	14.50-14.75
20—Hull.....	7.3	7.1	39.4	53.2	22.4	12.4	3	47.5	54	10	4.8	13.25-15.75
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	7.9	7.7	40.1	53.6	20.8	13.2	2.6	41.3	51.1	10.7	4.8	14.992
21—Ottawa.....	7.3	7.1	40.5	53.7	19.2	12.4	2.6	45.7	52.5	10	4.8	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	7.8	7.4	38.4	51.8	17.6	11	2.6	41	46	10.4	5	14.000
23—Kingston.....	7.5	7.2	36.4	49.6	18.2	12.6	2.6	41.1	50	10.7	4.9	14.50
24—Belleville.....	7.7	7.4	47.1	51.6	21.1	12	2.7	42.8	53.3	10	5.2	14.00
25—Peterborough.....	7.6	7.4	42.6	51	19.3	14	2.8	41.2	50.5	10.7	4.6	15.00-15.25
26—Oshawa.....	7.8	7.1	50	57.6	21	12.6	3	50	57.5	12	5.2	14.25
27—Orillia.....	7.9	7.6	48.5	48.2	25.2	13	2.8	42.5	43.3	10	4.4	15.00
28—Toronto.....	7.5	7.2	42.7	53.8	20.7	12.1	2.6	39	52.8	8.8	4.5	14.00-14.25
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.7	7.6	37.3	56.5	18	12.8	2.6	40.7	56.7	10.3	4.6	13.00-13.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7.8	7.6	40.3	59.1	22.8	12.9	2.5	44.3	55	10.8	4.9	14.500
31—Hamilton.....	7.6	7.5	38.5	55.1	22.2	11.2	2.4	35.2	51.4	9.7	4.9	14.00
32—Brantford.....	7.9	7.8	39.7	53.9	20.2	12.1	2.7	39.1	52.5	10.2	5.1	14.00-14.25
33—Galt.....	8.1	7.8	38	50.6	20.1	13.3	2.5	44.3	54	10.4	4.6	14.50-14.75
34—Guelph.....	7.8	7.5	41.2	52.4	21.9	12.4	2.8	43.3	50	10.6	4.8	14.25-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	7.7	7.7	33.1	54.8	21.6	12.7	2.8	37.5	47.2	10.2	4	14.50-15.00
36—Woodstock.....	7.9	7.8	37.2	55.3	20	12.2	2.6	39.8	44.7	10.5	4.8	14.00
37—Stratford.....	8	7.9	41.7	53.7	18.6	13.1	2.7	46.7	48.7	10.5	4.9	14.00
38—London.....	7.9	7.8	43	54.7	16.9	13.7	2.6	40.7	49	10	4.7	15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	8.2	8.1	42	56.3	21	13.5	2.7	46.9	58	10.6	5.2	14.00-14.50
40—Chatham.....	7.9	7.9	37.1	54.4	21	13.2	2.7	36.4	40.5	10	4.9	15.00
41—Windsor.....	7.6	7.3	36.4	55.5	20.6	12.5	2.4	41.4	60	10	5.1	15.00
42—Sarnia.....	8	8	34.8	57	20.2	11.2	2.8	32	40	10	5	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	7.8	7.6	48.3	48.9	20.5	11.3	2.6	41.7	48.3	10.4	4.3	15.25-15.50
44—North Bay.....	8.2	7.9	45	54.7	22.5	16	2.4	40	60	14	5	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.3	8.2	40.5	60	22.7	16	2.6	40	50	10	5	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.7	8.1	39.8	53	24.5	14.6	2.9	36	53.3	13.1	4.9	17.75
47—Timmins.....	8.1	8.1	36.6	50.6	24.4	16.1	2.3	42.5	45.5	13	4.6	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.1	7.7	32	51.6	19	14.7	2.5	39.8	50	10	5	14.50
49—Fort Arthur.....	8.1	7.9	35.7	52.1	20	16.4	2.7	41.7	56.7	12.4	4.8	16.00-16.25
50—Port William.....	8.5	8.4	38.4	51.9	23.5	15	2.9	44.5	55	11	4.4	15.75-16.00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	8.7	8.5	36.6	46.4	22.2	14.5	3.0	37.1	50.6	12.9	6.0	20.000
51—Winnipeg.....	8.6	8.6	34.9	45.5	20.9	14.3	3	38.1	49.5	11.7	6.3	18.50
52—Brandon.....	8.7	8.4	38.2	47.2	23.5	14.6	3	36	51.7	14	5.6	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	8.6	8.6	37.3	47.9	24.0	19.5	3.2	44.5	60.0	14.8	6.1	
53—Regina.....	8.2	8.6	36.7	47.5	24.9	16.1a	3	43.3	60	15	5.8	
54—Prince Albert.....	8.7	8.4	37.2	47.4	22.4	22a	3.3	45		14	5.5	
55—Saskatoon.....	8.7	8.7	35.3	46.4	22.4	18.8a	2.8	39.8	60	15	6.5	
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.7	8.6	40.1	50.4	26.2	21.2a	3.8	50		15	6.5	
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	8.5	8.6	34.6	45.8	21.4	18.0	3.5	39.2	55.7	14.1	4.8	
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.7	8.7	38.2	47.3	22.4	22.5a	3.3	42.5	60	15	4.8	g
58—Drumheller.....	8.7	9	32	45	17.4	19.6a	3.8	40	56.2	14.5	4	
59—Edmonton.....	8.4	8.4	35.3	47.1	24.3	16.3a	3.4	41.9	51	13.3	5.2	
60—Calgary.....	8.5	8.7	35	45	19.5	14.7a	3.4	34.3	55	13	5.1	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8.2	8.2	32.5	44.4	23.5	17a	3.4	37.5	56.2	14.8	5	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	8.1	7.6	36.0	45.9	23.1	21.8	3.3	46.8	52.3	12.0	5.4	
62—Fernie.....	8.6	8	40.2	47.5	25.2	20a	3.5	46.7	45	14.2	5	
63—Nelson.....	8.5	7.7	36.2	50	25	25a	3.9	55	60	15		
64—Trail.....	8.5	8.1	32.2	44.5	21.7	25a	3.7	45	50	11	6	
65—New Westminster.....	7.6	7.3	33.5	43.4	21.1	18.9a	3	44.3	56.7	11.8	5.3	
66—Vancouver.....	7.5	7.2	36.4	42.1	24.2	19.7a	2.8	50	55	10.4	4.8	
67—Victoria.....	8.4	7.9	37.5	42.9	22.2	20.8a	2.9	43.3	51.7	11.3	5.2	
68—Nanaimo.....	7.6	7.3	37.9	46.8	24.2	23.3a	3.1	50	50	10	6.5	
69—Prince Rupert.....	8	7.5	33.7	50	21.2	21.7a	3.2	40	50	12.2	4.7	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated price per n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$30. p. Mining company houses, rooms, \$10-\$35. a. Delivered from mines.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord				Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-225	\$ 11-841	\$ 9-696	\$ 11-578	\$ 7-375	\$ 8-758	\$ 7-381	c.	c.		\$ 22-262	\$ 15-877	
8-100	10-100	6-667	7-917	5-500	6-500	5-500	27-4	10-0		21-333	14-333	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				31-5	10-2		15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	1
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	4-00	30-4	10-2		15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	2
7-00-9-25	10-50						29-4	10		15-00-18-00	10-00	3
9-00-10-25	11-40	9-00	9-75	7-00	8-00	7-00	33	10		23-00-35-00	15-00-24-00	4
							30-7	10		18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5
9-25							30	10		18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
8-50-9-40	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	8-25c	28-8	10		20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	7
10-344	11-250	7-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	29-4	9-9		23-000	17-375	
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	6-00g	7-00	5-00g	6-00g	g	30-3g	9-8		20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	8
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	28-8	9-9		18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9
9-00-11-00	11-00						28-5	9-8		25-00	18-00	10
9-25							30	10		18-00	15-00	11
8-900	11-550	10-600	11-867	8-209	9-126	8-450	23-8	9-7		20-278	13-563	
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	23-1	9-9		20-00-30-00		12
8-00	11-00	12-00	12-00	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	27-2	9-9		16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	13
9-25	13-00	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	25	9-4		20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14
							21-7	10		14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
	12-00	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	21	9-6		16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	16
							25	9-5		18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
8-00	10-75	13-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	25-8	9-6		18-00-30-00	14-00-18-00	18
9-25				6-00-6-50	6-75		24-2	9-4		20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	19
9-759	11-621	10-324	12-397	8-285	10-035	8-558	25-7	9-7		22-778	16-625	
9-25	11-75-12-75	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	26	9-6		20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21
7-75-8-75	12-50-13-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	10-00c	23-2	9-2		20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
9-00	11-50	9-00	10-00	7-50	8-50	7-00	24-7	9-8		18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
9-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	25	9-8		18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24
10-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	30	9-6		15-00-25-00	10-00-15-00	26
9-50	12-50	8-00	9-50	6-50-7-00	7-50-8-50		24-7	10		19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	27
10-50	11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	27-5	9-6		22-00-28-00	17-00-20-00	28
7-00-9-00g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	25-4g	9-7		18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	29
7-50g	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	24-7g	9-6		22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	30
9-00	10-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	25-4	9-6		20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	31
10-00-11-00	12-00	13-00	13-00	12-00	12-00	8-25c	25-2	10		20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	32
10-00	12-00	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	24	9-7		20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	33
9-50	11-50	12-00	13-00	10-50	11-00		24-7	9-8		20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	34
12-00	12-00	13-50	15-50	11-00	13-00		25-1	9-6		20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	35
11-00	12-00						23-5	9-1		20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	36
8-50-11-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		23-5	10		20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	37
11-00	10-50-12-50		12-75c	11-25c			24-2	9-6		20-00-28-00	14-00-20-00	38
10-00-11-00	10-25-12-00		15-00c	12-00c			25	10		20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	39
9-00							24	9-7		18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	40
7-00	10-50		18-00c		14-00c	8-00c	20	9-5		17-00-27-00	12-00-20-00	41
7-00-9-00	12-00						24	9-9		20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	42
	10-50-11-50						24-4	9-5		18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00	43
12-75	13-00-13-50	9-00	12-00	5-00-6-00	7-00-7-50		30	9-6				44
9-00-13-00	12-00		12-00c		9-00c	9-00c	26-7	10			20-00	45
			10-50c		8-25-10-50c		32	10		20-00	14-00	46
14-50	15-50	8-50	9-50	7-00	8-00		35	9-8		p	p	47
7-50-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	26-3	8-9		15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	48
9-50-11-50	10-50	6-00	6-80c	5-60	6-40c		26-7	10		20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49
8-00-11-50	10-50	6-50	7-00	5-50	6-00		27-2	9-6		20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50
10-188	14-325			6-875	7-688	6-250	27-3	10-0		23-750	16-250	
9-50-12-50	13-50-14-00			4-75-8-75	5-75-9-50	6-50	26-5	10		22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	51
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-50			6-00-8-00	6-50-9-00	6-00	28	10		18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	52
8-313	16-375			4-875	7-656	9-375	25-6	11-1		25-000	16-875	
8-50-12-25h	14-50f				6-00-8-00		25	10-3		20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53
8-00-9-00h	10-00			3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00		29-4	13-3		20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54
6-50-8-00h	17-50			5-75	6-25-10-00	6-75	29-8	10-7		20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	55
5-25-9-00h	14-50				8-00-12-00c	12-00c	30	10		20-00-30-00	12-00-18-00	56
5-331	10-000			5-500	6-500	4-000	29-5	10-2		22-500	16-125	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	31-7g	9-4		20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	57
6-00h							30	10-6		r	r	58
2-75-4-25h				5-00	7-00		31-1	10-9		20-00-28-00	15-00-23-00	59
7-50-8-00gh	10-00g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	25g	9-5		17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	60
4-00-5-75h						4-00		10-5		17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	61
9-886	11-150			6-563	6-980	4-814	33-8	11-3		21-125	15-625	
							37	13		17-00	15-00	62
9-00-10-50	11-75			6-00-7-00	7-50-9-00	6-50c		12-5		20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00	63
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-25	7-25			9		20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	64
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30	10-5		15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	65
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-50	4-50	35	10-5		17-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	66
8-75-10-75	9-00			5-50-6-50	7-30-8-42c	4-77c	32	11-4		17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	67
7-70-8-20s					4-50		35	10		20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	68
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00i	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	33-7	13		25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	69

cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch.  
less than six rooms, \$20; others \$40 and up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	April 1926	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1931	April 1932	April 1933	Mar. 1934	April 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	101.2	98.3	94.5	91.2	73.9	68.2	65.4	72.0	71.1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	103.8	101.4	86.5	86.3	59.1	57.6	56.6	65.7	64.4
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.4	104.4	108.9	104.2	77.8	59.7	59.5	69.9	67.0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	100.7	93.5	92.4	83.4	74.2	70.4	67.0	74.2	73.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.3	98.9	94.6	91.2	80.8	72.4	59.6	65.7	65.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.7	94.0	93.8	92.4	87.6	86.5	85.0	87.2	87.2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	98.7	90.5	103.5	86.8	66.7	58.5	60.5	66.1	65.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	98.7	92.5	91.9	93.0	86.0	86.0	83.9	86.1	85.6
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.4	95.4	95.4	94.0	87.8	84.1	81.6	80.8	81.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	101.3	95.9	93.6	92.3	77.7	71.3	70.5	75.8	74.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	102.0	100.3	97.4	99.4	74.5	62.4	64.1	72.5	69.9
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	100.8	92.9	91.0	87.5	79.8	77.3	74.8	78.0	77.3
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.8	100.7	95.0	90.0	69.2	65.4	60.7	66.9	66.6
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	96.9	95.7	94.0	96.2	90.6	90.7	87.2	87.9	88.0
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	101.2	101.3	95.1	88.3	66.8	62.6	57.8	64.6	64.2
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	100.6	96.2	100.2	94.7	83.6	78.7	74.8	82.3	83.1
Manufacturers' materials	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	101.3	102.4	94.0	86.9	63.1	59.1	54.0	61.6	61.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm.....															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	102.8	99.2	86.2	83.6	59.6	57.1	56.7	64.0	63.0
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	100.8	103.1	106.0	101.0	77.8	61.1	60.7	70.5	68.3
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	104.3	110.2	95.8	93.2	59.5	51.5	46.8	56.5	55.4
III. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	97.8	95.1	103.0	94.8	74.1	65.3	59.3	69.8	69.7
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	129.4	106.3	100.3	98.8	94.4	91.0	81.2	72.5	59.9	65.9	65.8
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	102.2	102.4	94.7	90.3	64.1	56.8	53.3	62.1	61.3
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	100.5	95.7	92.4	90.0	76.5	70.9	69.7	75.0	73.8

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236 and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 474)

The price of eggs was substantially lower, fresh being down from an average of 40.5 cents per dozen in March to 27.1 cents in April and cooking from 34.6 cents per dozen to 23 cents. Decreases were less pronounced in the western provinces than in other localities. Milk was unchanged at an average of 9.7 cents per quart. Both dairy and creamery butter were somewhat higher, the former averaging 29.3 cents per pound as compared with 28.3 cents in March and the latter averaging 33 cents per pound as compared with 32.5 cents in March.

Bread and flour were unchanged in the average. Onions were slightly higher in many localities averaging 4 cents per pound as compared with 3.8 cents the previous month. Potatoes were up from an average price of \$1.34 per ninety pounds in March to \$1.37 in April. Granulated sugar has remained unchanged throughout the first four months of the year at an average price of 8 cents per pound. The price of anthracite coal was practically unchanged at an

average of \$15.17 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16.50; Windsor, \$16.50; Charlottetown, \$14.40; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$14; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$14.75; Montreal, \$14.50; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$15.50; Belleville, \$15.50; Peterborough, \$16.25; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$14.75; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$14.50; Galt, \$15.50-\$16; St. Thomas, \$15; Sudbury, \$17; Cobalt, \$18; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16.50; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The price of No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down from an average of 66.4 cents per bushel in March to 65.5 cents in April. This movement was influenced to some extent by



the sharp decline in Chicago following the announcement that the return of the United States to an export basis might be imminent. In coarse grains western oats were down from 33·6 cents per bushel to 32·4 cents, rye from 46·1 cents per bushel to 44·1 cents and barley from 39·7 cents per bushel to 36·9 cents. In milled products flour at Montreal was down from \$5·40 per barrel to \$5·20, bran at Montreal from \$24·79 per ton to \$22·61 and shorts from \$26·13 per ton to \$23·57. Granulated sugar at Montreal was down from \$6·37 per cwt. to \$6·18. Raw rubber at New York advanced from 12·5 cents per pound to 14 cents. A factor in this advance was the announcement of an agreement signed by nine of the largest rubber producing countries as to restriction of output over a term of years. The price of this commodity in April, 1933, was 5 cents per pound. In live stock choice steers at Toronto advanced from \$5·99 per hundred pounds to \$6·05 and at Winnipeg from \$4·90 per hundred pounds to \$4·97. Lambs at Toronto also were higher the price being up from \$8·47 per hundred pounds to \$8·55. Calves and hogs were somewhat lower

the price of the former at Toronto being down from \$7·56 per hundred pounds to \$6·92 and the latter from \$9·11 per hundred pounds to \$8·21. Prices of creamery butter at Montreal declined from 31·6 cents per pound to 28·3 cents and at Toronto from 31·4 cents per pound to 28·3 cents. Stocks in cold storage at the beginning of April were about fifty per cent lower than at the first of the previous month. Fresh eggs at Montreal were down from 25·8 cents per dozen to 20·1 cents and at Winnipeg from 20·9 cents per dozen to 17·9 cents. Stocks in cold storage at the beginning of April were much lower than at the same date last year but were considerably higher than at the first of the previous month. The price of raw cotton at New York was down from 12·3 cents per pound to 11·8 cents. A factor in the decline was said to be the good prospects for the new crop. Visible supplies were considerably lower. Both raw silk and raw wool were lower, the former being down from \$1·53 per pound to \$1·48 and the latter from 22½-24 cents per pound to 21½-23½ cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 62·5 for March, a decrease of 1·4 per cent for the month. Foods were 3 per cent lower than for February, due to a fall in the price of beef and bacon and to seasonal decreases in the price of eggs and milk. Industrial materials were 0·5 per cent lower, due principally to a decrease of 2·3 per cent in the wool group.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 82·2 at the end of November, a decrease of 0·4 per cent for the month. This decrease was chiefly confined to foodstuffs, of which the animal food group declined 3·3 per cent, vegetable food 1·5 per cent, and the "sugar, coffee and tea" group 0·2 per cent. The three industrial materials groups all showed slight advances.

COST OF LIVING.—The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* index number, on the base July, 1914

=100, was 139 at the beginning of April, a decrease of one point for the month, due entirely to lower food prices, chiefly eggs.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100 (gold index), was 77 for March, a decline of one point from the February level, due chiefly to decreases in the textile and miscellaneous industrial materials groups.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100 was 95·9 for March, a decrease of 0·3 per cent from the February level, due principally to lower prices for agricultural products. The greatest change in any one commodity group was a rise of 9·2 per cent in rubber.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 120·6 for March, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. Food and sundries were slightly lower, clothing slightly higher, while rent and heat and light were unchanged.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 73·7 for March, a rise of 0·1 per cent

for the month. There were no marked changes in any of the groups for the month, prices remaining for the most part unchanged from the February level.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9.1697 at April 1, a fall of one per cent for the month. Fruits, metals, oils and building materials showed advances, but the other nine groups were all lower than the previous month's level.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of com-

modities, was \$163.415 at April 1, a fall of 0.9 per cent for the month, due chiefly to a fall of 15 per cent in the dairy and garden produce group. Other groups showing decreases were breadstuffs and clothing, while increases were noted in meat, "other food," metals and miscellaneous commodities.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 78.5 for March, an increase of 0.3 per cent for the month, and of 9.3 per cent over March, 1933. Between March, 1933, and March, 1934, clothing advanced 27 per cent, food prices 20 per cent, sundries 3.1 per cent, and coal 3.5 per cent, while rent decreased 2.3 per cent.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1934

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupation) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1934 was 193, there being 72 in January, 60 in February and 61 in March.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1933 showing 187 fatalities, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1934, page 206. In the first quarter of 1933, 170 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1933, page 564). The supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 32 fatalities for the last two quarters of 1933.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1934 were as follows: agriculture, 25; logging, 20; fishing and trapping, 9; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 34; manufacturing, 24; construction, 19; transportation and public utilities, 46; trade, 5; service, 11.

Of the 34 mining accidents, 22 were in "metalliferous mining," 10 in "coal mining,"

1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 1 in "structural materials."

Of the 24 fatalities in manufacturing, 2 were in "textiles and clothing," 7 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products, n.e.s.," 5 in "pulp and paper products," 1 in "printing and publishing," 2 in "iron, steel and products," 2 in "non-ferrous metal products," 3 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 1 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction, there were 6 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 10 in "highways and bridge," and 3 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 33 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 2 in "water transportation," 7 in "local transportation," 1 in "telegraphs and telephones," and 1 in "express."

In trade, there were 2 fatalities in "wholesale" and 3 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 8 were in "public administration," 2 in "personal, domestic and business," and 1 in "professional establishments."

Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On or about January 15, four Eskimo hunters perished in a blizzard, near Aklavik, Northwest Territories.

A fatal accident which resulted in two other fatalities occurred at Britannia Beach, British Columbia, on March 1, when a motorman was killed while in charge of a mine locomotive. Out of control, the engine ran over the safety blocks at the end of its track and crashed 600 feet down a shaft, killing a shift boss and a control chute man.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1934  
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.).....				1	3								4
B.—Working machines.....	4			1	1	1					1		8
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyers, etc.).....		1		1	1			2					5
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.).....		1		5	3	5		1	1		4		20
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects.....					3	1		1					5
F.—Falling objects.....	4	11		6	3	5		2	2				33
G.—Handling of objects.....			3								1		4
H.—Tools.....													
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft etc.....	5	3	3	6		1		31	2		1		52
J.—Animals.....	5												5
K.—Falls of persons.....	4			8	5	2		6			3		28
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.).....	3	1	6	6	5	4		3			1		29
Total.....	25	20	9	34	24	19		46	5		11		193

On March 18, two farmers near St. Paul, Alberta, were killed when a circular saw outfit, with which they were working, broke. A third man was seriously hurt in this accident.

Two miners in the Rouyn district of Quebec were killed during blasting operations on January 17.

On January 28, two miners at Red Lake, Ontario, were caught in a delayed blast. One was killed instantly, while the second man died the following day.

An engineer and a fireman were scalded to death at Meanook, Alberta, on January 29, when their engine was derailed.

On February 16, a trainman and a baggage-man were killed in the collision of a freight train and a milk train near St. Hermas, Quebec.

An engineer and a fireman were killed at Carberry, Manitoba, on March 2, when ice on the track caused the derailment of their engine.

At London, Ontario, a fire chief and a fireman lost their lives while fighting a fire which destroyed a flour mill on March 3.

*Supplementary List of Accidents.*—A supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1933 has been compiled which contains 32 fatalities, of which 3 were in agriculture, 4 in fishing and trapping, 5 in mining, non-ferrous

smelting and quarrying, 7 in manufacturing, 1 in construction, 6 in transportation and public utilities, and 6 in service. Of these fatalities, 2 occurred in July, 1 in August, 1 in September, 6 in October, 7 in November, and 15 in December.

Four fishermen were lost in a storm which occurred off the west coast of Vancouver Island on December 5, 1933. This was the only case, in the supplementary list, in which more than one life was lost.

The regulations for the carrying out of the Quebec Act respecting Electricians and Electrical Installations (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 697) provide for the establishment of a Board of Advisers to the Board of Examining Electricians, the former board consisting of the following members: Mr. Augustin Frigon, Director of Technical Instruction of the Province; Mr. L. A. Kenyon, representing the Public Service Corporations (electricity); Mr. Robert H. McDonald, representing the Association of architects of the Province; Mr. J. M. Robertson, representing the Corporation of Professional Engineers of the Province; Mr. William Girard, representing the electrical contractors; and Mr. R. Rémillard, representing the journeymen electricians of the Province.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Injunction against Defamatory Statements Injurious to Plaintiffs Trade

The proprietor of a restaurant at Toronto appealed in the Ontario Court of Appeal from an interlocutory injunction order made by Mr. Justice Rose, Chief Justice of the High Court, restraining five members of the local Restaurant Employees' Union from intimidating or interfering with his employees or customers, and sought a wider interim injunction restraining the defendants from "besetting and watching" the plaintiff's place of business. The circumstances of the case are given in the judgment of Mr. Justice Davis, which follows:—

"The plaintiff is the proprietor of the London Cafe, a lunch room and restaurant business at 311 Queen Street West, Toronto. The five defendants are members of a local restaurant employees' union.

"By writ of summons issued on March 9, 1934, the plaintiff claimed against the defendants damages for libel alleged to have been published by the defendants parading upon the street adjacent to the plaintiff's business premises and displaying boards or cards bearing defamatory information about the plaintiff's business, and an injunction restraining the defendants from further publishing defamatory statements of and concerning the plaintiff or his business, and from watching and besetting the said premises, and damages for alleged wrongful and illegal interference with the plaintiff's business.

"By amendment to the writ of summons, made pursuant to an order of Kerwin, J., on March 20, 1934, the plaintiff further claimed 'damages for false statements maliciously published by the defendants, their servants and agents and others acting pursuant to their instructions, of and about the plaintiff's business... which statements were and are false in fact and have been and are detrimental and injurious to the business of the plaintiff.' The following are the particulars of such statements:—

"(a) We are on strike—London Cafe—against low wages and discrimination. Hotel and Restaurant Employees of F.W.I.U.

"(b) Restaurant workers on strike. Eat in union restaurants, help abolish slavery. Food Workers Industrial Union (of Canada).

"And the plaintiff further claims for an injunction to restrain the defendants, the servants and agents, until judgment or further order, from further publishing or causing to be published signs, sandwich boards, placards, handbills, circulars or any other printed or written representations to the effect that a

strike is now on at the plaintiff's place of business or that discrimination is there practised, or that low wages are in effect there.'

"Kingstone, J., granted an *ex parte* injunction on March 10, 1934, restraining the defendants and each of them until March 14, 1934, or until such time as any motion to be made to continue the injunction shall have been heard and disposed of, 'from in any way publishing... that there is a strike or lockout at the New London Cafe against discrimination and low wages, or any other defamatory statement of and concerning the plaintiff or his business, and from watching or besetting the said premises....'

"Rose, C. J. H. C., on motion made to continue the interim injunction, on March 15, 1934, made a limited order restraining the defendants until the trial or other disposition of the action 'from threatening, accosting, intimidating or otherwise interfering with any employees or customers of (or with any other person having or seeking to do any lawful business with) the plaintiff for the purpose of inducing such employees or other persons from retaining or accepting employment or of inducing such employees or customers from doing any lawful business or from observing or performing any existing lawful contract with the plaintiff.'

"Kerwin, J., on March 20, 1934, gave special leave to the plaintiff to appeal to this Court from the order of the Chief Justice of the High Court.

"The plaintiff on this appeal seeks a much wider interim injunction than has been granted him, claiming to be entitled to an interim injunction in terms of restraining the defendants and each of them 'from besetting and watching the place where the plaintiff carries on business.... and from picketing the place where the plaintiff carries on business, and from further publishing, or causing to be published signs, sandwich boards, placards, handbills, circulars, or any other written or printed representations to the effect that a strike, or lockout, is now on at the plaintiff's place of business, or that discrimination is there practised, or that low wages are in effect there.'

"It is clear that an interlocutory injunction should not be granted in any such case unless well warranted by authority and likely to do less harm to the defendants, if the plaintiff should fail at the trial, than the withholding of the injunction from the plaintiff at this time would do to the plaintiff, if he should succeed.

"The words complained of and the facts of this case are so similar to the words com-



plained of and the facts in *Collard v. Marshall*, (1892) 1 Ch. 571, that an interim injunction should be granted in the same limited terms as there granted, restraining the defendants, their servants and agents, until judgment or further order, from further publishing or causing to be published the placards complained of or any other placards or statements to the effect that a strike is now on at the plaintiff's business.

"The plaintiff has been carrying on his lunchroom and restaurant during the past twenty years as a non-union shop, with at present some ten employees, all of whom with the exception of one employee, have been with him for at least four and a half years, and the other employee has been with him for at least one and a half years. He discharged one or perhaps two former employees, and this gave rise to the attack upon him. The learned Justice of Appeal said that he was satisfied on the affidavits that there was and is no strike at the plaintiff's restaurant, and that the statements made by the defendants were false and injurious to the plaintiff's trade. An action will lie for injurious falsehood where there is proof of malice, that is, some indirect and dishonest motive, *Balden v. Shorter*, (1933) Ch. 427.

"Counsel for the plaintiff pressed very strongly for a much wider order, in effect restraining the defendants from 'besetting and watching' the plaintiff's place of business. If there is a real case of 'besetting and watching,' as he claims, within the meaning of sec. 501 (f) of The Criminal Code, R.S.C. 1927, ch. 36, the plaintiff's remedy lies in a criminal prosecution. The equitable jurisdiction of the civil Courts should not be extended to regulate public conduct. Reference to *Robinson v. Adams* (1924), 56 O.L.R. 217, where *Middleton, J. A.*, said, at p. 225, after reviewing the authorities with great care, 'It is safe to say that the Court of Chancery never granted an injunction in aid of the criminal law, or as supplementing the criminal law, if it was found to be inefficient.'

"The order appealed from should be varied only by adding thereto the further injunction against defamatory statements injurious to the plaintiff's trade in the terms of the *Collard case* (*supra*). The plaintiff should have his costs of this appeal."

*Dallas, versus Felek et al* (Ontario) 1934 *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 247.

#### **Employer failing to provide Compensation Coverage must pay Accident Damages**

The Court of Appeal at Toronto heard an appeal by the Pigeon Lumber Company from the judgment of Chief Justice Rose of the High Court, awarding Berg, the plaintiff,

\$5,000 for workmen's compensation, the company having failed to insure the plaintiff under the Workmen's Compensation Act as they had contracted to do. The circumstances of the case are given in the judgment of Mr. Justice Masten in the Court of Appeal, as follows:—

The plaintiff's contention was that the defendant company undertook to see that he was duly insured under The Workmen's Compensation Act and that it failed, either through negligence or plain breach of contract, to implement the duty which it had undertaken. The plaintiff was injured by a dynamite explosion while conducting, for the defendant, a drive of cordwood down the Current River. Claim having been made on the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Board held that the necessary returns had not been made to it so as to entitle the plaintiff to the benefit of the Act. The defendant appealed on the ground that no negligence on its part was established, and that the trial Judge erred in holding that there was a contract on the part of the defendant.

(The text of the agreement upon which the action was founded is omitted.)

The contest turns largely, if not exclusively, on the last sentence of the letter, "It is expressly understood that all the contractors are to be covered by workmen's compensation." While these words are perhaps ambiguous, yet in the light of the surrounding circumstances, the customary practice, and particularly the interpretation put upon them by the parties themselves by their subsequent course of action, they were established as a contract by the defendant company to see that the plaintiff should be covered by workmen's compensation. No questions were asked, no discussion took place, but the defendant company took the steps which, according to its customary practice, it deemed necessary to ensure the benefits of the workmen's compensation fund to the plaintiff, and charged the expense of so doing against him, pursuant to the terms of the contract above quoted. The plaintiff, on the other hand, did nothing but accept the charge so made against him. Consequently, there was an obligation assumed by the defendant to see that all allowable and essential steps were taken to insure that plaintiff should be covered by the workmen's compensation fund.

Mr. Manning, in his very able argument, suggested that it was impossible under the terms of the Act to cover the plaintiff, that the contract was for an impossibility, which impossibility must be assumed to be known to the plaintiff, and, consequently, that the contract in this respect was *nudum pactum*. This argument is founded on the contention that

the Workmen's Compensation Act does not contain any provision for accident coverage for contractors who are not employers, the only persons eligible for coverage being employers and workmen. The appellant contends that the plaintiff was not an employer since Berg, Erickson, Ferm and Johnson were contractors only and they never had an employee. Under the contract they were at liberty to hire workmen, and the contract contemplates that possibility; but they had not done so, and might not have found it necessary. They were doing the drive themselves personally, acting both as contractors and workmen on their own job.

In answer to this contention Mr. Allen, for the respondent, contended that, no matter what construction the Court might of its own motion put upon the various clauses of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the true construction of that Act had been determined in this case by the Workmen's Compensation Board, and that the determination of the Board in that regard was decisive for all purposes and must be adopted by the Court.

As soon as this accident occurred, application was duly made to the Workmen's Compensation Board for the necessary allowance to the plaintiff. The Workmen's Compensation Board announced its decision in a letter dated June 10, 1932, which read as follows: "The Board has decided that compensation or medical aid cannot be allowed in this case as the claimant is an employer and an employer is not entitled to compensation unless personal covering has been requested for him prior to the accident, as provided by Section 11 of the Workmen's Compensation Act."

The appellant had been informed by one Leggo that, in order to cover contractors doing work for it, such as the plaintiff was doing, the company, in their estimate for the ensuing year filed with the Board, should include a general statement of total estimated expenditure, and that thereby their contractors would be covered. This was done by the appellant. Apparently Leggo, who is a subordinate officer of the Compensation Board, led the appellant astray by omitting to say that, in addition to the estimates, it would be necessary, as soon as a contract was made, and before any accident occurred, to report to the Board the names of the contractors who were to be covered. In the present case, no such supplementary report having been made, the plaintiff was not covered, though he might have been covered if such return had been made.

While, on the plain wording of the Act, the argument of Mr. Manning is unanswerable that the only persons covered are employers and workmen, yet the adjudication

by the Workmen's Compensation Board that the plaintiff came within the term employer and, upon proper steps being taken, was eligible for the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act, is an adjudication by which the Court is bound. It is in the nature of an adjudication *in rem*. The Workmen's Compensation Board has by the legislature been made absolute in the administration and operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Their determination of matters either of law or fact, including construction of the Act, are without appeal and are absolute. The Court is expressly precluded from interference and, consequently, the Board, having determined that the respondent is an employer, the Court is bound in this action to accept their conclusion.

It follows that the respondent failed to rank on the compensation fund only because his name was not, before the accident, transmitted to the Board by the appellant company. Consequently, there has been a breach by appellant of its contract with the plaintiff, by which he has suffered, as damages, the loss of the compensation which the Board would have awarded him.

However, the computation of damages made by the trial Judge was not sufficiently supported by the evidence which the plaintiff adduced. There should therefore be a reference to the Master at Toronto to determine the damages. The plaintiff is entitled to the costs of the action down to the trial but to no costs of the trial before Rose, C. J. H. C., or of the subsequent proceedings in the action as now directed.

*Berg versus Pigeon Lumber Company (Ontario), 1934, Ontario Weekly Notes, page 257.*

#### Quebec Minimum Wage Act Subject to Provisions of Civil Code

A seamstress employed by a waist company at Montreal brought an action against the company for arrears of wages alleged to be due to her under section 11 of the Women's Minimum Wage Act of Quebec, which provides: "When an employer pays an employee wages lower than those fixed by the Commission, such employee may recover the differences by a suit before any court of competent jurisdiction, either during the course of her engagement or after the same has ended." The employee in question claimed the sum, of \$397 as representing the difference between the wages actually paid and the sum alleged to be due under the Minimum Wage Order for the industry.

The Superior Court allowed the claim in part but pointed out that under the Civil Code of Lower Canada workers who are paid by the



week or month or for less than a year cannot bring an action for wages for a period of more than a year calculated from the date when the action was begun. Special legislation, such as the Women's Minimum Wage Act, cannot override the civil law as to such matters unless it is expressly specified in such legislation. Where there is no such express provision, and a new law appears in conflict only in some points with the old law, the former must be so interpreted as to be in harmony with existing law and to reconcile any provisions which are not mutually exclusive.

The plaintiff was allowed \$57.90 for arrears of wages for the past year together with interest and costs. *Dubois v. National Waist Company* (Quebec), 1934. *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure*, vol. 72, page 102.

### Employees' Benefit Plan Not a Form of Contributory Insurance

Canadian Industries Limited sets aside a reserve fund for the purpose of creating an Employees' Benefit Plan, whereby in the event of the death of an employee the company provides, without cost to its employees, for the payment of certain sums to the beneficiary of the deceased. Shortly before his death, an employee who held a certificate under the plan substituted the names of his daughters for that of his wife as beneficiaries. After his death the widow having brought an action for the payment of the benefit, the Superior Court found that the substitution of names was valid, being allowed by the terms of the plan, and that the widow could not claim the amount of the benefit either personally as universal legatee of the husband under his will, or as the executrix named thereunder, the amount of the benefit never having become part of the estate of the deceased. The judgment pointed out that the Employees' Benefit Plan is in no sense an insurance requiring the payment of premiums by employees entitled to the benefits thereof, but is purely a gratuitous and benevolent disposition on the part of the company in favour of such of its employees as remain in its employ (all benefit thereunder being lost when an employee leaves the company's employ), and is designed to foster and encourage the loyalty and co-operation of such employees."

The Court dismissed the action with costs.

*Dame Paouluk versus Canadian Industries Limited, and Dame Llacer and another* (Quebec), 1934, *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec (Cour Supérieure)*, page 109.

### Liability of Employer for Accident where Chauffeur has engaged Substitute

In a collision between a motor car and a motor truck in Alberta a passenger in the motor car was instantly killed. The widow brought an action for damages against the owner of the truck and also against the owner of the motor car, claiming that negligence had been shown by both parties. The motor car was owned and was being driven by Hart, an employer of the North Star Oil Company and the deceased had undertaken to assist Hart in his trip through the country acting as interpreter. The motor truck, owned by the Gillespie Grain Company, was being driven, not by Colby the driver employed by the Company, but by Wilkie, a friend who accompanied him contrary to the orders of the employing company. Judge Ewing, at the trial, found that the drivers of both vehicles were at fault. While not deciding that the Gillespie Grain Company was liable by reason of the negligence of Wilkie, he found that Colby, its employee, was not free from negligence, and gave judgment against both Colby and the Company, awarding the plaintiff \$24,100. The Gillespie Grain Company appealed on the ground that they were not liable because the car, at the time of the accident, was being driven by Wilkie, who was not an employee of the company. Colby, they contended, had been engaged by the company to drive this truck and had instructions from the company that nobody else was to drive it, but he allowed Wilkie to drive it from time to time. On the occasion of the collision Wilkie was driving, Mrs. Wilkie and Colby also being on the seat alongside Wilkie. Counsel for the appellant stressed the point that Colby was acting beyond his authority in allowing Wilkie to drive the car.

Chief Justice Harvey, in the Alberta Supreme Court (Appellate Division) concurred with the trial judge as to the negligence of the parties, and remarked that, "moreover, it is not to be overlooked that under our law the plaintiff need not prove negligence, and unless the defendant can show an absence of negligence he is liable. The only question that remains is as regards the amount of damages awarded." On this point his Lordship cited the decision in *Royal Trust Company versus C.P.R.* (1921), a similar case, where the deceased was a specialist of high standing in the medical profession, the loss to the widow being estimated on the basis of her expectations from the estate which the deceased would have amassed had he survived. In the present case the deceased had no definite settled occupation, and at his death

was a bankrupt with debts of \$700 and apparently no assets. "In my opinion," his Lordship concluded, "the sum awarded is much too high, having regard to the rights of the defendants, but, as the majority of the Court take an opposite view and would dismiss the appeal in all respects, no good purpose would be served by my stating or even deciding what I would consider fair."

Mr. Justice McGillivray referred to the submission of the Gillespie Grain Company that Colby, its employee, being prohibited from allowing anyone else to drive the truck of which he was in charge, his conduct in permitting Wilkie to drive relieved this defendant from liability because, acting contrary to instructions, he could not be said to have

been acting within the scope or course of his employment at the time of the accident. "As to this," his Lordship said, "I think that it must be said that while Wilkie was driving Colby was still engaged in carrying on his employer's work and the circumstance that he was disobedient or imprudent in so doing does not serve to put him outside the scope of his employment. In other words, his disobedience did not make his act different in kind from the act which he was required to do; it was merely improper conduct within the sphere of his employment and so the employer is not relieved of liability."

*Kuproski versus North Star Oil Company Limited (Alberta), 1934 Western Weekly Reports, vol. 2, page 7.*



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed an increase at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,591 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 856,316 persons, as compared with 848,799 in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100) stood at 92.0, as compared with 91.3 on April 1, and 77.6 at the beginning of May of last year. In the preceding twelve years, the indexes for May 1 were as follows: 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1.

At the beginning of May, 1934, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 19.1 as compared with percentages of 19.5 at the beginning of April and with 24.5 at the beginning of May, 1933. The percentage for May was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,693 labour organizations with a combined membership of 150,638 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of April, 1934, recorded gains over the previous month and also over April a year ago in the average daily placements effected, although total placements for the month under review were lower than in March, due to fewer working days. The major change under each comparison was in the construction and maintenance group. Vacancies in April, 1934, numbered 32,287, applications 60,349, and placements in regular and casual employment 29,968.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent at the beginning of May was again lower, due mainly to the lower cost of

foods, chiefly butter and eggs, although fuel and rent also declined slightly. The cost of the budget for May was \$15.96 as compared with \$16.28 at the beginning of April; \$15.57 for May, 1933; \$21.49 for May, 1930; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.21 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was unchanged, being 71.1 in April and May. Figures for previous dates are 66.7 for May, 1933; 89.7 for May, 1930; 93.4 for May, 1929; 100.2 for May, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.2 for May, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in a table on page 493. Industrial activity as indicated by the index of the physical volume of business was slightly lower in April than in the preceding month but was about 33 per cent higher than in April, 1933. Of the principal factors in the index mineral production, electric power output, car loadings and imports were higher than in the previous month while manufacturing, construction, trade employment and exports were lower. All of the main factors were substantially higher than in the corresponding month a year ago. The latest statistics available for May show the wholesale prices index unchanged from the level in April while employment showed a slight gain. Car loadings continued to increase and for the four weeks ending May 26 were 21 per cent higher than for the corresponding period in 1933. Contracts awarded were much higher both as compared with the preceding month and as compared with May, 1933.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for May was 32, involving 5,954 employees, resulting in a time loss of 36,846 man working days, as compared with 21 disputes involving 5,282 employees with a time loss of 78,128 working days in April. For May, 1933, as finally revised, the number of disputes was 15, involving 1,580 workers with a time loss of 11,798 working days. Many of the disputes during May, 1934, involved small numbers of employees for short periods of time and most

of the time loss was due to three of the strikes carried over from April, namely loggers in Vancouver Island, B.C., coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., and Minto, N.B., all of which were terminated early in May. These with three other strikes of coal miners, one in the Crow's Nest Pass, B.C., and two in Cape Breton Island, N.S., accounted for nearly two-thirds of the time loss for the month. Three pulp and paper mill strikes at Fort Frances, Ont., and at Buckingham and Dolbeau, P.Q., caused about 3,000 days' time loss. Twenty-two of the thirty-two disputes recorded commenced during the month, and twenty-six were terminated, nine in favour of workers, eight in favour of employers, nine being partially successful or ending in compromises. The six disputes recorded as in progress at the end of the month involved 261 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lock-outs in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.**

During the past month the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its commercial telegraphers in the Maritime Provinces. Four new applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month. Particulars of recent proceedings under the Act appear on page 499.

#### **Eighteenth International Labour Conference.**

The Eighteenth International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on June 4 under the presidency of Senator Justin Godart, of France. A full account of the proceedings, with the text of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted, will be given, if possible, in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The following subjects are being dealt with at the Conference: (1) Reduction of hours of work (second discussion); (2) Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed (second discussion); (3) Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works (second discussion); (4) maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition under invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another (first discussion); (5) Workmen's compensation for occupational diseases: partial revision

of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; (6) Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (first discussion); and (7) Partial revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night.

The Canadian Government is represented at the Conference by Dr. W. A. Riddell, who is also the Government's permanent representative at Geneva, and by Mr. P. E. Renaud, secretary, Canadian Government Office, League of Nations, Geneva. The other members of the Canadian delegation are as follows:—

*Advisers to Government delegates:* Mr. G. A. Gagnon, Vice-President, La Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc., Chicoutimi, P.Q.; and Mr. W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer, All Canadian Congress of Labour, Ottawa.

*Employers' delegate:* Mr. Wm. D. Black, Chairman of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Vice-President and General Manager of the Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

*Adviser to Employers' delegate:* Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ont.

*Workers' delegate:* Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

*Adviser to Workers' delegate:* Mr. Percy R. Bengough, Vice-President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.

Dr. W. A. Riddell has been elected chairman of the Government section of the Conference, and Mr. Tom Moore, vice-chairman of the Workers' group.

#### **Bills to facilitate farm credit in Canada.**

Two bills to facilitate farm credit in Canada were introduced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on June 4. The first bill, entitled the Farmers'

Creditors Arrangement Act, is for the purpose of providing simple and inexpensive machinery and procedure whereby farmers who are unable to meet their liabilities as they fall due may propose to their creditors a composition, extension of time or scheme of arrangement of their affairs, and of reducing the costs of such procedure. This bill would provide further that where the debtor and creditors, after having considered such a proposal have been unable to reach an agreement, a Board of Review established by the Governor in Council, consisting of a Superior Court judge and representatives of the debtor and creditors, may formulate a proposal based upon the present and prospective capability of the



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934			1933		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	111,430,320	66,861,817	105,884,703	79,035,360	40,769,251	70,096,671
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	52,886,861	34,814,998	47,496,955	32,926,630	20,457,294	32,935,623
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$	57,899,511	31,581,881	57,661,621	45,576,337	20,011,337	36,578,834
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,360,609	8,560,656	6,095,560	3,923,301	7,020,482
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,536,347,022	2,488,913,660	2,649,625,031	1,877,753,214	1,887,323,562
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		133,083,185	140,910,153	128,365,391	134,272,610	130,135,230
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,375,862,015	1,366,528,536	1,396,819,807	1,399,541,563	1,389,114,966
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		877,447,651	874,774,952	897,077,958	913,022,937	924,913,714
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	88.6	90.7	88.0	66.1	53.8	48.9
Preferred stocks.....	68.7	68.5	67.3	54.6	47.2	47.3
(1) Index of interest rates.....	84.8	87.7	90.1	98.1	101.3	100.0
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	71.1	71.1	72.0	66.7	65.4	64.4
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.95	16.28	16.51	15.57	15.74	15.59
Business failures, number.....			140	175	184	192
Business failures, liabilities.....			2,057,492	2,616,800	3,022,466	3,380,672
(3) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	92.0	91.3	92.7	77.6	76.0	76.9
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	19.1	19.5	20.0	24.5	25.1	24.3
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	171,597	169,955	167,931	141,773	132,711	140,373
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,767,854	13,447,004	14,278,648	12,260,416	11,110,406	11,399,215
Operating expenses..... \$			10,721,847	10,260,689	9,596,667	10,090,967
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		9,260,224	9,946,321	8,789,285	7,921,872	8,800,156
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		7,989,759	8,427,391	7,813,476	7,383,407	7,922,660
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,985,612,526	1,529,701,528	1,412,893,410	1,712,389,173
Building permits..... \$		2,246,317	1,090,206	2,002,309	1,595,502	953,966
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	17,383,100	11,469,200	7,517,500	6,514,100	8,608,700	3,191,600
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	38,189	27,355	12,101	None	None	Non
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	71,437	70,363	72,923	23,126	11,384	11,212
Ferro-alloys..... tons	2,556	2,162	1,413	1,030	918	927
Coal..... tons		807,930	1,027,787	669,206	641,398	824,952
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		38,980,000	73,440,000	83,980,000	36,190,000	49,340,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		5,418,000	7,640,000	3,817,000	1,245,000	2,496,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		9,376,000	14,346,000	8,111,000	4,050,000	6,374,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,959,000	3,126,000	1,316,000	954,000	1,617,000
Timbers scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.			118,189,149	166,782,387	98,523,661	67,778,867
Flour production..... bbls.		1,088,785	1,064,428	1,334,101	1,013,486	1,004,787
(8) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	41,631,337	43,305,372	21,360,155	41,167,462	46,454,674	55,432,178
Footwear production..... pairs			1,682,000	1,754,564	1,442,020	1,539,487
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		56,555,000	57,931,000	43,510,000	43,227,000	44,227,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		33,013,000	32,764,000	32,647,000	31,502,000	31,804,000
Newsprint..... tons		206,510	210,130	171,780	147,760	137,080
Automobiles, passenger.....		15,451	12,272	8,024	6,957	5,927
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		92.6	93.1	76.4	69.8	68.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		91.4	92.0	72.7	65.1	62.5
Mineral production.....		160.2	149.0	110.8	102.8	106.5
Manufacturing.....		87.7	88.8	77.4	67.0	62.7
Construction.....		28.9	36.2	15.1	22.0	17.2
Electric power.....		176.7	176.0	138.9	134.9	134.4
DISTRIBUTION.....		96.0	96.3	86.7	82.9	84.4
Trade employment.....		117.2	119.2	110.3	110.1	110.5
Carloadings.....		76.0	74.3	62.9	50.4	61.8
Imports.....		69.3	64.7	54.8	44.2	50.0
Exports.....		69.6	73.0	66.6	47.3	51.1

(4) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(9) Figures for end of previous month.

(9) Figures for four weeks ending May 26, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending May 19, April 21 and March 24, 1934; May 20, April 22 and March 25, 1933.

debtor to pay and the productive value of his farm, and this proposal after it has been considered by the debtor and the creditors may be confirmed by the Board of Review, as a result of which confirmation it becomes binding. There is a further provision that whenever the rate of interest on a farm mortgage exceeds seven per cent, the mortgagor may tender the principal and interest together with three months' further interest in lieu of notice, and thereafter no interest shall be payable in respect of the said mortgage at a rate in excess of five per cent.

The second bill would amend the Canadian Farm Loan Act so as to facilitate and increase the extension of credit to farmers, to authorize the Minister of Finance to purchase additional bonds issued by the Farm Loan Board and guaranteed by the government, and to provide for supplementary advances by the Board.

#### **Appeal to manufacturers to employ young men.**

An appeal to employers to assist in absorbing into the commercial and professional life of the country the thousands of young Canadians graduating from the universities, colleges and technical schools of the Dominion, is made in the May issue of the *Industrial Canada*, the monthly publication of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. After a reference to the prominent part taken by the manufacturers in the support of educational institutions in Canada the magazine proceeds: "With this background, we are confident that members of the Association will take into serious consideration the placing of this year's graduates and in their own industries will endeavour to find positions for one or more of the young men entering on their life's work. Apart from the humanitarian aspect of the case, genuine advantage is to be gained from recruiting from year to year a steady stream of carefully selected juniors, who show promise of developing executive capacity in the future. It is desirable to do this irrespective of business conditions in the present since only by pursuing this policy consistently can a large business organization be certain of continuing to fill the higher positions of responsibility within it, as they successively become vacant, by the promotion of men trained within its own ranks."

#### **Committees to assist young persons in choice of career.**

a career and in finding suitable employment.

Since 1918 the British Ministry of Labour has co-operated with the Associations of Head Masters and Head Mistresses in the work of assisting boys and girls from public schools in choosing

This work is in charge of committees containing representatives from the schools, and from business and the professions. Officers of the committees periodically visit the schools and advise the teachers and children and their parents on the choice of, and prospects offered by, various careers. Information relating to training facilities and professional requirements and prospects in careers suited to secondary school pupils is collected by the committees, the results being published by the Department of Labour in bulletins under the general title of the "Choice of Career" series. Recent reports indicate that boys and girls, as the result of the work of the committees, are tending to seek employment in non-clerical occupations. In 1933, of candidates placed in other than clerical posts, over a hundred boys again entered engineering firms; while numbers of both boys and girls entered the distributive trades (wholesale and retail). Others interested in the sciences were placed in Government, municipal, scholastic, industrial, and hospital laboratories; while a large number of girls took up hospital or nursery nursing as a career. In order to maintain contact with their candidates, and to keep in touch with tendencies in the employment market, the Committees encourage the boys and girls whom they place in employment to report progress either at "open evenings" held each week or by calls at their offices during ordinary hours. They are then afforded an opportunity of discussing any difficulties they may have encountered, and are supplied with any information they may require in regard to facilities for further training.

#### **Apprentice training for the construction industry.**

The place of apprentice training in preparation for the coming revival of the construction industry is described by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Deputy Minister of Labour and Chief Inspector of Apprenticeship for Ontario, in an article in the *Engineering and Contract Record*, May 16. "The experience of previous depressions and existing information indicate," he says, "that there will be a decided shortage of skilled workers in the building trades immediately following the revival of activities. We are now on the way to such a revival. This is the time to plan for renewed activity in apprentice training and to select suitable boys for training and employment as soon as work is available."

Mr. Crawford refers to what has been accomplished under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act of 1928 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1928, page 870). "Over 1,600 boys have been indentured in the nine designated building trades



under the Act, of whom 839 have been granted diplomas for successful completion of the training period. Employers and representatives of organized labour who are familiar with the work agree that even if nothing else had been accomplished except the operation of the special day classes for first and second year apprentices held during the months of January and February each year, the passing of the Act by the Ontario legislature would have been fully justified."

Many of the largest industrial establishments and several contractors of the building trades have adopted the practice of selecting apprentices from the graduates of vocational schools who have specialized in one branch of industrial activity. "Such boys make rapid progress and are an asset from the beginning. If this custom were to become general, apprenticeship systems would rapidly become effective in trades where they are needed, and other methods of training, requiring little time or expense, could be adopted for the highly specialized operations and semi-skilled occupations in which the majority of industrial workers are employed."

#### **Milk Control Board of Ontario.**

The Milk Control Act, 1934, passed by the Ontario Legislature at the last session, as was noted on page 432 of the last issue, has

been proclaimed as effective as from April 18, 1934. Regulations under the Act were published in the *Ontario Gazette*, May 12, signed by Mr. J. B. Fairbairn, chairman of the Milk Control Board under the Act. This Board has "jurisdiction and power upon its own initiative, or upon complaint or request made to it in writing, to inquire into any matter relating to the producing, supplying, processing, handling, distributing or sale of milk and, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, to make regulations with respect thereto or to any of the said matters."

Under the regulations persons or classes so engaged or employed must obtain licences each year from the Board, the charge being \$1 for a licence or renewal of licence. The Board may refuse, suspend or cancel a licence where there has been failure to carry out the provisions of the Act or the regulations. Proof must be submitted to the Board as to the financial responsibility of the applicant for a licence. All premises, plant and equipment are subject to inspection by the Board, and all distributors must make reports to the Board as required.

The Board has authority also to make regulations "governing disputes and the termination of disputes arising between producers and

distributors of milk, or between any two or more classes or branches of persons engaged in the milk industry as producers, processors, handlers, haulers, distributors or vendors of milk, or as being otherwise engaged in the said industry," and also "governing agreements which may be entered into between producers of milk and other persons or classes of persons engaged in the milk industry."

#### **Enforcement of collective agreements in Great Britain.**

A bill to make temporary provision for enabling statutory effect to be given to rates of wages agreed between organizations representative of a majority of the employers in the cotton manufacturing industry on one side, and of a majority of the workers in the industry of the class or classes affected on the other side, was introduced in the British House of Commons on May 3 under the title "the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Bill."

The Bill enables an organization of employers and an organization of employed persons in the cotton manufacturing industry to make a joint application to the Minister of Labour in the prescribed manner for the making of an order with respect to any agreement made between the organizations as to the rates of wages to be paid to any persons employed in the industry. Provision is also made for public notice being given of the fact that an application is being made, and for a period of time being specified during which objections may be sent to the Minister. On receiving such an application the Minister is to appoint a Board to consider the application and report thereon, unless he is satisfied that the organizations do not respectively represent the majority of the employers and the majority of the employed persons in the industry of the class or classes that would be affected by such an order.

The Board is to consist of a chairman and two other members appointed by the Minister, none of whom is to be connected with the industry; and each of the organizations which were parties to the application would be entitled to appoint six of their members as assessors. The first duty of the Board will be to inquire whether the organizations which are parties to the agreement were, at the date of the agreement, representative respectively of the majority of employers and of the class or classes of employed persons affected. If satisfied on that point they are to inquire further whether it is expedient that an order be made, and are to report to the Minister as soon as possible; their report is

not, however, to contain a recommendation that such an order be made unless they are unanimous on the point. On receiving such a unanimous recommendation from the Board, the Minister of Labour may make an order, which is to set out the rates of wages thereby brought into force, and any provisions of the agreement as to the conditions for earning or the method of calculating such wages; the order may also contain further provisions, if necessary, to make plain who are the employers and the classes of employed persons affected by the order. The terms of the agreement may not however be modified by any such order. The rates so fixed are to become part of the terms of contract of every employed person in the industry, and an employer paying less than the rates applicable under the order will become liable to a monetary penalty. The bill also provides for the maintenance by employers of the records necessary to show compliance with the order. The procedure is laid down for the revocation of an order so made. The sections of the Bill which relate to the establishment of a Board and the enforcement of rates of wages are to be in force until December 31, 1937.

#### **Proposed code for coal distribution in Western Canada.**

The Western Canada Fuel Association, at their 14th annual convention held at Estevan, Saskatchewan, during May, decided to establish "codes of business ethics," designed to regulate all sections of the industry "with a view to placing competition on a fair and equitable basis, in the interests of the workers, consumers, producers and distributors." More than 200 delegates attended the convention, representing divisions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Codes will be drafted by each group of operators, retailers and wholesalers. These will be submitted to the executive board of the association and the whole combined in three general codes to apply to each branch. The purpose of the codes is stated to be to eliminate over-production and wasteful competition as far as possible.

A "code of fair competition," approved recently by the Winnipeg Coal Exchange, and published in the *Western Canada Coal Review*, April-May, 1934, contained the following Article on Labour:—

"(1) Employers shall comply with the minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, as set forth in this Code; (2) Within each Province members of the industry shall comply with any laws of such Province imposing more stringent requirements

regulating the age of employees, wages, health, welfare, or general working conditions, than are imposed by this Code, but in no case shall any person under the age of 18 years be employed in the use of power-driven loading or unloading equipment or power or horse-driven vehicles and provided further that no person under the age of 16 years shall be employed; (3) Employers shall not reclassify employees so as to defeat the purpose of the Act; (4) The weekly wages of any salesman, or canvasser, regardless of whether he be compensated upon a commission or salary basis or both, shall not, unless specifically approved in writing by the Divisional Code Authority, be less than \$20 a week; (5) The use of contractors, sub-contractors, haulers, truckers, or others to perform any of the functions of this industry is prohibited unless the employees of such contractors, sub-contractors, haulers, truckers or other employees shall receive wages as high as employees in the same classification of this industry; (6) Any work done in any coal or wood yard or other branch of this industry on a piece work basis shall not be paid less than the minimum hourly rate as set forth in this Code.

"The following suggestions are not intended to be embodied in this Code, but are for the consideration of the members of the Trade in Greater Winnipeg.

"*Rates of Pay.*—Yardmen who operate a wood sawing machine or any other power-driven machine, 40 cents per hour; yardmen, other than those mentioned above, 35 cents per hour; truck drivers and teamsters, 40 cents per hour; men working on hired trucks to be paid on the same basis mentioned above and the company hiring the truck is responsible for seeing that the men working on the hired trucks are paid accordingly. The following are the cartage rates to be paid to cartage companies or to the owners of hired trucks: domestic coal or coke, 75 cents per ton; steam coal, 35 cents per ton; long wood, 90 cents per cord; cut wood, \$1.10 per cord; wood sawyers are to be paid at the rate of 75 cents per cord, whether it be for one cord or any greater quantity."

#### **Sickness and the economic depression.**

The Public Health Service of the United States Treasury Department has published a preliminary report dealing with "sickness and the economic depression," based on a study of illness in the families of wage earners in three cities (Birmingham, Detroit and Pittsburgh). The report refers to the fact that during recent years the gross death rate throughout the country actually declined and in 1933 attained the lowest level on record.



On the other hand, "the death rate is not an adequate criterion of the extent of sickness and impairment. It is not affected immediately by unfavourable living conditions unless starvation and pestilence are actually present. It does not promptly reveal decreased resistance to disease. It is not an accurate measure, for example, of malnutrition. Furthermore, the gross mortality rate for the nation as a whole or for any large group of the population does not tell whether or not certain elements of the population are suffering from ill health; the actual increase in illness and mortality among that fraction which has been reduced to poverty by the depression may be masked by the general downward trend of the mortality among the more fortunate and larger moiety of the population. In fact, fragmentary information already gives a hint of warning that, in certain areas and among certain classes of the population, the situation is not nearly so favourable as gross mortality rates appear to show. Malnutrition among school children apparently has increased in some localities at least. Higher infant mortality and tuberculosis death rate have been experienced in certain areas of New York City where unemployment was most serious. Signs of an increase in the number of cases of mental disease are not lacking. Already there is some evidence that the sickness rate has risen among the unemployed population, especially where social relief has been unequal to the situation."

In the three cities which formed the subject of this special investigation it appeared that the rate of disabling illness reported in the families of the unemployed was 39 per cent higher than that in the families of full-time wage earners, and 25 per cent higher than that of the group of part-time workers.

#### **Proposals for better housing for workers in Great Britain.**

The departmental committee on housing appointed last year in Great Britain recently published their report, which had been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Health. The committee was instructed to consider what steps might be necessary "to secure the maintenance of a proper standard of fitness for human habitation in working-class houses." Among other recommendations they propose that every owner of working class property which is not in all respects fit for human habitation shall be made liable at law to expropriation on a new basis of compensation; that private owners be given the statutory right to submit to the Minister voluntary clearance or improvement schemes (except in regard to properties

that are included in the five-year clearance programs of the local authorities); and that the local authorities be empowered to give a licence to any owner who has reconditioned his house to their satisfaction, exempting the house for a fixed period from liability to clearance or demolition without full compensation, the owner being obliged to maintain the property in good state during the licensed period.

The proposed basis for compensation is summarized as follows: "We propose that the dispossessed owners should be paid what they themselves paid for the property, or the value accepted for death duties if they inherited it, or the value adopted for stamp duty if they acquired it by deed of gift. That is to say, the consideration disclosed on the latest transaction prior to the date of our report should be taken as the compensation to be paid. In other words we should give them back their money..... We appreciate that the plan could not unfairly be described as rough justice we realize that anomalies will arise as between different owners, but we are satisfied that as between the owners and the community the plan would be fair and reasonable and would err, if at all, on the side of generosity to the owners. We are advised, however, that on balance the interests of the community would be adequately protected on this basis."

#### **Proposed Child Labour amendment in U.S.A.**

State committees are being formed in the United States for the purpose of opposing the Child Labour Amendment to the United States Constitution. Before the amendment can become effective it must be ratified by three-fourths of the States twenty of the 48 States have already ratified it. The proposed amendment is as follows:

Section 1.—The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labour of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2.—The power of the Several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the congress.

The New York State Committee to oppose the amendment consists of Mr. Elihu Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Mr. William D. Guthrie. This committee is submitting to the State Legislature a pamphlet which points out that the amendment was first proposed on June 2, 1924, and that though it has now been ratified by 20 States it had been rejected in 1924-25 by 35 and ratified by only four. Although ratified in 1933 by 14 States it was

unsuccessfully re-introduced in 11, and in 1934 has not been ratified by any State and has been rejected by seven. A Supreme Court decision is quoted to show that an Amendment must be ratified within some reasonable time after its proposal, and the authors' claim that it had long been generally assumed that the Amendment had been finally defeated. The Amendment, it is argued, would trample on the rights of the States and vest in Congress greater power over the children of the nation than has even been or can constitutionally be exercised by any of the States, and attempts to exercise this power would probably result in as disgraceful a failure as the attempt to enforce the Volstead Act. Mr. Guthrie contends that the Amendment would also give Congress power to limit the labour of children in the household or on the home farm, and that effective enforcement would require a vast army of Federal functionaries, field officers, investigators, police, detectives, under-cover men and women, etc., necessarily greater in excess of the number found insufficient to enforce the Volstead Act and its amendments.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Alberta Legislature at the recent session, a committee of the Assembly was appointed, by an Order in Council dated April 27, to make a comprehensive survey and study of education in the rural districts and report their findings and suggestions at the next session. The committee is as follows: Hon. P. E. Baker (chairman); Messrs. Hector Lang, W. E. Payne, J. Mackintosh, C. L. Gibbs, G. B. Walker, A. G. Andrews, C. A. Ronning, I. Goresky, R. M. McCool.

In order to fix a minimum wage for female employees in commercial establishments the Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec is arranging to hold a conference of representatives of employers and workers in this occupation throughout the province. Hitherto such conferences have been held for particular districts only. At the general conference the employers in the department, chain and independent store groups are to be represented by the Retail Merchants' Association. Representatives of various social welfare bodies also will attend the meeting.

In the House of Commons, on May 29, Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North) asked the Minister of Finance to consider the question of exempting from income tax contributions made by members of trade unions for the relief of unemployed members. "With a large percentage of the members of an organization out of work," he said, "the mem-

bers of that organization assess themselves, of their own free will, to the extent of ten or fifteen per cent of their wages for the purpose of maintaining the unemployed members of the organization, thereby keeping them off relief. I think in such cases, though these donations can be classified as you wish, where voluntary donations are made for the purpose of maintaining unemployed members, exemptions should be allowed for the amounts so donated." In reply, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, promised that if the matter could be dealt with administratively, he would take it up with the Commissioner of Income Tax.

The following figures show the work dealt with by Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in April, 1934, and April, 1933:—

—	April, 1933	April, 1934
Total accidents reported.....	2,658	3,884
Fatalities.....	15	11
Compensation and medical aid	\$301,725.78	\$370,124.66
Medical aid (only).....	\$ 52,030.03	\$ 69,333.34

By an Order in Council of the Ontario Government on May 15, the "metropolitan area" of the city of Toronto was, for the purposes of the administration of the Mothers' Allowances Act, enlarged to include the surrounding towns, villages and districts. This measure was taken because the cost of living in the suburban area was considered to be as high as in the city. The rate of \$40 per month prevails throughout the enlarged area as from May 1. Hitherto the rate was \$30 per month for a widow with two children, in townships, villages and towns under 5,000 in population, and \$35 per month in towns over 5,000 in population.

In a recent essay contest promoted by the Robert Owen Foundation in the interest of co-operation in Canada the winner of the prize of \$50 was James Brogden, of Edmonton, Alberta. The *Canadian Co-operator* notes that "while the competition was open to and participated in by university students, the winner is an unemployed carpenter now living in Edmonton, but raised in Lancashire, the birthplace of the modern co-operative movement." The prize was awarded for the best essay on one of the following subjects: (1) Why and how existing industrial enterprises should be organized on a co-operative basis; (2) Study of co-operative effort by unemployed citizens, and (3) The place of co-operative societies within a socialist state. The winning essay, which deals with the last-named subject, is published in the June issue of the *Co-operator*.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**F**OUR applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during the month of May as follows:—

Two applications reached the Department from the locomotive engineers and the locomotive firemen, respectively, employed on Territory "C," District No. 1, of the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways. Thirty-seven locomotive engineers and 47 firemen are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to the matter of seniority rights and priority of runs in the territory. An officer of the Department has been instructed to interview the parties concerned in this dispute.

An application was submitted to the Department by employees of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg, being teamsters, helpers and employees of the incinerator, members of the General Workers' Unit of Civic Employees, One Big Union. Eighty employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which arises in connection with their request for restoration of the 1932 wage scale

and certain changes in working conditions. As the industry concerned does not come within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation can be established only if the municipal authorities indicate their concurrence.

Employees of various coal operators in the Minto District, being members of the New Brunswick Miners' Union, also applied for the establishment of a Conciliation Board. This application supersedes the request for a Board which was received from the same union during April. The number of employees directly affected by the dispute is stated to be 983. The employing companies named in the application are as follows: The Minto Coal Company; Miramichi Lumber Company; Welton and Henderson Limited; Avon Coal Company; W. Benton Evans; Harvey Welton; Newcastle Coal Company; and Minto Coal Company (Tweedie Mine). The dispute concerns the employees' demand for increased wages and shorter working hours, certain changes in working conditions, and union recognition.

### Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and Certain of its Commercial Telegraphers in the Maritime Provinces

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in the Maritime Provinces comprising (1) the "North Sydney group of operators," and (2) members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, were received in the Department of Labour early in June. The personnel of the Board was as follows: His Honour Judge R. H. Murray, of Halifax, N.S., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Hector McInnes, K.C., of Halifax, nominated by the company; and Mr. C. W. Lunn, of Truro, N.S., appointed by the Minister without recommendation, the two groups of employees having failed to agree upon a nominee.

The dispute concerns the wages and seniority rights of a group of cable operators

formerly employed by the Western Union Cable Company at North Sydney in connection with land line commercial telegraph activities and who were absorbed into the land line service of the Canadian National Telegraphs when the latter acquired the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Maritime Provinces in July, 1929.

A unanimous report was presented by the Board with reference to the general question of district and office seniority. The Board's recommendation regarding the matter of basic rates of pay of the North Sydney Group was signed by the chairman and Mr. Lunn, who also suggested a solution of the main difficulties in regard to district seniority. Mr. McInnes dissented from the Board's recommendation concerning the wages question and submitted a minority report. Following is the text of the various reports in this matter:

### Unanimous Report

IN THE MATTER of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* and of a dispute between *The Canadian National Telegraphs (employer)*, and certain of its commercial telegraphers in the *Maritime Provinces (employees)*.

To the Honourable W. A. Gordon,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

The Board, in reference to the matters in dispute, unanimously agrees and reports as follows:

#### (a) District and Office Seniority:

In the dispute regarding District Seniority and Office Seniority, the Board is unanimous in finding that, in the evidence placed before the Board, the present system is the best which could fit the circumstances. The Board is, however, of opinion that hardship, in several cases, through lack of the spirit of co-operation, and the assignment of "tricks" among the employees in some of the offices, has caused unnecessary friction, which may be obviated by a conference between the representatives of the Company and the employees affected.

#### (b) Disputes at Brandon, etc.:

The Board has its attention brought to the difficulties regarding Commission Telegraph Offices in Brandon, Manitoba; Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; Drumheller, Alberta; and Woodstock, Ontario. The difficulties of the Telegraph and Railway Department was also referred to by Union representatives. The Board feels that its enquiry does not embrace these disputes and, therefore, has to decline dealing with the matters involved in the disputes.

(Sgd.) R. H. MURRAY,  
Chairman,  
(Sgd.) HECTOR McINNES,  
(Sgd.) C. W. LUNN.

### Majority Report

The majority of the Board, consisting of the Chairman and Mr. C. W. Lunn, representing Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, Canadian National Systems Division Number 43 and the North Sydney group, so-called, reports and unanimously agrees as follows:

(c) The solution of the main difficulties in regard to District Seniority could be obviated by the following agreement with all the employees involved in the dispute:

"That none of the operators, formerly of the Western Union in the Maritime Provinces, now in the employment of the Canadian National Telegraphs in the Atlantic Division

taken over on July 1, 1929, by the Canadian National Telegraphs, be hereafter laid off or transferred from the respective offices in which they are employed. This shall not affect operators bidding for bulletined positions, nor the right of the Canadian National Telegraphs to discharge or transfer such operators who, for a good cause, may be deemed unfit to fill said offices."

#### (d) North Sydney Group Ratings:

Mr. Robb had full departmental authority to make arrangements with the North Sydney group as to the special ratings; that such an agreement was collateral and independent, and it need not have been reduced to writing in the Agreement of Sale, but should be incorporated with it. This agreement was ratified by the Company recognizing and paying the Western Union ratings for some years. By virtue of this agreement made by the Canadian National Telegraphs, the Western Union ratings, in proportion to the ratings made to other employees of the Canadian National Telegraphs, should be restored to the North Sydney group. (The Chairman, as an ultimate alternative, suggests a lump sum payment.)

(e) The grievances of the employees: York F. A. Tutty, Jacob Miles, Arthur W. Coppin, Jacob Rogers, Stewart F. Everett and Hubert W. Taylor brought to the attention of the Board, although individual cases, were not strictly, in the opinion of the Board, within its purview. It strongly recommended, however, that an investigation be made in the different cases by the officers of the Company and alleged grievances fully dealt with. Mr. McInnes confines his report solely to the case of Mr. Everett.

(Sgd.) R. H. MURRAY,  
Chairman,  
(Sgd.) C. W. LUNN.

### Minority Report

Mr. Hector McInnes, K.C., representative of the Canadian National Telegraphs, is of opinion . . . that the arrangement made by Mr. W. D. Robb with the North Sydney group was only temporary, and that he did not anticipate abnormal conditions. Mr. McInnes is of opinion, therefore, that the Directors of the Canadian National Telegraphs were right when they put into effect the schedules of remuneration for the North Sydney group, and under their agreement with the Union they could take no other position. He concurs with the reasoning of Mr. Hungerford in his report to his Board in 1933.

(Sgd.) HECTOR McINNES.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1934

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for May, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago:—

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*May, 1934..	32	5,954	36,846
*Apr., 1934..	21	5,282	78,128
May, 1933..	15	1,580	11,798

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts during May was considerably greater than during April, but, as most of the disputes involved small numbers of employees for short periods, the number of workers involved was only slightly greater while the time loss in man-working days was less than half that in April. The strikes involving considerable time loss included that of loggers in Vancouver Island which commenced in March and terminated early in May, also that of coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., which commenced in April and terminated on May 12. Five coal mining disputes caused a time loss of about 12,000 days, and three pulp and paper mill strikes caused a time loss of 3,000 days. Most of the time loss in April was caused by the strike of loggers and two of the coal mining strikes. In May, 1933, none of the disputes involved large numbers of employees or caused much time loss.

Ten disputes, involving 3,883 workers, were carried over from April, the dispute involving automobile washers in Toronto, Ont., reported as in progress at the end of April, having terminated by April 30, while reports as to disputes involving shoe factory workers in Toronto and hop field workers at Sardis and Chilliwack,

B.C., were received too late for inclusion in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Twenty-two disputes commenced during May. Of these thirty-two disputes, twenty-six terminated during the month, nine being in favour of the workers involved, eight in favour of the employer concerned, compromise settlements being reached in eight cases, while the result of one is recorded as partially successful. At the end of May, therefore, there were six disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; compositors, London, Ont.; fur dressers and dyers, Toronto, Ont.; paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q.; furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; and spring and mattress factory workers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information had been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.; and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; and women's clothing factory workers (cloak-makers), Toronto, Ont., March 22, 1934, several employers.

A dispute involving fifteen chesterfield factory workers in one establishment in Toronto, Ont., from April 16 to April 19, was not reported in time for inclusion in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The strike was to enforce observance of an agreement with the Furniture and Wood Workers' Industrial Union of Canada in effect until August 22, 1934, and to secure an increase of ten per cent in piece rates, and was reported by the union to be successful.

A number of disputes were reported in the press regarding which reports giving particulars have not been received, as follows:—

Employees in one cleaning and dyeing establishment are reported to have ceased work early in May, the cause not being stated. Three of the strikers were sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days for assault of a worker.

Twenty caddies at a golf club at Fort Erie, Ont., were reported to have ceased work on May 24, demanding the restoration of the

rate of \$1 per round paid three years ago instead of 65 cents per round.

Shingle mill employees in one establishment near North Vancouver, B.C., are reported to have ceased work and secured wage increases about the middle of May.

Shingle mill employees at New Westminster, B.C., in one establishment are reported to have ceased work and secured wage increases early in May.

Five workers in a tannery and leather manufacturing establishment at Vegreville, Alta., ceased work on May 2 demanding increases, but the result had not been reported.

A strike of six employees in an upholstery establishment in Guelph, Ont., for three days commencing May 3 has been reported, the strikers securing equal distribution of work and recognition of a shop committee.

A minor dispute involved men, variously reported as numbering six to fifty, engaged to load a boat at Wallaceburg, Ont., for one and one-half hours on May 14, demanding an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 50 cents and also pay for time waiting. When informed that the wages and conditions were the same as in other ports they resumed work.

A dispute involving coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., not recorded as a strike or lockout, regarding union membership and the "closed shop" for members of one union prevented about seventy miners from working on May 21 to May 23. The United Mine Workers of America, which had an agreement with the employing company since 1919 and had settled a dispute as to a wage reduction on May 12, notified the employer that from May 21 its members would not work with members of another union, the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia. As seventy-five per cent of the employees were members of the former union the management refused work to the others. The collieries were operating only two or three days per week and two days later the members of the rival union picketed the mine, some disturbance occurring without any serious injuries being reported. The United Mine Workers, however, withdrew the demand for the "closed shop" and on the next working day employment was resumed as usual.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**HOP FIELD WORKERS, CHILLIWACK AND SARDIS, B.C.**—Employees of one company at Sardis, B.C., ceased work on April 30, followed by those of another at Chilliwack on May 7, demanding increases in wages and better living conditions. The work was reported to be carried on partly on a contract system and partly at hourly wages, the workers and their families living in cabins during the season. As a result of negotiations work was resumed at Sardis after seven days, during which rain prevented work for six days, and after one-half day at Chilliwack. The contract system was abolished and the hourly rate was raised from 20 cents to 25 cents, also arrangements were made for a supply of good water.

**LOGGERS, ETC., VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.**—As stated in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, the fixing of minimum wages by the provincial authorities for the logging industry, under an amendment to the *Male Minimum Wage Act*, was followed by a resumption of work in several of the camps affected by this dispute, and on May 7 the strike was declared off, the remaining 1,800 involved resuming work immediately without, however, securing union recognition for which they had been holding out.

**PULPWOOD PEELERS, HEARST, ONT.**—The demand for an increase in piece rates from \$1.50 per cord to \$2 being conceded, work was resumed on May 16 by the employees of the one employer involved in this dispute.

**COAL MINERS, STELLARTON, N.S.**—The settlement of the dispute arranged toward the end of April by representatives of the provincial government, the miners and the receivers under whom the mines were being operated, was accepted by a vote of the miners on May 7, and work was resumed on May 14. The arrangement provided for the continuation of the wage schedule, but instead of a reduction of over twenty per cent, the miners agreed to a deduction of seventeen and one-half per cent from earnings in excess of \$4 per day and twelve and one-half per cent from the others.

**COAL MINERS, MINTO, N.B.**—As stated in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, work was resumed on May 7. The miners having ceased work before applying for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act*, contrary to the provisions of the statute, returned on the same conditions as before the strike with the expectation of applying for a Board later. An application was made later, and at the end of the month was under consideration.



**ABATTOIR AND MEAT PACKING WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—This dispute, which commenced March 7, involving a number of employees of one company, was terminated on May 19, when the employer reached an agreement with a committee of the strikers providing for a minimum wage rate of 25 cents per hour for inexperienced men, \$10 per week for boys, seven and one-half cents per hour increases for other classes, time and one-half rates for overtime work in excess of fifty-five hours per week, forty hours per week being guaranteed. The employer also agreed to meet a committee of employees at any time. The strikers had demanded a wage increase of ten cents per hour and recognition of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. Wages prevailing had been between 20 cents and 35 cents per hour.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute, commencing on April 25, was not reported in time for inclusion in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. A number of employees in one establishment ceased work when their demand for recognition of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union and payment of union wages was refused. In connection with picketing, a number were arrested on charges of assault, several being sentenced to imprisonment. The employer secured injunctions from the court against the use of placards, etc., in connection with picketing. At the end of the month the dispute was unternminated but early in June the union reported that the employer had signed a union agreement and all strikers had returned to work on June 4.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 27 alleging that the employer had violated an agreement with the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 1036, not paying the wages stipulated. The union reported that on May 7 work was resumed, the employer having agreed to accede to the terms of the agreement.

**AUTOMOBILE WASHERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—In regard to this strike involving one establishment commencing March 26, the employer has reported that the strikers were replaced substantially in thirty days. Employment conditions being no longer affected it is, therefore, recorded as terminated.

**RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.**—The strike involving employees in a number of restaurants at various dates since March 1, appears to have lapsed early in May.

**SALMON FISHERMEN, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.**—Salmon fishermen on the west coast of Van-

couver Island refused to fish for the price of 7 cents per pound for Sockeye offered by the canning companies, demanding 40 cents per fish, claiming that the fish in that region did not average five pounds each. At a conference of representatives of the packers and a committee of the fishermen, the former offered to pay seven cents per pound with a minimum of 35 cents per fish and this was refused, but fishing was carried on at those rates after May 23.

**CORDWOOD CUTTERS, SOUTH RIVER, ONT.**—A number of the men cutting hardwood for contractors for chemical distillation establishments ceased work about April 16 demanding an increase in piece-rates from \$1.25 per cord to \$1.75-\$2.25. The contractors raised the rate to \$1.40-\$1.50 per cord at which it was stated men could make from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. Other workmen were brought into the district by the contractors to work at \$1.50 per cord and by the end of the month the dispute appears to have lapsed.

**COAL MINERS, DOMINION AND RESERVE, N.S.**—Part of the working force in one mine ceased work on May 15 demanding the reinstatement of one employee suspended for alleged carelessness which caused damage and danger to other employees. It was reported that there had been a considerable increase in both fatal and non-fatal accidents since the beginning of the year and the company was insisting on greater care being exercised by employees. The mines being operated under an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America which provided that there should be no cessation of work until negotiations regarding any complaint had been completed and that no grievance would be dealt with while men were on strike, the officials refused to deal with the case while the men were on strike but stated that the suspended miner had been directed to appear before the superintendent on the day of the strike, it being expected that he would be reinstated. The miners ceasing work did not belong to the United Mine Workers of America but to the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia and this organization called a sympathetic strike in other mines. Only one other mine was reported to be appreciably affected, one at Reserve and that for only part of two shifts. The representatives of the strikers requested the provincial Minister of Mines to deal with the dispute and he replied that mediation under the terms of the agreement could not be successful while the men were on strike but that he would come to the locality when the strikers returned. It was, therefore, arranged that work would be resumed on May 21, the suspended miner being reinstated next day.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to May, 1934</b>			
<b>AGRICULTURE—</b> Hop field workers, Sardis and Chilliwack, B.C.....	93	93	Commenced April 30, 1934; for increased wages and improved conditions; terminated May 7, 1934; compromise.
<b>LOGGING—</b> Loggers, etc., Vancouver Island, B.C.....	1,800	10,000	Commenced Jan. 27, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; terminated May 7, 1934; compromise.
Pulpwood peelers, Hearst, Ont..	75	975	Commenced April 3, 1934; for increased wages; terminated May 15, 1934; in favour of workers.
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b> Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S....	1,300	5,000	Commenced Feb. 28, 1934; against reduced wages terminated May 12, 1934; compromise.
Coal miners, Minto, N.B.....	400	2,400	Commenced April 3, 1934; for increase in wages, reduction in hours and recognition of union; terminated May 7, 1934; in favour of employer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Animal Products—</i> Abattoir and meat packing workers, Winnipeg, Man....	40	680	Commenced Mar. 7, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours, improved conditions, recognition of union and shop committee; terminated May 19, 1934; compromise.
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i> Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	48	1,248	Commenced April 25, 1934; to secure union wages and working conditions; unterminated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, Etc.</i> Cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	20	100	Commenced April 27, 1934; alleged violation of agreement <i>re</i> wages; terminated May 5, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Compositors, London, Ont.....	77	2,000	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; unterminated.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Custom and Repair—</i> Automobile washers, Toronto, Ont.....			Commenced Mar. 26, 1934; for increased wages and against dismissal of worker; terminated April 30, 1934; in favour of employer.
<i>Business and Personal—</i> Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.....	30	100	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; lapsed early in May; partially successful.

**(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1934**

<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b> Salmon fishermen, Vancouver Island, B.C.....	50	350	Commenced May 15, 1934; for increase in price for sockeye salmon; terminated May 22, 1934; in favour of employer.
<b>LOGGING—</b> Cordwood cutters, South River, Ont.....	150	3,000	Commenced April 16, 1934; for increased wages; lapsed by May 31, 1934; in favour of employer.
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b> Coal miners, Dominion, N.S....	550	2,750	Commenced May 15, 1934; against suspension of worker; terminated May 19, 1934; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Reserve, N.S.....	180	270	Commenced May 18, 1934; in sympathy with coal miners on strike May 15, 1934; terminated May 19, 1934; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Michel, B.C.....	350	1,750	Commenced May 22, 1934; for recognition of union; terminated May 28, 1934; in favour of employer.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1934\*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time lost in working days	Remarks
<b>Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1934—<i>Concluded</i></b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Fur, Leather, Etc.—</i>			
Tannery employees, Kitchener, Ont.....	54	700	Commenced May 1, 1934; for recognition of union and increase in wages; terminated May 15, 1934; in favour of employer.
Fur dressers and dyers, Toronto, Ont.....	60	240	Commenced May 28, 1934; for increase in wages and recognition of union; untermiated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—</i>			
Hosiery factory workers, London, Ont.....	20	120	Commenced May 19, 1934; for reduction in hours; terminated May 26, 1934; in favour of employer.
Hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	3	12	Commenced May 18, 1934; alleged violation of agreement <i>re</i> excessive overtime; terminated May 22, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Pulp and Paper—</i>			
Pulp and paper mill workers, Fort Frances, Ont.....	250	2,750	Commenced May 1, 1934; for increased wages and continuance of six hour day; terminated May 12, 1934; compromise.
Pulp and paper mill workers, Buckingham, P.Q.....	40	80	Commenced May 3, 1934; for increased wages; terminated May 4, 1934; in favour of workers.
Paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q.....	42	294	Commenced May 23, 1934; for increased wages; untermiated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Shingle mill workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	45	270	Commenced May 1, 1934; against reduction in wages; terminated May 7, 1934; in favour of workers.
Upholsterers, Toronto, Ont...	10	70	Commenced May 7, 1934; against violation of agreement <i>re</i> employment of union members only; terminated May 14, 1934; in favour of workers.
Furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	12	180	Commenced May 15, 1934; alleged violation of agreement; untermiated.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Spring and mattress factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	22	300	Commenced May 15, 1934; for increased wages and reduced hours; untermiated.
Spring and mattress factory workers, Windsor, Ont.....	13	33	Commenced May 28, 1934; against dismissal of worker; terminated May 30, 1934; compromise.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Halifax, N.S.....	17	440	Commenced May 1, 1934; for increased wages; terminated May 31, 1934; compromise.
<i>Bridge—</i>			
Teamsters and labourers, Kitchener, Ont.....	42	105	Commenced May 15, 1934; for increased wages; terminated May 18, 1934; in favour of workers.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Water—</i>			
Longshoremen, Chatham, N.B.....	75	300	Commenced May 19, 1934; for increase in wages and reduction in hours; terminated May 23, 1934; in favour of workers.
Coal trimmers, North Sydney, N.S.....	36	36	Commenced May 28, 1934; for changes in working conditions; terminated May 28, 1934; compromise.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>			
Window cleaners, Toronto, Ont.	50	200	Commenced May 28, 1934; against discharge of workers for union activity; terminated May 31, 1934; in favour of workers.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time lost first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

**COAL MINERS, MICHEL, B.C.**—Employees in one mine ceased work on May 22, demanding collection of union dues, apparently for the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, division of all work available with men laid off, and changes in working conditions of drivers. The mine had been operated since 1925 under an agreement between the company and the British Columbia Miners' Association, an independent local union. Some of the miners wished to be connected with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and demanded its recognition. A large number of the miners, however, objected to this proposal. The management met the representatives of the employees and it was arranged that work would be resumed on May 29 under the terms of the agreement with the British Columbia Miners' Association, including the clauses regarding check-off for union dues and the work of drivers, on condition there would be no recognition of or negotiations with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

**TANNERY EMPLOYEES, KITCHENER, ONT.**—A number of the employees, 54 out of about 200, in one establishment ceased work when the demands of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, for increased wages and union recognition was refused. It is reported that the employer had increased wages ten per cent toward the end of last year and promised to give another increase later when business improved and that a five per cent increase had been given recently, making the minimum wage 27 cents per hour with an eight hour day. The establishment continued to be operated but in connection with picketing a number were arrested on charges of assault, etc., several being convicted and fined or imprisoned. All the strikers whose places had not been filled resumed work by May 16 on the same terms as before the strike.

**FUR DRESSERS AND DYERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on May 28 demanding a fifteen per cent increase in wages, reduction in hours to forty-eight per week, time and one-half for overtime and recognition of the Fur Dressers' and Dyers' Industrial Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. At the end of the month a termination of the dispute had not been reported.

**HOSIERY FACTORY WORKERS, LONDON, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on May 19 in protest against an increase in hours from 83 in two weeks to 132½, the wages being piece rates. On May 28, a number of the strikers resumed work on the employer's terms, terminating the dispute.

**HAT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Three employees ceased work on May 18 against the violation of the union rule limiting overtime to ten hours per week, regular hours being forty-four. The International Union of Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers claimed an agreement, apparently verbal, was in force affecting twenty employees. After four days the employer agreed to adhere to the union rule.

**PULP AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, FORT FRANCES, ONT., BUCKINGHAM, P.Q., AND DOLBEAU, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment in each of these localities ceased work during May to secure increases in wages to the 1932 wage scale. At Fort Frances agreements between the employing company and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers had expired on April 30 and negotiations had not resulted in a settlement. The agreements were renewed with the restoration of the 1932 scale, providing for an increase in the minimum rate from 35 cents per hour to 40 cents, with eleven per cent increases for other classes.

At Buckingham the strike was settled by negotiations in two days; similar settlements in two other mills at Ottawa and Hull, where no strikes occurred, were also reached.

At Dolbeau no settlement had been reported at the end of the month.

**SHINGLE MILL WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work from May 1 to May 8, the union reporting that certain wage adjustments upward were demanded and secured. The employer reported that wages were not in dispute as a verbal agreement had expired but that a new one was reached.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Twelve employees in one establishment ceased work on May 15 against the alleged violation of an agreement with the Furniture and Wood Workers' Industrial Union of Canada signed in settlement of a one day strike on March 17, 1934, to be in effect until August 22, 1934, *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1934, pages 319 and 321. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**SPRING AND MATTRESS FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on May 15 demanding increases in wages, reduction in hours and recognition of the Furniture and Wood Workers' Industrial Union of Canada. Wages were reported as from 25 cents to 50 cents per hour and a thirty per cent increase was demanded, with the 44-hour week instead of 46½ and up. Two workers not on strike were reported to



have been attacked and slightly injured by pickets. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

**SPRING AND MATTRESS FACTORY WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.**—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on May 28 demanding the reinstatement of an employee claimed to have been dismissed for activity in a previous strike, *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, pages 412 and 415. The employer stated he had been doing unsatisfactory work and had been warned repeatedly. The strikers picketed the establishment where most of the employees continued at work and a number were charged with assault, etc. Through the mediation of the mayor a settlement was reached, the dismissed employee being given work in another department, and work was resumed on May 31.

**PLUMBERS, HALIFAX, N.S.**—On May 1, 1933, the agreement between the master plumbers and the union expired and the employers reduced the rate of wages from 85 cents per hour to 70 cents, at which the plumbers worked under protest for twelve months. In April, 1934, the union demanded the restoration of the 85-cent rate, and ten master plumbers employing about twenty, it is reported, paid this, a strike being declared against eight others, employing at the time seventeen men. Negotiations between the general organizer of the union and the officers of the employers' association were carried on after discussion with the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour who was in Halifax on other business. An agreement was signed on June 1, 1934, between the master plumbers, members of the Constructive Mechanical Trades Exchange, and the union which provided for a rate of 75 cents per hour.

**TEAMSTERS AND LABOURERS (CONSTRUCTION), KITCHENER, ONT.**—Employes of a contractor for the construction of a bridge at Bridgeport, Ont., near Kitchener, ceased work on May 15, demanding an increase in wages for labourers from 25 cents per hour to 30 cents and for teamsters with teams from 50 cents per hour to 60 cents. Hours of labour were eight per day. As a result of a conference with officials of the Suburban Road Commission the increases were agreed to, effective from May 24, and work was resumed on May 18.

**LONGSHOREMEN, CHATHAM, N.B.**—Employees loading a boat with pulpwood ceased work on May 19, demanding an increase in wages from 20 cents per hour to 35 cents, and secured their demands on May 24 as a result of negotiations with the employer.

**COAL TRIMMERS, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.**—Employees of a coal mining company ceased work on May 28 when informed that only part of

the crew were needed. They also demanded that they should be employed from the time the loading started instead of only when the boat had been partly loaded. The management refused to negotiate until work was resumed. This being done that night, it was arranged that employment would begin with the loading of the boat and that a full crew would be employed on boats of over 3,000 tons, the superintendent to determine the number on others.

**WINDOW CLEANERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees of one company ceased work on May 28 demanding the right to organize, the reinstatement of employees dismissed for joining the union and recognition of a shop committee of the Window Cleaners' Section of the General Workers Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. Work is reported to have been resumed on June 1, these demands having been conceded.

The Canadian Engineering Standards Association is extending its investigations with a view to the establishment of standards for various new branches of engineering. In addition to the Canadian Electrical Code, which has been adopted by most of the Provinces in Canada, committees are now at work on codes for steel construction, bridges and buildings and structural welding, and mechanical refrigeration. Work is progressing on a safety code for passenger and freight elevators. The first named committee includes representatives from various government departments, technical organizations, railways, universities, consulting engineers, steel manufacturers and fabricators. The Association maintains close relations with the American Standards Association.

The Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of Quebec, stated on May 14, that at the time of the next session of the provincial legislature it might be possible for the government to restore the minimum compensation rates under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act to the level at which they stood before the amendments of 1933 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1933, page 695). These changes, the minister explained, had been made necessary by the financial standing of the Commission at that time, but this standing had been improved by means of the economies since effected. By the amendment of 1933 the minimum weekly payment to a widow or invalid widower with one or more children was reduced from \$12.50 to \$10 per week. The minimum compensation for total disability was also reduced from \$12.50 per week or the amount of weekly earnings, to \$10 per week or the amount of weekly earnings.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in April was 36 and 11 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 47 disputes in progress during the month, involving 10,700 workers, with a time loss of 71,000 working days.

Of the 36 disputes beginning in the month, 6 were over demands for increased wages, 6 over proposed wage reductions, 6 over other wage questions, 5 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 8 over other questions of working arrangements and 5 over other questions. Settlements were reached during April of 26 disputes, of which 5 were settled in favour of workers, 14 in favour of employers and 7 ended in compromise. In 4 other cases, work was resumed pending negotiations.

About 2,300 coal miners near Rotherham were on strike from April 25 to May 15 over wage rates paid to a certain class of workers; work was resumed pending further negotiations.

A strike of over 2,000 dock workers at London began May 15 against the employment as

dock workers of former clerks in the same Company's service, and was called off May 25.

### United States

Longshoremen at Seattle, Washington, San Francisco, California, and other ports on the Pacific coast went on strike May 9 for union recognition with the union control of hiring men and for increased wages and shorter hours. The number involved at first was 12,000 but these were joined a week later by between 6,000 and 7,000 seamen and by other allied trades. By the end of May, 25,000 workers in all were out on strike. Efforts were being made by the federal government officials to bring about a settlement. A strike of 4,000 longshoremen at Texas ports on the Gulf of Mexico began May 8 and was reported to have been settled May 12.

As a result of a strike of 5,000 automobile body plant workers at Flint, Michigan, which began May 11, protesting alleged discrimination against union members and for increased piece work wage rates, 14,000 other automobile plant workers were immediately thrown out of work. It was agreed that work should be resumed May 17 pending further negotiations between the Company and the union.

After a week's strike, 3,000 glovemakers at Gloversville and Johnstown, New York, were reported April 23, to have been successful in securing increased wage rates.

A strike of 3,000 shipyard workers at Camden, New Jersey, lasting seven weeks, was terminated May 14 when increased wage rates were granted.

Many other disputes occurred during May and some were marked by unusual violence causing loss of life and serious injuries; among these were a strike of taxi drivers at Cleveland Ohio, truck drivers at Minneapolis, automobile accessory workers at Toledo, Ohio.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary as at March 31, 1934

THE accompanying table is a summary of the financial features of operations, to March 31, 1934, under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156, amended by Statutes of 1931, chapter 42), and under the concurrent legislation adopted by the provinces which participate in the scheme.

The Province of Nova Scotia appears for the first time in this summary, the provincial Old Age Pensions Act of 1931 having become effective as from March 1, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 143). The total expenditures shown for that province are therefore for one month only.



FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1934

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Saskatchewan	North-west Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective March 1, 1934	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective July 1, 1933	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1928	
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1934.....	6,286	8,095	9,236	6,509	46,281	1,258	9,203	5	86,873
Average monthly pension.....	\$17 84	\$18 94	\$18 72	\$14 28	\$17 49	\$10 68	\$15 53	\$20 00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.82%	1.12%	1.26%	1.24%	1.29%	1.41%	0.95%	0.05%	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	2.16%	3.37%	2.81%	5.02%	4.31%	6.38%	2.10%	0.89%	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	37.83%	33.16%	44.92%	24.63%	30.07%	22.15%	45.26%	5.62%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during last quarter of fiscal year 1933-34 (period Jan. 1-March 31, 1934).....	\$ 328,889 35	\$ 457,826 52	\$ 523,526 05	\$ 92,360 95	\$ 1,821,659 59	\$ 39,112 67	\$ 454,605 13	\$ 356 20	\$ 3,718,386 46
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 246,358 43	\$ 342,600 86	\$ 393,041 76	\$ 69,270 71	\$ 1,355,898 95	\$ 29,334 50	\$ 339,924 96	\$ 356 20	\$ 2,776,786 37
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during fiscal year 1933-34, April 1, 1933-March 31, 1934.....	\$ 1,246,412 24	\$ 1,745,192 02	\$ 2,025,154 35	\$ 92,360 95	\$ 9,585,988 93	\$ 98,833 36	\$ 1,770,776 82	\$ 1,398 07	\$16,566,116 74
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 934,387 91	\$ 1,304,144 08	\$ 1,516,372 06	\$ 69,270 71	\$ 7,085,839 82	\$ 74,125 02	\$ 1,328,057 26	\$ 1,398 07	\$12,313,594 93
Total amount of Pensions Act to March 31, 1934.....	\$ 4,204,747 12	\$ 8,007,759 63	\$ 8,401,097 76	\$ 92,360 95	\$837,006,589 42	\$ 98,833 36	\$ 7,753,151 93	\$ 6,539 03	\$85,571,079 20
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 2,790,268 19	\$ 4,082,600 54	\$ 5,328,072 95	\$ 69,270 71	\$23,826,402 05	\$ 74,125 02	\$ 4,939,823 90	\$ 6,539 03	\$42,018,002 39

\*Percentage figures based on estimated populations for 1934, furnished by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA IN 1934

### British Columbia

THE Legislature of British Columbia which was in session from February 20 to March 29, 1934, enacted a number of laws of labour interest, including revisions of the Hours of Work Act and of the laws providing for minimum wages for both male and female employees; amendments to the Acts relating to factories and to metalliferous mines; and new statutes dealing with unemployment relief, the creation of an economic council and the conferring of special powers on the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enable him to deal with any matters that may arise from the depressed condition of industry before the next session of the legislature.

#### Board of Industrial Relations

In the revision of the Hours of Work Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act the administration of the three statutes was placed in the hands of a single body, the Board of Industrial Relations appointed under the Male Minimum Wage Act.\* Formerly each of these statutes was administered by a separate Board.

#### Hours of Work Act

The Hours of Work Act, which will come into force on proclamation, is similar to the statute which it replaces in fixing maximum working hours at 8 per day and 48 per week for employees in mining, quarrying, etc., in the manufacturing industries including ship-building, the generation, transformation and transmission of motive power, and logging operations; and in works of construction, maintenance, repair, etc. These industries are set out in a schedule to the Act. A new clause provides that the Board may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, add to or delete from the schedule the whole or any branch of any industry, business, trade or occupation. The Board may also, as formerly, exempt, after inquiry, any undertaking or class of undertakings in whole or in part from the operation of the Act or for such portion of the year as it may deem expedient. Like the former statute the present one does not limit or affect the provisions of the Coal-mines Regulation Act, the Metalliferous Mines Inspection Act or the Labour Regulation Act.

\*The constitution of the Board is outlined on page 511.

The former Act provided that the limitation of working hours should not apply to any undertaking in which only members of the same family were employed, but this provision has been omitted from the revision. Exemption is still given, however, to persons holding positions of supervision or management or employed in a confidential capacity, but the Board is now empowered to determine, in case of dispute, whether or not the position held by any person is such as to exempt him from the restriction on hours. As under the old law where by custom or arrangement between employers' and workers' organizations or representatives the working hours on certain days are less than eight, the eight-hour limit may be exceeded on the other days of the week by agreement between such organizations or representatives, but the daily limit may not be exceeded by more than one hour nor may the weekly limit of 48 hours be exceeded. In case of accident or urgent work overtime is permitted, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

A new provision empowers the Board to hold an inquiry with respect to the persons working in or about any industrial undertaking as members or alleged members of a partnership or association or in the execution of any agreement or scheme of profit-sharing, co-operation or joint contract or undertaking, including the contractual or other relations of the persons so working. If the Board finds that such partnership, association, etc., is intended to have the effect of defeating the object of the Act in limiting hours of work, it may make regulations applying the provisions of the Act to such partnership, association, etc. As formerly, members of the Board have the powers of commissioners under The "Public Inquiries Act" in respect of any investigations held under the Hours of Work Act.

Employers must now keep records of working hours and registers of employees in the English language and the registers must show the nationalities as well as the names, ages and addresses of workers. A new section empowers the Board, or any person authorized by it, to inspect and take extracts from all books, pay-rolls, etc., of an employer relating to hours of labour and also to require the production of records, statements, etc., in



possession of employees, and to obtain information on oath from both employers and employees.

The section empowering the Board to make regulations is practically unchanged. Such regulations are to determine the permanent exceptions to be made in case of complementary or preparatory work, or for classes of employees whose work is seasonal or intermittent; temporary exceptions to deal with unusual pressure of work and the extent to which the eight-hour rule may be exceeded in continuous industries. Such regulations are to be made only after inquiry and the Board is to fix the maximum of additional hours in each case. Under the 1923 statute working hours in continuous industries were not to exceed 56 in a week. In special cases where the eight-hour rule cannot be applied, agreements between employers' and workers' organizations or representatives concerning the daily limit of work may be given the force of regulations if confirmed by the Board but the average number of hours' work per week over the number of weeks covered by the agreement may not exceed forty-eight. The regulations must also require employers to notify workers by posting notices or by other approved methods, regarding hours, shifts and rest periods, and to keep records of additional hours worked where this is permitted by the Act or regulations. Where longer hours are worked, in case of accident or *force majeure*, in continuous industries, or in complementary, preparatory, seasonal, or intermittent work, a new clause provides that regulations shall require employers to furnish the Board with a copy of their overtime record.

With regard to penalties, the former Act provided for a fine not exceeding \$1,000 for offences against the Act. The present statute provides as follows: For failure to notify employees of hours of work as required by the regulations or for employing any person outside the hours fixed thereby or during rest periods, a fine of from \$25 to \$100 for each employee affected; for other cases of failure by an employer or employee to perform any duty imposed by the Act or regulations or refusal or failure to permit an inspection or examination, or to deliver any information or thing required under the Act, a fine of from \$10 to \$500; for a violation of the Act or regulations for which no other penalty is provided, a fine not exceeding \$500. In the absence of a special vote of the Legislative Assembly the expenses incurred in administering the Act are to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

### Male Minimum Wage Act

The Male Minimum Wage Act repeals the former statute on this subject. The first Male Minimum Wage Act in British Columbia was passed in 1925. Orders governing the lumbering industry and the catering industry were made under this statute, but the Order affecting the former industry was declared invalid by the Supreme Court of Canada. In 1929 a new statute was enacted to overcome the difficulty revealed by this decision, but the only order effective under the 1929 Act was one concerning stationary engineers. The statute of 1934, which annuls all orders fixing a minimum wage made under the 1929 Act, applies to all adult male employees in any industry, business, trade or occupation, with the exception of farm labourers and domestic servants, and to their employers. The 1929 statute applied to all occupations other than those of farm labourers, fruit pickers, fruit packers, fruit and vegetable canners, domestic servants, and the professions whose members are incorporated under the laws of the Province. The new Act is drafted along the lines of the minimum wage acts for women in the different provinces.

The 1929 Act was administered by a Male Minimum Wage Board of three members which had power, of its own motion or upon written complaint of ten or more employees in a common occupation, to make investigations and fix minimum wages. The wage might be varied according to locality. The new Act is to be administered by a *Board of Industrial Relations* consisting of five members including the Deputy Minister of Labour who is to be chairman, and the chairman of the Economic Council set up under the Economic Council Act. The three remaining members, of whom one must be a woman, are to be appointed by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and receive remuneration for their services and expenses as fixed by the regulations. The Board is empowered to hold such inquiries as it considers adequate and to make orders fixing minimum wages. By such orders the Board may apply the minimum wage to all employees or to any group or class of employees in any industry, business, trade or occupation or in all or in any two or more industries, businesses, trades or occupations; fix a different minimum wage for the same industry, business, trade or occupation in different parts of the Province; fix a minimum wage applicable only in the part or parts of the Province designated in the order. As formerly, the minimum wage may be fixed upon an hourly, daily, weekly or monthly basis. The

Board may also hold inquiries into the wages and conditions of labour of male employees between the ages of 18 and 21 years and make orders fixing minimum wages for such employees. All orders of the Board fixing a minimum wage are to be applicable throughout the Province unless restricted by their terms to some part or parts thereof and are to become effective fourteen days after publication instead of thirty days as formerly. Upon petition of employers or employees, or of its own motion, the Board may renew, suspend, vary or rescind any order. Formerly orders which had been in force for six months or more might be amended or replaced. The Board may, by written permit, authorize the employment of persons classified by it as handicapped or part-time employees or apprentices, at a wage less than the fixed minimum, and may limit the number of such persons to be employed by any employer. The Board may also investigate cases where board or lodging is furnished by an employer to any worker covered by a minimum wage order, and if the price charged by the employer therefor is found to be excessive and unduly affecting the wages of the employee, an order may be made fixing the maximum rate to be charged.

The Act contains a section, resembling that included in the Hours of Work Act, empowering the Board to hold inquiries into any partnership, association or scheme of profit-sharing, co-operation, etc., which may be intended to defeat the object of the Act. If such intention is found, the Board may make an order prohibiting the carrying on of such partnership, etc., such order, when gazetted, to be binding upon all persons engaged in the undertaking. A fine of from \$50 to \$500 or imprisonment for from two to six months is provided for contravention of such an order.

The Act makes similar provision to that of the Hours of Work Act in regard to powers conferred on the Board of Industrial Relations, and as to records of employers, etc. The Male Minimum Wage Act also provides that employers may be required to produce records, information, etc., relating to the profit and loss and the production and operating costs in the industry, business, trade or occupation.

The penalty for payment of a less wage than that fixed by the Board remains unchanged at from \$50 to \$500 for each employee affected, or from two to six months' imprisonment. The same penalty now applies to the charging of a price for board and lodging in excess of that fixed by the Board. The employer will be required also to pay the employee the difference between the wages to which he was entitled and the amount actually paid. The same fine is now liable to be imposed on em-

ployees also for refusal or neglect to produce anything required under the Act. A new section provides that where an employee, by collusion with his employer or otherwise, works for less than the minimum wage, or directly or indirectly returns to his employer any part of his wages which has the effect of reducing the wages actually received and retained by the employee to an amount less than the minimum to which he is entitled, the employer and the employee are each liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 in addition to any other penalties to which they may be liable under the Act. For the purpose of prosecution for an offence under this section proof of the fact that moneys were repaid or paid by the employee to his employer are to be prima facie evidence against the person charged that the moneys were so repaid or paid for the purpose, and had the effect, of reducing the wages to an amount less than the minimum. As under the former Act, protection is given to complainants by imposing a maximum fine of \$500 on an employer who discharges or otherwise discriminates against an employee making a complaint or testifying in proceedings under the Act. The Board may not disclose the identity of a complainant if the latter requests that it be withheld, but an exception is made in the new Act in cases where such disclosure is necessary for the prosecution of an employer contravening orders of the Board regarding wages or board and lodging or discriminating against an employee, or of an employer or employee who fails in any duty imposed on him by the Act. An exception may also be made where the Board deems it to be in the public interest.

Two sections of the old law are incorporated without change in the new. These provide that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the carrying out of the Act and confer upon an employee the right to recover in a civil action the difference between the wages paid him and the minimum wage to which he was entitled. If the employee has left the employer's service he may not take such action after the expiration of sixty days from the termination of such service.

Orders establishing minimum wages in the logging industry and in saw-milling have already been issued and were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1934, on page 419.

### Female Minimum Wage Act

The Female Minimum Wage Act repeals the Minimum Wage Act passed in 1918, but continues in force all orders made under that Act and subsisting at the time of the repeal. The new statute is similar in form to the



Male Minimum Wage Act, many sections being identical. It applies, as did the old law, to all female employees in any industry, business, trade or occupation with the exception of domestic servants, fruit-pickers and farm-labourers. The former statute was in charge of a Minimum Wage Board of three members, including one woman, established under its provisions but the new law is administered by the Board of Industrial Relations appointed under the Male Minimum Wage Act and described above in the paragraphs dealing with that Act.

The Minimum Wage Act of 1918 authorized the Board to make inquiries and fix minimum wages, and hours and conditions of labour. For the purpose of obtaining information the Board might hold public meetings at which persons interested might be heard and might also summon a conference composed of equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees in the industry in question together with a number of disinterested persons representing the public. The conference was charged with the duty of recommending to the Board the minimum wages and hours of employment proper in the industry, and the Board might accept such recommendations or might call another conference. The new law confers on the Board of Industrial Relations the same powers with respect to holding inquiries and fixing wages as are conferred by the Male Minimum Wage Act, except that under the Female Minimum Wage Act its jurisdiction extends to the hours and conditions of labour. An order under the latter Act applies to the whole Province unless restricted by its terms to some part or parts thereof. The provisions with regard to special permits for handicapped and part-time employees are also identical with those in the Male Minimum Wage Act. A section of the old Act which has been incorporated in the new empowers the Board to issue special licences fixing reduced minimum wages for inexperienced workers over 18 years of age other than apprentices. The section also limits the number of such persons to one-seventh of the total employees and the aggregate of such employees and of employees under 18 years of age to thirty-five per cent of the total.

New sections provide that where a minimum wage has been fixed for female employees in any industry, trade, business or occupation, no person may employ, on work usually done by such employees, any male person over 18 years of age at a wage less than the fixed minimum except male apprentices whose indentures have been duly approved by the Board and who are under proper instruction; nor may boys under 18 be

employed on work covered by the minimum wage orders at a less wage.

A number of new sections are identical with sections of the Male Minimum Wage Act, namely, those empowering the Board to inquire into the price charged for board or lodging, to investigate and prohibit schemes to defeat the Act. Similar powers as to inquiries, revision of orders, and records and registers to be kept by employers are granted to the Board of Industrial Relations under this Act as under the Hours of Work Act and the Male Minimum Wage Act.

The fine for contravention of Orders of the Board remains at from \$25 to \$100, the employer, as formerly, being compelled, on conviction, to pay the difference between the minimum wage and the sum paid. In default of payment of such fine and difference, the new Act would impose a term of imprisonment of from two to six months. The same penalty is also provided for employers charging a price in excess of the fixed maximum for board and lodging. A clause is added imposing a fine of from \$10 to \$100 on any person refusing or neglecting to furnish information or produce any document, etc., as required by the Act. The penalty for discharging or discriminating against an employee who has testified or is about to testify in any proceedings or investigation under the Act is now a fine not exceeding \$500 instead of from \$25 to \$100 as formerly. The same penalty protects complainants and employees producing the documents, etc., or making disclosures required by the Act. A clause is added similar to that included in the new Male Minimum Wage Act regarding the withholding of a complainant's identity. A new section providing a penalty in case of collusive return of wages is identical with that included in the Male Minimum Wage Act. The provision of the former law enabling an employee paid less than the minimum wage to recover the difference in a civil action is included in the new Act with the condition that in cases where the employee's service has terminated action must be commenced within sixty days of such termination. This provision and that referring to collusive returns of wages apply also to male employees engaged on work usually performed by female workers covered by the minimum wage orders. The new statute like the former one provides for the making of regulations by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Revised orders have been issued under the Female Minimum Wage Act governing the fruit and vegetable industry, offices, and public housekeeping occupations such as employment in hotels, restaurants, etc.

### Unemployment Relief Fund Act

The Unemployment Relief Fund Act, which came into operation on April 1, 1934, provides that all unexpended moneys heretofore appropriated for the relief of unemployment under the provisions of any Act or by vote of the Legislative Assembly and all moneys so appropriated hereafter, shall be placed in a fund in the Department of Finance to be known as the "Unemployment Relief Fund" and be accounted for as part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Payments may be made from such moneys from time to time for such purposes and subject to such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

### Factories Act

An amendment to the Factories Act makes it clear that every laundry run by a person holding a trades licence therefor issued by any municipality, is within the scope of the Act.

### Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act

The rule in the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act which requires that drills used in stoping in a mine where the ground is of such a nature that dust is caused by drilling, shall be equipped with a water jet or other approved appliance to prevent the escape of dust, was amended to make it apply to all drills used in such a mine.

### Economic Council Act

The main provisions of the Bill which has now become the Economic Council Act were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, at p. 307. The Act provides for the creation, in the Department of Labour, of an Economic Council of not more than ten members to investigate matters of economic importance.

### Special Powers Act

The Special Powers Act sets forth in its preamble that owing to extraordinary conditions respecting business, finance, agriculture, industry, municipal government and unemployment, it is necessary and advisable that full power and authority be vested in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to deal with those conditions including the supervising, developing, regulating, co-ordinating and prohibiting of business, financial, agricultural, industrial and municipal operations, including the production, distribution and disposition of products within the Province and the employment of labour therein. The Act therefore

provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have power to promulgate such ordinances as he may consider necessary or advisable by reason or in anticipation of any condition or for the purpose of any matter referred to in the preamble in relation to the following matters:— the preservation, management, development and disposition of the natural resources of the Province; the borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Province; the lending of money to industries and municipalities, the aiding or joining with any person in the carrying on of any kind of industrial or productive operations, and the payment of moneys out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund therefor, or for any purpose otherwise considered necessary or advisable; provincial public works and property; municipal institutions; the establishment, maintenance, management and regulation of schools and hospitals; local works and undertakings other than ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings extending beyond the limits of the Province and works declared to be for the general advantage of Canada or of two or more provinces; property and civil rights; the imposition of punishment by fine, imprisonment or penalty for enforcing any ordinance relating to the foregoing matters; generally all matters of a purely local or private nature.

Ordinances made under the Act are to be published in the *British Columbia Gazette* and thereupon to have the force of law. They may be varied, extended or revoked. A report of operations under the Act is to be submitted to the Legislature within ten days of the opening of the next session.

The Act provides that the powers delegated by it shall not include those conferred on the Legislature by certain clauses of the British North America Act, namely;—amendment of the Constitution; direct taxation; establishment of provincial offices and appointment and payment of officers; establishment, maintenance and management of prisons; licensing of shops, saloons, auctioneers, etc., for the raising of revenue; incorporation of companies with provincial objects; solemnization of marriage; administration of justice.

The Act is to remain in force until the beginning of the next session of the Legislature, but the ordinances made and promulgated thereunder are to remain in effect until the close of that session unless repealed by the Legislature. Nothing done or established under any ordinance is to be affected by the fact that the ordinance has ceased to have effect. The Act does not apply to or affect the provisions of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Aid Act, 1925.



### Superannuation Act

An amendment to the Superannuation Act provides that where a widow or dependent relative of a contributor dying while in the service of his employer is granted an allowance under the Act, no further allowance shall be payable to such widow or dependent relative in respect of the services rendered to an employer by any other contributor.

## Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Legislature was in session from February 15 to April 7, 1934, and enacted the following laws of labour interest.

### Minimum Wage Act

An amendment to the Minimum Wage Act, which came into force on June 1, 1934, provides that, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minimum Wage Board may declare the provisions of the Act applicable to male employees in any class or classes of shops or factories or in any shop or factory to which the Act applies, in which case the provisions of any order of the Board governing such shops or factories would also apply. The definition of "employer" was amended and now includes every person, firm or corporation, agent, manager, representative, contractor, subcontractor or principal and every other person having control or direction of one or more workers in a shop or factory to which the Act applies, or who is responsible, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for the payment of wages to or the receipt of wages by one or more of such workers. The definition of "wages" was also amended to include any compensation for labour or services paid to, or retained by, a worker in a shop or factory to which the Act applies, whether measured by time, piece, commission or by any other method whatsoever. Orders of the Board are to become effective upon a date named therein, subsequent to the second publication, instead of thirty days from the date of the first publication as formerly. An employer must now keep a register of his employees in each shop or factory. As heretofore registers must show the names, addresses, working hours, and actual earnings of all employees. The section was amended which provided that an employer convicted of paying less than the minimum wage should be ordered to pay the difference, and in default of payment should be liable to a term of imprisonment of from twenty days to three months in addition to any fine imposed for the offence. The Act

### Natural Products Marketing Act

The Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act, which will come into force on proclamation, provides for the appointment of a provincial marketing board to co-operate with the proposed Dominion Marketing Board and to exercise powers within the Province with respect to the marketing of natural products.

now provides that in default of payment of the wages due, the magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned for a term of from twenty days to three months in addition to any term imposed for the offence, or he may order the amount to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the employer and if sufficient distress cannot be found, the offender is liable to imprisonment. A further change in the Act provides that the Department may request peace officers to ascertain whether employers are observing the Act and regulations.

### Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act

The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act was amended, as from May 1, 1934, to provide that a workman leaving work on account of hernia must report it to his employer within seventy-two hours (exclusive of Sundays and statutory holidays), instead of within twenty-four hours as formerly. There was added to the schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable dermatitis (venenata) due to employment in any process involving the use of or direct contact with acids and alkalies or acids and oils capable of causing dermatitis (venenata). This provision is identical with that which was added to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act in 1932.

### Mines Regulation Act

The Mines Regulation Act, 1934, which will come into force on Proclamation, provides for the inspection and regulation of mines other than coal, including quarries and oil and gas wells. A plan of every mine in which more than twelve persons are employed must be kept at the office of the mine and produced for examination by an inspector. The inspectors, who are to be appointed by the Public Service Commission, must make such periodical inspections as are directed by the Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries and make written reports to the Minister

upon the following points:—the condition of the hoisting machinery; the appliances for extinguishing fires; the manner of working and timbering the shafts, drifts, inclines, stopes, winzes, tunnels and upraises through which persons pass while employed in their daily labours; the condition of all exits; ventilation and sanitary condition; storage of explosives and other inflammable things; the system of signals in use. The inspector must then post a copy of his report or cause it to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the mine. Provision is also made for special inspections, the result of which are to be reported to the Minister. If the inspector finds any thing or practice to be dangerous or defective he must give written notice to the mine owner or agent ordering the dangerous condition to be remedied within a stated time, and must cause a copy of such notice and order to be posted in a conspicuous place at the mine. The owner or agent may appeal within seven days to the Minister whose decision is final. A fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 may be imposed on an owner or agent failing to comply with such an order, and an additional penalty of \$1 to \$10 for each day of default. On receipt of notice of an accident causing loss of life or serious injury to any person, the inspector must inquire into the cause thereof and make a written report to the Minister. The Minister may also direct a special inquiry to be held into any such accident and a written report to be made public. Except in so far as his duty requires him to make a written report or take official action, an inspector is forbidden, under penalty of dismissal and a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, to reveal any information with regard to chutes or bodies of ore or the location, course, or character of underground workings or to give any opinion formed by him in making his inspection.

The Lieutenant-Governor in council may make regulations for the carrying out of the Act and governing—(a) the protection of workmen employed in and about mines, including the care and use of explosives, the safety of cranes and all hoisting and lowering equipment, fire prevention and fire fighting appliances, the installation of proper ventilation and sanitary conveniences, the provision of suitable dressing rooms, and the equipment to be kept for, and means of furnishing, aid to the injured; (b) the age and sex of persons who may be employed in or about a mine; (c) the inspection of mines and mine works and the fees payable for inspection; (d) the fencing or the other precautions to be observed in connection with unworked mines

which may be closed down; (e) the imposition of penalties for breach of the regulations except those made under clause (a); the reports and statements to be furnished by owners and agents.

A penalty of \$10 to \$100 and, in case of a continuing offence, a penalty of \$5 for each day of such continuance, is provided for persons removing or defacing a posted notice, obstructing an inspector, violating any provision of the Act or regulations for which no other penalty is provided, for owners or agents refusing necessary facilities to an inspector, or for persons attempting to do any of the above acts. For violation of any regulation made under clause (a) in the preceding paragraph a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 is imposed on an owner or agent and \$10 to \$100 on any other person. In default of payment of any fine, an owner or agent is liable to imprisonment for three months and other persons for one month. For an offence which, in the opinion of the convicting magistrate, might have endangered the safety of persons employed in or about a mine and which was committed wilfully, by the personal act, default or negligence of the accused, the latter is liable, in addition to, or in substitution for, any other penalty, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months. Prosecution of an owner or agent must be instituted by an inspector and prosecution for any offence must be commenced within six months.

### Steam Boilers Act

An amendment to the Steam Boilers Act, which came into force on May 1, 1934, requires the owner of a boiler, other than a tractor boiler, to provide a first-aid kit which must be produced for examination by the inspector. The Minister may require an owner of a boiler plant to furnish him with a certified statement giving the names and addresses of the engineers employed by him over a stated period, together with the grades and numbers of certificates held by such engineers, the boiler horse-power of his plant and any other information the Minister may require.

Certificates are to be issued on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers instead of the examining inspector, and are of four classes (in addition to those of traction engineers), instead of three, as formerly. The clause permitting a candidate who does not understand English to have the services of an interpreter is repealed and new clauses enacted which require that all candidates for certificates, other than those of



fourth class, shall themselves write the answers to questions on examination papers, and that examinations, except those for provisional certificates, shall be written. The clause permitting a candidate for a final certificate who is unable to write legibly to have the services of an amanuensis is repealed.

A number of amendments relate to qualifications of candidates for certificates which are now as follows: A candidate for a first-class certificate must hold a second-class certificate and, since its receipt, for a period of three years, have been in charge of a prime mover and a high pressure boiler of not less than 300 h.p. or acted as assistant in operating a prime mover and a high pressure boiler, of not less than 500 h.p.; or satisfy the Minister that he has operated a prime mover or high pressure boiler of not less than 300 h.p. for five years, or that he has served three years in a workshop in the manufacture or repairing of engines or boilers and has, for a further period of two years, been in charge of a prime mover and high pressure boiler of not less than 300 h.p. or acted as assistant in the operation of a prime mover and a high pressure boiler of not less than 500 h.p. A candidate for a second-class certificate must be holder of a third-class certificate and since its receipt, for a period of one year, have been in charge of a prime mover and a high pressure boiler of not less than 200 h.p. or acted as assistant in the operation of a prime mover and high pressure boiler of not less than 300 h.p.; or satisfy the Minister that he has operated a prime mover and high pressure boiler of not less than 100 h.p. for at least four years, or that he has served three years in a workshop in the manufacture and repairing of engines and boilers, and has for one year been in charge of a prime mover and high pressure boiler of not less than 200 h.p. or acted as assistant in the operation of a prime mover and a high pressure boiler of not less than 300 h.p. A candidate for a third-class certificate must be holder of a fourth-class certificate, and since its receipt have been in charge of a prime mover and a high pressure boiler of not less than 75 h.p. or acted as assistant in the operation of a prime mover and high pressure boiler of not less than 100 h.p.; or satisfy the Minister that he has operated a prime mover and a high pressure boiler of not less than 50 h.p. for two years or that he has served two years in a workshop for the manufacture and repairing of engines or boilers and been in charge of a prime mover and a high pressure boiler of not less than 50 h.p. for a further period of 12 months. No change is made in age or other qualifications

for these classes of certificates. A candidate for the new fourth-class certificate must be twenty-one years of age and must satisfy the Minister that he has, for a period of one year fired a high pressure boiler of not less than 25 h.p.; or is the holder of a final traction certificate and has fired a stationary high pressure boiler for six months, or that he has served two years in a workshop in the manufacture and repair of engines and boilers and has, for a further period of six months, fired a stationary high pressure boiler of not less than 25 h.p. The candidate must receive 60 per cent of the aggregate marks obtainable. The certificate entitles the holder to have sole charge of a prime mover or a high pressure boiler of not more than 100 h.p., or to act as assistant in the operation of a prime mover or a high pressure boiler of not more than 200 h.p., provided that the holder of a first, second, or third-class certificate is in actual charge. The provision was repealed which enabled the holder of a certificate from a competent authority in the United States to obtain a certificate and registration under the Act on application to the Minister accompanied by evidence of qualifications and identity and payment of fee. This privilege is now accorded only to holders of certificates from authorities in Canada and other parts of the British Empire. A provisional certificate which formerly entitled the holder to operate a boiler not exceeding 40 h.p. or to have sole charge of high pressure boilers not exceeding 100 h.p. when used for heating purposes only, now entitles the holder to operate a traction boiler not exceeding 50 h.p. The section was repealed which authorized the issue of a fireman's special certificate entitling the holder to operate a 25 h.p. boiler used for heating purposes or to act as night watchman in charge of high pressure boilers. New sections provide a penalty for any person furnishing false information as to the experience of any candidate, forbid boiler insurance companies' inspectors to re-set pressure gauges or interfere with safety valves, and forbid any person to weld a pressure vessel unless he holds a welder's certificate.

#### Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act

A section, effective May 1, 1934, was added to the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act, and provides that in every city to which the Act applies (i.e. those with a population of 10,000 or more) and which has a permanent fire department, every officer and employee of such department shall be entitled to a rest period of at least twenty-four hours in each calendar week if a by-law to that effect has

been approved by the electors. Where the two-platoon system is in operation, no part of the twenty-four hours release at the change of platoons is to be included in the said period of rest. On receipt, before November 1, in any year, of a petition signed by not less than one-tenth of the electors, such a by-law is to be introduced and submitted to the electors at the next annual election. A by-law which has been assented to must be passed by the council within four weeks.

### **Weekly Half-Holiday Act**

The Weekly Half-holiday Act, which provides for a weekly half-holiday for employees of retail shops in cities with a population, of 7,000, or over, was amended to include in the definition of "shop" any premises declared by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be a shop within the meaning of the Act.

### **Unemployment and Farm Relief**

Amendments were made to three statutes dealing with unemployment and farm relief, namely, The Relief Act, 1933, The Municipalities Relief Act, 1933, and The Saskatchewan Relief Commission Act. The Relief Act, 1933, was amended to provide that relief debentures may be issued by municipalities to finance construction of municipal works and undertakings to give work to the unemployed. The Act which was to have expired on March 31, 1934, will remain in force until March 31, 1935.

### **Municipalities Relief Act**

The Municipalities Relief Act, 1933, was amended to provide that in cases where advances for direct relief or for shelter are or have been made by the Saskatchewan Relief Commission, under any annual relief program undertaken by it, to residents of a rural municipality, the municipality shall be liable for the portion of the cost of such relief designated in the by-law or agreement made under the Act. The power of rural municipalities to borrow sums required for relief purposes is extended to October, 1934. Repairs to implements and parts were added to the list of necessities on which money borrowed under the Act may be expended. Where the Provincial Treasurer has guaranteed repayment of money borrowed by a rural municipality under the Municipalities Relief Acts of 1929 or 1931 and has subsequently paid interest thereon to the lender, the municipality must repay such interest with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

### **Saskatchewan Relief Commission Act**

An amendment to the Saskatchewan Relief Commission Act provides that if the quantities of seed grain received by a lienor are greater than the quantities applied for by him or inserted in the agreement, the agreement shall, nevertheless, be deemed to create a first charge in favour of the Commission for the total quantities of seed grain so received. The provision is retroactive to the commencement of the Act.

### **Public Health Act**

The Public Health Act was amended as from May 1, 1934, by the addition of sections dealing with health services. These provide for the creation of a Health Service Board consisting of the Minister of Public Health, who is to be chairman, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, the Chairman of the Local Government Board, the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, and the Commissioner of the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The Board is to take over from the Saskatchewan Relief Commission responsibility for the administration of medical, hospital, dental, and allied relief services, when deemed advisable by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and is to collect information on a number of subjects, including the needs of the people of the Province, or any portion of it, with respect to medical, hospital, nursing, dental and other health services, including drugs and appliances, to study such information and make recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board is also authorized, *inter alia*, to confer with and advise employers and employees in cities with respect to the establishment of health services for such employees, and to recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the establishment of such temporary health services as it deems necessary during any period of economic distress.

### **City Act**

In the revised City Act, which came into effect on May 1, 1934, sections of the former Act dealing with subjects of labour interest were incorporated without material change.

### **Natural Products Marketing Act**

The Natural Products Marketing Act enables the Province to take advantage of Federal Legislation dealing with the marketing of natural products.



## Manitoba

During the session of the Manitoba Legislature which opened on February 8, and was adjourned on April 6, 1934, legislation was enacted dealing with minimum wages, fair wages, weekly rest, masters and servants, unemployment relief, and licensing of electricians.

### Minimum Wage Act

The Minimum Wage Act was amended to make it applicable to all workers employed in mail order houses, offices, places of amusement, shops or factories. Formerly only boys under 18 years of age and women were within the scope of the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to extend the provisions of the Act or regulations made thereunder to employees in an industry not specifically provided for by the Act, and also to extend the provisions of the Act to portions of the province other than cities. The latter power was formerly vested in the Minimum Wage Board, but the former is new. Such Orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council are to have effect as if embodied in the Act. The section authorizing the Board to issue special licenses to handicapped employees and female learners, was extended to provide for the issue of such licences in other cases where the Board deems it justifiable. The measure also provides that where regulations are made fixing a standard of minimum wages for employees in any class of industry, no person of the age of 18 years or over shall be employed in the industry at a less rate than twenty-five cents an hour unless the Board has passed regulations providing for a different rate. The section providing a penalty for violation of the Act or regulations of from \$25 to \$100 or imprisonment for from ten days to three months, was amended to raise the maximum fine to \$300 and the maximum term of imprisonment to six months. A clause was added which places on the accused the onus of showing that he has complied with the Act and regulations.

### Fair Wage Act

A number of amendments which will come into force on proclamation were made to the Fair Wage Act, 1916, provides for fair wages and hours on provincial public works. The scope of the Act was widened to include "private work", which is defined to mean the building, construction, remodelling, demolition, or the repairing at a cost exceeding \$100, of

any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District, or any city or town having a population exceeding two thousand, or any other portion of the Province to which the provisions of the Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Work done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant, or occupant is not included unless such work is undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property.

Unless the Fair Wage Board declares otherwise, the minimum wage and the maximum hours per day on public or private work for the then next succeeding twelve months, are to be in accordance with a recommendation of the Board, based on such evidence of mutual agreement between employer and employee as the Board deems conclusive, or such wages and hours as the Board agrees are in accordance with the prevailing conditions. These provisions replace a section which required the Board to be governed by the principle that the rates of wages and standards of hours should not be less favourable to the employees affected than the wages and hours of labour commonly recognized by employers and trade societies as prevailing in the district during the then preceding twelve months. A clause is added which provides that every contract and engagement for a private work shall be deemed to include provisions and a stipulation similar to those which govern public work, and all mechanics, workmen, and labourers in the employ of the contractor are to be employed and paid in accordance therewith. The provisions and stipulation referred to are those setting forth the terms of any order of the Minister adopting the recommendations of the Fair Wage Board and stipulating that no workmen in the employ of the contractor shall be employed on any terms other than those set forth in such order.

Several new provisions are added to the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may extend the territory to which the Act applies and may exclude any particular work from the provisions of the Act. If an employee is paid less than the wages to which he is entitled and the employer is found guilty of violation of any of the provisions of the Act, he shall be ordered by the magistrate to pay the difference between the full wage and the amount actually paid, together with costs and the magistrate may issue his warrant to levy the same by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the employer. The provisions of the Masters and Servants Act are to apply to the warrant.

An agreement made by an employee to work for less than the fixed wage is invalid. The onus of proof that the provisions of the Act have been complied with is upon the employer.

### **One Day's Rest in Seven Act**

The One Day's Rest in Seven Act was amended to extend the operation of the Act to temporary watchmen, and janitors or firemen who do not live in the building where they are employed, and also to bring the operation of smaller hotels and restaurants within the scope of the Act. Hotels and restaurants were formerly included only when more than two of any class of employees were engaged. A bill to bring the operation of taxicabs and public service vehicles under the One Day's Rest in Seven Act was rejected by the Legislature.

### **Masters and Servants Act**

Amendments to The Masters and Servants Act are retroactive to January 1, 1933, and apply to all cases in which there are unsatisfied claims or judgments for wages, and whether involved in pending litigation or not. Where the complainant under the Act is a domestic servant and the sum ordered to be paid is not paid within ten days, the magistrate may commit the master to gaol for a period not exceeding six months. The amending Act further provides for the taking of distress proceedings against the personal property of an employer.

### **Unemployment Relief Loan Act**

The Unemployment Relief Loan Act, 1933, was amended to continue in force, until April 30, 1935, those sections authorizing the raising

of loans by the Provincial Government and the municipalities. These sections would otherwise have expired on April 30, 1934.

### **Electricians' Licence Act**

An amendment to The Electrician's Licence Act extends the provisions of the Act to a contractor doing work on his own behalf.

### **Child Welfare Act**

A clause added to the Child Welfare Act requires a child in respect of whom a mother's allowance is paid to have resided in the Province for a period of two consecutive years immediately prior to the death of the father or to his confinement in a hospital for mental diseases or to his becoming totally and permanently disabled. The section giving the Minister of Health and Public Welfare a lien upon the lands of a mother or child, to whom, or in respect of whom, an allowance is paid, was amended to provide for a like lien upon the lands of the disabled father of such child.

A further amendment to the Act enables municipal councils to pass by-laws for the licensing and regulating of children employed in a place of public entertainment. Formerly such licences were only issued by the Director of Child Welfare.

### **Natural Products Marketing Act**

The Natural Products Marketing Act was passed when the Legislature re-convened after the adjournment. This Act provides for the appointment of a provincial board to co-operate with the Board to be established under the provisions of the Natural Products Marketing Act passed by the Dominion Parliament.

### **Proposed Code for Photographers in Ontario**

The Ontario Society of Photographers, on May 7, approved a code "to eliminate unfair practices and unethical conduct." All but twelve members of the society, which represents 53 per cent of the 269 studios in Ontario, voted for the adoption of the suggested code. As soon as it has been submitted to photographers throughout the province and approved by 60 per cent of them the federal government will be petitioned to authorize it by law. The general plan is to license all portrait and commercial photographers and rescind the licences of any defaulters. Every photographer working under the code is bound to "give his employees a fair wage as consistent with such employee's position, and to abide by such minimum scale of wages as may be instituted by the government from time to time."

At the recent session of the Ontario Legislature three bills to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act were submitted but were not adopted. The bills proposed: (1) that an injured workman should have the right to have his case referred to a medical board instead of to a referee as at present; this board to be composed of one doctor to be chosen by the workman himself, one by the employer, and the third by the Senior County Court Judge, their decision as to the degree of disability and the injured workman's fitness for work to be final; (2) that compensation for silicosis be extended to other industries as well as mining; and (3) to entitle disabled workmen to the aid of drugless practitioners where such aid is appropriate, on the same terms as they are now entitled to medical and other aid.



## NEW GERMAN ACT FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL LABOUR

**A**N article dealing with the new German Act for the organization of national labour affairs appears in the April issue of the *International Labour News* (Geneva). A brief outline is first given of the labour organization that was set up under the Weimar Constitution of 1919 and subsequent Acts, that organization being based on the principle of freedom of association, and providing for the creation of joint works councils and tribunals for the settlement of industrial disputes. The underlying principles of German labour law as thus established remained in force until the advent of "National-Socialism" to power in 1933.

The first decisive breach in the existing system was made on May 2, 1933, when the dissolution of the trade unions was initiated and partly carried out. The German Labour Front, which was inaugurated at that time and absorbed the trade unions, is claimed to be the organization of all persons engaged in labour without distinction, the employer and worker being ranged side by side. It results in the elimination of employers' as well as of workers' associations.

To take the place of the collective agreement system, "labour trustees" were as a transitional measure created by an Act of May 19, 1933, to be responsible for the maintenance of industrial peace, and with power to terminate, revise or prolong collective agreements by uni-lateral decisions which were to be generally binding. These transitional arrangements were terminated by the Act of January 20, 1934, the main provisions of which became effective on May 1, 1934. This Act is based on the principle of "leadership," which also governs the political order, and on the conception of the "Works Community," both these principles being subordinate to that of social responsibility. Section 1 of the Act provides: "In each establishment the owner of the undertaking as the leader (Führer) of the establishment and the salaried and wage-earning employees as his followers shall work together for the furtherance of the purposes of the establishment and for the benefit of the nation and the state in general. The leader of the establishment shall make decisions for his followers in all matters affecting the establishment in so far as they are governed by this Act. He shall promote the welfare of his followers. The latter shall be loyal to him as fellow members of the works community. . . . Every member of a works community shall be responsible for the conscientious performance of the duties incumbent upon him in consequence of his position in the said community. He shall conduct himself in such a manner as to show himself worthy of the respect due to his position in the works com-

munity. In particular, he shall devote all his powers to the service of the establishment and subserve the common good, always bearing in mind his responsibility.

"These basic principles," it is stated, "strike the keynote of the whole system introduced by the Act." Earlier Acts and orders contrary to these principles were repealed. The owner of the undertaking as "leader" is in principle solely responsible for making decisions on all social questions affecting the undertaking for his followers, who are bound in loyalty to him.

In establishments which employ 20 persons or more "confidential men" are to be appointed from among the "followers" to advise the leader, and under his presidency they form the "confidential council" of the establishment. The new "confidential council" comprises not only "confidential men" appointed from among the followers but also the head of the undertaking; it is under the latter's presidency and is convened by him. Its chief duty is "to strengthen mutual confidence within the works community." The members of the works councils were elected directly by the wage-earning and salaried employees of the undertaking from among themselves, by secret ballot and on the system of proportional representation, from lists drawn up by the staff or sections of the staff. The lists of candidates for the new "confidential council" are to be drawn up by the head of the undertaking in agreement with the chairman of the National-Socialist establishment cell organization, and the staff will then decide for or against the list by ballot. If the leader of the undertaking and the chairman of the cell organization fail to agree, or if the followers fail to approve the list, the members of the council are appointed by the labour trustee. The functions of the confidential councils differ from those of the works councils as being largely advisory, while the works councils had administrative, deliberative and supervisory functions as well.

Labour trustees, instituted by the Act of May 19, 1933, are appointed for large economic areas. They are federal officials under the supervision of the Federal Minister of Labour. Their duty is to ensure the maintenance of industrial peace. For consultation on questions of a general nature or involving a principle, the labour trustee must appoint an advisory council of experts from the various branches of industry in their territory.

A novel feature of the Act is the institution of social honour courts to deal with "gross breaches of the social duties based on the works community as offences against social honour." These courts are intended to uphold by special sanctions the statutory principle of social responsibility.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Applications to Extend Agreements involving Plumbers and Electricians in Certain Judicial Districts and Longshoremen at Montreal

NOTICE of an application, the first to be received under the provisions of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act passed by the Quebec Legislature at its recent session (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417), was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 19. The application was made jointly by certain employers in Quebec city and the National Catholic Union of Plumbers and Electricians of Quebec. The text of the notice is given below. Order in Council No. 1496, mentioned in the notice, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 776; it limited the hours of work in the building trades in the Eastern Townships to 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.

#### NOTICE RESPECTING A REQUEST FOR THE EXTENSION OF A COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENT

Pursuant to article 4 of the Act respecting the extension of collective labour agreements (24 Geo. V., ch. 56).

Notice is given by the Honourable Mr. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, that "La Fraternité des Plombiers-électriciens de Québec, Inc.," has presented, this day, a request to the effect that the collective agreement entered into between, *On the first part*: Messrs. Jobin & Paquet, Ltée, 94 Cote Abraham, Quebec; Mr. J. A. Asselin, 37 Hermine Street, Quebec; Mr. Nap. Ferland, Ltée, 400 Saint Francis Street, Quebec; Mr. J. B. A. Lachance, 22 Ave. Mont-Marie, Levis; Mr. Pierre Paradis, 236 d'Aiguillon Street, Quebec; Mr. Ferdinand Jobin, Giffard, Quebec; Mr. Fortunat Gingras, 34 Saint Augustin Street, Quebec; Mr. O. Picard & Fils, Inc., 26 Saint Joachim Street, Quebec; Mr. J. B. Dugas, 78 Cote Abraham, Quebec. All plumbing and electrical contractors; and, *on the second part*: "La Fraternité des Plombiers-Électriciens de Québec," be made obligatory for the employees and employers of the aforesaid trade, according to the following conditions:—

1. The plumbing-electrician trade comprises pipe-mechanics journeymen and apprentices, as defined by the Pipe-Mechanics Act (ch. 176a, R.S.Q., 1925, amended by 24 Geo. V, ch. 52), and the electrical journeymen and apprentices as defined by the Act respecting Electricians and Electrical Installations (ch. 178, R.S.Q., 1925, amended by 23 Geo. V, ch. 70).

2. The schedule of wages shall be the following:—

	Per hour
Journemen...	45 cts.
Apprentices, 1st year...	10
" 2nd year...	12
" 3rd year...	15
" 4th year...	18

3. The limit of working hours shall meet with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1496 of July 12th, 1933, for the putting into force of

the Act respecting the limiting of working hours (23 Geo. V, ch. 40).

4. In the case of non-application or derogation granted by the proper authority as to the limit of working hours, the rate of time and one-half shall be paid to journeymen and apprentices after one day of nine hours of work; double time, from midnight to seven o'clock a.m.

5. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present convention comprises the following judicial districts: Quebec, Beauce, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Saguenay, Gaspé.

6. The duration of the present agreement extends from the signing thereof to the 1st of May, 1935.

During the thirty days following the publication of the present notice, the Honourable Minister of Labour will receive any objections which interested parties may desire to make against the request contained in the present petition.

GERARD TREMBLAY,  
Deputy Minister.

Quebec, May 15, 1934.

#### Application for Extension of Agreement Involving Longshoremen at Montreal

Notice of an application for the extension of a collective labour agreement by the Association of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal and various companies forming part of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Incorporated, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 2, 1934.

This agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 373.

Mr. Gustave Francq, chairman of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of Quebec, stated recently that the educational work which has been done by inspectors of the commission is now bearing fruit, and employers are not only complying with the law in a more co-operative spirit, but the better class of them are even showing anxiety to have the law observed. He referred to the recent increase in the penalties provided under the Act, which are outlined elsewhere in this issue. "The commission," he said, "is now authorized to take as many actions as there are employees who have been underpaid, so that if an employer is convicted of underpaying 50 employees it means 50 cases, and 50 fines. Also, the commission is no longer obliged to send registered letters to employers notifying them of actions taken against them. They are presumed to know this law, as all other laws, and the ordinary procedure will apply."



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA AND MANITOBA IN 1933

### Nova Scotia

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, in its annual report for the calendar year 1933, records another accident decrease as compared with 1932, the total number of accidents reported being 5,307, a reduction of 40 from the previous year. The total cost of all accidents for 1933 under part 1 of the Act is estimated at \$818,500, which amount is exclusive of administration expenses and cost of safety associations.

According to the provisional statement of income and expenditure for 1933 the amount paid for medical aid in all classes was \$43,304.31 with \$8,350.78 expended on safety associations. The administration cost was \$80,812.86, the ratio of administration expenses to the compensation cost of accidents for the past seventeen years being 7.93 per cent.

For industries under Part 1 of the Act the total income for the year 1933, actual and estimated, amounted to \$622,710.26, and the estimated expenditure for the same period was \$907,710.64, showing a deficit for the year's operations of \$285,000.38. The surplus forward from prior years was \$615,346.84, leaving a surplus at December 31, 1933, of \$330,346.46; less \$20,000 for doubtful accounts, or a net surplus of \$310,346.46.

The 5,307 accidents reported to the Board in 1933 are classified as follows: fatal accidents (dependency established), 29; fatal accidents (no dependants), 6; fatal accidents (adjustment pending), 3; fatal accidents (claim non-compensable or disallowed), 5; permanent partial disability, 141; total disability (seven days or over), 3,468; accidents involving medical aid only, 1,279; accidents pending adjustment, 45; non-compensable accidents (other than fatal), 331.

At the end of the year persons receiving compensation for 1933 and prior years in the form of a monthly pension were as follows: widows, 539; children under sixteen, 860; dependent mothers, 72; dependent fathers, 21; other dependants, 11; workmen disabled for life (wholly or partially), 860.

Of the industries under the Act—mining, lumbering and woodworking, iron and steel, manufacturing, building and construction, public utilities, and transportation—the provisional statistics of income and expenditure show that the first named was leading in revenue accrued from assessments and also in disbursements. The revenue derived from assessments on the mining industry in 1933 was estimated at \$281,197.66 while the expenditure was placed at \$393,166.50. Of this amount \$60,640.47 was for compensation paid other than pensions,

\$52,700.46 was transferred to reserve for pensions, \$236,200.14 was for compensation estimated outstanding, the balance being for this industry's proportion for medical aid, safety, associations, and administration.

*Summary of Seventeen Years' Administration.*—During the seventeen years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1933, accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board to the number of 119,659 were reported. During that time 1,471 workmen were fatally injured. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependents and for medical aid during the seventeen years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1933 was \$11,886,747.58, and the amount required at the end of 1933 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, and for medical aid, was \$6,809,416.75.

The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependents and for medical aid for the seventeen years amounts to \$18,696,164.33. That amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of the accidents for the seventeen year period, as the administration expense and cost of safety associations are not included.

There were 797 widows to whom pensions for life or until re-marriage were awarded; 1,869 children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 418 were awarded compensation, 34 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, but who were wholly or partly dependant upon the earnings of deceased workmen at the time of their respective deaths, received benefits, and life pensions were awarded to 4,261 workmen who were disabled, either wholly or partially, for life.

Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished to injured workmen except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability, and during the fourteen years that have elapsed the cost of medical aid was \$1,103,528.50. In the mining and iron and steel classes the greater portion of medical aid in connection with those classes is furnished under medical aid schemes and consequently is not furnished by the Board.

The report also gives completed statistics for 1932 dealing with accidents completed by classes, month of occurrence of compensated accidents, time loss, average wage and age, nature of industries, causes of accidents, etc.

## Manitoba

The annual report of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board which reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1933, notes that while there was a decrease in the volume of work handled by the Board, there were signs "that industrial activity was slowly on the up-grade; the number of accidents reported, a reflection of employment, has shown a slight but steady increase with each month commencing July, 1933, thus reversing the steady downward trend which has existed since 1930."

During 1933, the Board received reports of 6,560 accidents as compared with 6,909 reported during 1932. There were 12 fatal accidents in 1933 while 30 occurred in 1932.

Final returns for the year 1932 showed that 3,858 accidents were reported to the Board as having occurred during that year. Of these accidents 83 per cent entailed the payment of compensation, either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 17 per cent of cases no expense was entailed.

On December 31, 1933, the Board had on its books 538 dependants of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1st, 1917, to December 31, 1933.

The total actual payroll for all classes of employers in 1932 was \$49,894,126.37. Of this total the returns for the largest group, known as the general body of employers, showed a payroll of \$28,227,853. During 1933, the Board assessed 5,072 employers in this group as compared with 5,112 in 1932.

In 1933 the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to \$789,560.51 as compared with \$851,392.72 disbursed during 1932.

The value of the Board Orders passed during 1933, for the payment of compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was \$715,522.53 as compared with \$834,225.03 for the year 1932.

The accidents in the various groups during the past two years are summarized as follows:

### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN MANITOBA, 1932-3

Group	1932	1933
Steam railways.....	947	925
Province of Manitoba.....	247	164
City of Winnipeg.....	277	256
General body of employers.....	4,882	4,765
Winnipeg Electric Company.....	163	155
Dominion Government.....	393	295
	6,909	6,560

The Board also handles all industrial accidents happening in Manitoba to employees of the Dominion Government, the Dominion agreeing to keep the Board in funds as required and to pay its share of the administration cost. In 1933 the disbursements for this purpose amounted to \$61,996.20, of which amount \$6,668.40 represented the proportionate cost of administration for 1932.

In addition, the Board also administers the old age pensions regulations for the province, but apparently no statistics of this phase of its work are presented in the report.

The latter part of the report contains a tabular analysis of the accidents occurring in 1932, showing the nature and causes of accidents, time loss, etc.

## CAMP REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT OF ONTARIO

REGULATIONS "respecting camps, works and premises, and the employers and workmen thereof in territorial districts without municipal organization" have recently been issued under the Public Health Act of Ontario. In the regulations, "camp" means the premises established to house workmen employed in any lumbering, mining, or other activity, and includes "permanent camp," which is defined as a camp housing more than twenty workmen, exclusive of one foreman and one clerk. An "Inspector" under the regulations is a provincial sanitary inspector appointed under the Public Health Act.

No employer is permitted to house more than 20 men in any camp other than a permanent camp, unless the employment period is less than six months in the case of mining, and less than four months in all other cases.

The duty of carrying out the regulations—a copy of which is to be open to inspection by every workman—is left to any person acting on behalf of the employer as superintendent, manager, agent, or other supervisory capacity.

For the observance and enforcement of the regulations "according to their true intent



and meaning to ensure that the proper sanitary conditions shall prevail in camps and that the health of workmen housed therein shall be safeguarded and to prevent nuisances arising or communicable diseases being spread in the unorganized districts, the Inspector may make such orders and give such directions as from time to time may appear to him to be necessary, and it shall be the duty of every person forthwith to comply with the terms of any such order or direction to whom it is directed or who is affected thereby after he shall have received written notice thereof, subject only to being relieved therefrom by any subsequent order or direction by the Inspector or by consent of the Department."

The Department may prescribe the form of medical and sanitation contract between an employer and physician in the carrying out of the regulations, a copy of such contract being transmitted to the Department of Health and subject to its approval and amendment.

The Department "may, by reason of neglect on the part of the contract physician to observe, perform or carry out the terms of such contract or of these regulations or of the Public Health Act and the regulations made thereunder or by reason of the inability of a contract physician to properly observe, perform or carry out his duties under the contract, these regulations or the said Act and regulations thereunder either from the distance at which he resides or practices from the permanent camp or from any other cause whatsoever which the Department in its opinion deems sufficient," require the contract to be cancelled and a new one entered into in accordance with the regulations.

Any employer or contract physician who contravenes any of the provisions of the regulations is liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for each offence, while the penalty scale for a person, other than an employer or physician, is \$5 and \$100.

Part II provides that when a permanent camp is established or re-opened in any unorganized district, before operations are commenced, the inspector must be notified of the: (a) location, nature and accommodation of the camp; (b) means of access thereto; (c) nature and extent of the operations to be conducted at or from the camp (d) estimated number of workmen and other persons to be housed at the camp; (e) name, occupation and address of the person to be in charge of the camp and the scope of his authority; (f) medical and sanitation contracts entered or to be entered into in respect of the camp

and the workmen to be housed therein; (g) hospital facilities available to the workmen housed at the camp.

Permanent camps are divided into four classes as follows: Class "A"—For the accommodation of over 50 men and not more than 100; Class "B"—For the accommodation of over 28 men and not more than 50; Class "C"—For the accommodation of over 15 men and not more than 28; Class "D"—For the accommodation of not more than 15 men.

Specifications are set forth regarding construction material, roofs and floors, windows, ventilations, bunks and bedding, white-washing, cook's quarters, storage, laundry, drainage, closets, water supply etc.

Part III, is as follows:—

#### HEALTH REGULATIONS

32. Every employer of labour in a camp usually housing twenty men exclusive of one foreman and one clerk in an unorganized district may enter into a medical contract with a contract physician for the medical and surgical care of workmen in his employ, but whether or not any such contract is entered into the duty of providing medical, surgical and hospital care and treatment and maintenance while under such care or treatment, for workmen in the employ of such an employ shall primarily be and remain the responsibility of the employer subject to the limitations hereinafter set out.

33. During the currency of a medical contract into which he was entered, an employer may deduct and retain from the pay or wages due to any workman entitled to the benefits of such contract a sum not exceeding \$1 a month, commencing with his first pay and once a month thereafter during the period of employment, and all sums so deducted and retained shall without abatement or reduction be paid by the employer to the contract physician.

34. It shall be the duty of every contract physician entering into a medical contract with an employer to supply medical and surgical attendance, treatment and medicine to every workman of the employer entitled thereto under the terms of the contract and in accordance with these regulations.

35. Every employer shall with respect to the employees of a permanent camp provide to the satisfaction and approval of the Inspector, isolation hospital accommodation and facilities for cases of communicable diseases and also general hospital accommodation and facilities for cases of sickness or injury.

36. The responsibility and liability of an employer under the provisions of Section 32 to 35 inclusive shall be subject to the following limitations:—

(a) In cases where the workman has been in his employ for less than three months out of the five months immediately preceding the need for medical, surgical or hospital care arising and the illness and consequent inability to work is the result of a chronic or degenerative disease or of an infection or defect existing prior to the commencement of employment, the employer shall be responsible only to return and pay the cost of return of the workman to the municipality at which

he was within the meaning of The Public Hospitals Act last resident in Ontario, or in the event of no such residence existing and the workmen being without means the employer shall be responsible for returning and paying the cost of return of the workman to the place from which he was engaged, and provide in the meantime such medical care and treatment and maintenance as the workman may need, and in cases where any such workman has been in his employ for three months out of the five months immediately preceding the need for medical, surgical or hospital care arising, the employer shall be responsible and liable for providing the same and for the maintenance of the workman for a period not exceeding ninety days and no longer.

(b) In cases where the workman becomes ill and by reason thereof need for medical, surgical or hospital care and treatment arises within ninety days after the workman ceased employment with the employer, and such illness is proved to have originated or been occasioned during the course of such employment, and such workman is an indigent person, the employer shall be responsible and liable for such medical, surgical and hospital care for the maintenance of the workman within the period of ninety days after such workman ceased employment and not afterwards.

(c) In any other case in respect of which an employer is responsible and liable for medical, surgical and hospital care and treatment and for the maintenance of the workman under the provisions of these regulations, such responsibility and liability shall be

limited to a period of ninety days and no longer.

37. Any dispute which may arise with respect to the responsibility or liability of an employer for the medical, surgical or hospital care, or for the maintenance of a workman under the provisions of these regulations shall be referred to the Department and its decision therein evidenced by its certificate shall be final and binding on all persons affected thereby and shall not be open to question.

38. Nothing in these regulations contained shall in any way relate to or affect matters of compensation determinable under The Workmen's Compensation Act or render an employer or a contract physician responsible or liable for medical, surgical or hospital care and treatment or for the maintenance of any workman in cases to which the said Act applies.

39. No employer who has not entered into a medical contract under the authority of these regulations may collect or deduct from the pay or wages of any workman in his employ any sum for medical, surgical or hospital care and treatment of such workman.

40. Nothing in these regulations contained shall in any way render an employer or a contract physician responsible or liable for the medical, surgical or hospital care and treatment or for the maintenance of any workman in cases where his illness arises from acute alcoholism, drug addition or venereal disease.

Part IV deals with the duties and responsibilities of employers and workmen in the matter of communicable diseases and nuisances.

## Mine Safety Regulations in Quebec

By Order in Council issued May 16, 1934, in the *Quebec Official Gazette* certain regulations governing the safety of work in mines in the province were modified and amended. These regulations had been previously amended in 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 403) and again in April, 1926.

Section 11 of the regulations of 1924 provided that "when in a vertical shaft or one inclined to be more than 60 degrees from the horizontal, travelling is done in a bucket, a skip or a cage, this bucket, skip or cage shall be provided with rigid guides, guard rails, safety catches and a hood." By the recent Order in Council it is stipulated that the bucket or cage "must travel on rigid guides" and be provided with guard rails, etc. This regulation does not apply to shaft sinking operations.

Section 17 of the 1926 regulations ruled that "old or greasy cartridges must not be used

in loading holes for blasting: they should be destroyed." The new section now reads that "defective or leaking explosives shall not be used in mining work; such explosives must be destroyed."

Section 27 as amended in 1926 declared that in cases of a missed shot, a fresh hole shall be bored at a distance not less than nine inches from it and in a direction not approaching it. This has now been further amended to prohibit drilling "within a distance of ten feet of any hole containing explosives."

Section 8 of the Order in Council of December 4, 1931, declared that "an effective block automatic derail or safety switch shall be provided at the top of each inclined plane to prevent cars from accidentally running down." The new regulation modifies this by stating that "such regulation is not required where the skip or car remains on the chain or cable."



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR 1932-1933

THE administrative activities of the Department of Labour of the Province of Quebec are reviewed in the annual report of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1933, this being the first report for a full year's operations since the Department was established separately from the former joint Department of Public Works and Labour. The legislation authorizing the creation of a distinct Department of Labour was reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 528. While the new Department came into effect in October, 1931, the report reviewed last year only covered a period of eight months—from November, 1931 to July, 1932. Accordingly, the present report brings the record to the end of June, 1933. In the re-allocation of duties and jurisdiction, the Minister of the new Department of Labour was charged with the duty of instituting and controlling inquiries into important industrial questions as well as into labour conditions and may collect statistics relating thereto and transmit them to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. He also has charge of the carrying out of any Acts respecting riots near public works; disputes between employers and employees; municipal strikes and lockouts; employment bureaus; minimum wages for women; safety in public buildings; inspection of scaffolding; protection of the public from fire; installation of lightning rods; safety and inspection of industrial establishments; stationary engineers; weekly day of rest for industrial employees; labour accidents; Workmen's Compensation Commission; and, generally, everything concerning artisans, workmen, day and manual labourers.

In the report of the deputy minister attention is drawn to the increase of administrative duties of the department during the economic depression, with numerous complaints against unfair labour conditions.

The report of the chief inspector under the Industrial Establishments Act (which regulates the age of admission to work, limits the working hours of women and children and provides for safe and sanitary conditions in plants and factories) indicates a total of 4,496 inspections of industrial establishments and public buildings. A considerable decrease was noted in the number of girls and boys from 14 to 16 years working in industries, the reduction being approximately 75 per cent as compared with the previous year. During the year, 227 requests were received for overtime work for

women and girls and boys under eighteen years. Upon inquiry being made in each case, 117 requests were refused and 110 permits granted. Eight manufacturers infringed the regulations by not applying for permits for overtime and were fined.

A total of 467 accidents were reported by employers to the inspectors. Of this total, 22 were fatal and 179 were classified as "slight." It is explained that all accidents are supposed to be reported to the department, but often this is not done. However, as a result of close co-operation with the Workmen's Compensation Board a daily list of accidents is furnished the Department which then institutes an investigation. In cases of fatal accidents employers are obliged to report as quickly as possible. Following inquiry into such accidents, the Department is able to give a corner's jury all the necessary information on technical points.

Reference is made to the progress of the accident prevention work, and to the fact that in most of the important industrial establishments medical and nursing service is provided for employees. Most large plants also have an infirmary.

During the year, 463 complaints were received, of which 42 were found upon inquiry to be not justified while in 421 cases the complaints were founded. The justifiable complaints concerned the following: sanitary conditions, 39; inquiries following accidents, 129; non licenced engineers, 51; lotteries, 1; industrial diseases, 12; Sunday rest, 10; weekly rest, 70; movies in school rooms, 12; wages paid to men, 22; work after regulation hours, 18; night work (women and girls) 15; infractions of Industrial Establishments Act pertaining to hours, 42.

*Stationary Engineers.*—The report of the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Inspection Bureau indicated that there were issued 183 certificates of approval in the registration of plans for steam boilers, reservoirs, etc. It was stated that since the adoption of the Canadian Interprovincial Code, governing the construction and installation of pressure vessels, there have been far fewer accidents. There was a slight reduction in the number of licences issued to stationary engineers and also in the number of renewals, the decrease being attributed to the slackness in the building industry. In all, 8,576 certificates were granted during the year, of which 653 were issued upon ex-

amination, the remainder, with the exception of 185 being for renewals. The fees in these 185 cases were returned owing to the lack of qualifications on the part of the candidates; 65 of such cases are still pending since the candidates were permitted another examination. In 48 cases the candidates were trying for third-class certificates and succeeded in being rated fourth-class; while 210 candidates trying for fourth-class were only able to qualify for a stoker's licence.

*Board of Examining Electricians.*—This Board, which is responsible for the enforcement of the Public Fire Protection Act and the Lightning Rod Act reported reduced activity owing to the slackening of electrical installation work. There were 87,165 inspections during the year. Licensed individual contractors numbered 664; companies, 274; electricians, 3,314. It was also reported that the revision of the Act respecting electricians resulted in better control of apprentices, owing to the fact that apprentices are provided with a work book, thus permitting a "follow-up" on wherever they are employed.

*Provincial Employment Bureaus.*—As indicated by the general superintendent, the record of the 15 provincial employment bureaus during the year was as follows: appli-

cations, 74,542; vacancies, 26,788; references, 30,781; persons placed, 21,006. The superintendent states that the abolition of private employment agencies, begun in January, 1932, has continued steadily since, with good results. Permits for the operation of free employment bureaus totalled 80, of which number 36 were to employers having their own departments for such purpose.

*Fair Wages.*—The reports of the department's fair wage officers outline their activities in enforcing the provincial minimum wage schedule in government contracts. Included is the official fair wage scale for all trades that was in effect until May 1, 1933. There was a total of 27 wage complaints in the two districts, and each case was investigated and adjusted.

*Trade Disputes and Conciliation.*—The report of the registrar deals with conciliation activities in various disputes. Details were given of the arbitration proceedings in several of the chief cases under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act.

The report gives a review of the labour legislation enacted during the period of the report, which was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1933, page 695.

## Women's Minimum Wages in Quebec

The annual report of Quebec Minimum Wage Board for the year ending June 30, 1933, is included in the general annual report of the provincial Department of Labour.

Unemployment in certain industries greatly increased during the year and a number of women occupying permanent positions for a long time were discharged or only worked on short time, while "manufacturers seemed to have decided on a shorter working week, thus entailing a corresponding reduction in wages." It was found that in order to meet competition some employers reduced to the minimum fixed by the regulations the much larger salaries they formerly paid to their employees. The result was a number of complaints laid before the Commission. On this matter the Commission states that while it has the necessary power to enforce the enactments fixing the minimum wage, it cannot prevent wage reductions so long as the minimum wage is not infringed. It also has no jurisdiction over the reducing of working hours. It points out that "a woman cannot receive for 30 hours of work the wages earned for 50 hours," and refers to cases of experienced women "who earned \$15 a week and

whose wages were reduced to \$6, an insufficient amount for a living, though they spent nearly as much time at the shop." The time spent at the shop, it should be explained, was not all taken up in actual working time, but a large part of it was in waiting for work. "But work is scarce," the report continues, "and under the piece system, in order to meet any eventuality, most employers keep more workers than they need. The latter willingly remain at the shop in order to have a share in any work that might come in their absence. For this reason women workers cannot avail themselves of the clause of the enactments requiring that waiting hours be paid, when they remain 40 to 50 hours per week at the shop and work only 20 to 30 hours. They receive only a small wage in proportion to the hours spent in the shop, but keeping in mind the hours of real work, it is evident that the Minimum Wage Act is not infringed. The Commission received numerous complaints as to certain factories breaking the law by paying only \$5 to \$6 to experienced women for a full week's work. Investigation revealed that in a particular case the woman worked by the piece and on



short time for which she was paid on the minimum wage basis. The Commission could not intervene for it could not rightly compel an employer to pay women workers a wage representing 40 hours of labour while they worked only for 30 hours.

"However, the system seems abnormal which permits an employer to have at his disposal twice the help that is required in ordinary times under the pretext that women work by the piece, and pay only for the work done; according to certain manufacturers, women can leave the shop when their work is finished and earn a much higher wage than the one fixed by the enactment when the amount of production increases. While paying the minimum prescribed these employers do not respect the spirit of the Act which would have women receive a wage sufficient to permit them to live decently on the fruit of their labour. The piece work system which became general after the application of the enactments tends to destroy this principle of social justice. The Commission intends studying this new phase of industrial life in order to put an end to the abuses of the piece system, the cause of 90 per cent of the complaints received; we might require that every woman working by the hour, by piece or on bonus receive the full minimum wage to which she is entitled for every hour passed in the shop.

"New requests were made to the Commission to reduce the minimum wage established or suspend the application of the enactments during the depression period. The minimum was fixed to provide for the cost of living of a working woman and we do not think such cost has varied sufficiently to justify a revision downwards. Besides, the number of working hours has been reduced in most industries, involving a proportionate reduction of wages. Moreover, a minimum wage should not be subject to the daily fluctuations of prices. As to the suspension of the enactments, every impartial mind will agree with us that a minimum wage is necessary especially during periods of depression, as affording protection. Our opinion in this matter is shared by most employers and labour unions whose co-operation has strengthened our efforts and enabled us to fulfil our delicate duties."

During the year action was taken against 26 employers for infractions of the minimum wage regulations. In each case the maximum fine of \$50 and costs was imposed, and in several instances "the judge regretted that the fine was not heavier." From these indications the commission "unhesitatingly states that the judge, the press and the public opinion uphold us, helping to make such

humanitarian legislation respected." In most cases, "employers guilty of infraction prefer paying the difference in wages than to be sued, which would occasion undesirable publicity."

At the close of the year there were in force 24 enactments, covering 1,068 establishments employing 30,362 women and apprentices. The Montreal office received 125 complaints from women workers. As a result of action by the Commission, 38 manufacturers paid 47 women a total sum of \$2,315.34, representing wages due, the individual amounts ranging from 64 cents to \$225. This office made 1,388 inspections and investigations during the year, which revealed that 81 manufacturers had ceased business, and 77 factories, not previously on the official list, were in operation.

The Quebec office instituted 246 investigations, settling two wage claims. The inspections from this office showed 11 manufacturers ceasing to operate and 9 new factories in industry.

*Permits.*—In order to help aged and infirm women or those placed at a disadvantage with respect to others, and put them on a footing of equality, the Commission continued to grant permits authorizing them to work for a wage lower than the minimum stated by the enactments. To obtain this permit, a special request by the woman must be made at the Commission's office, or in presence of the parish priest or some public officer. However, despite the permit, the wage of a woman worker must never be less than \$7 in Montreal and \$6 in the rest of the province.

Owing to the financial depression the Commission was faced with a new problem. During their apprenticeship, a large number of young working women are in charge of only minor operations requiring only a few days or weeks to learn. According to the Act they are entitled to the periodical increases fixed by the enactments. The work performed however does not justify the wage paid by their term of apprenticeship. To demand such a minimum would mean their immediate dismissal. Also, it would be impossible for the woman to find other work, for the apprenticeship term in one shop counts in another of the same industry. In order to prevent the minimum wage from working an injury to working women the Commission granted provisional permits to interested parties authorizing them to work for a wage corresponding with the experience required for the work to be done. If a woman in such a situation is promoted to a work demanding more skill, she must receive immediately the periodical increases.

During the year there were 237 establishments holding permits. The number of permits in force at the end of the year was 830, of which 156 were for aged or infirm workers, while 637 were for apprentices doing work of minor importance.

The chief statistics for 1933 for each industry under the Act are summarized as follows:—

*Laundries, Dye Works.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 53; number of women employed, 1,192; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$9.88 (\$12.28 in 1932). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 28; number of women employed, 343; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$8.63 (\$9.45 in 1932).

*Printing Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 89; number of women employed, 656; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$11.20 (\$11.92 in 1932). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 30; number of women employed, 199; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$9.11 (\$9.03 in 1932).

*Textile Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 36; number of women employed, 2,423; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$10.72 (\$13.25 in 1932). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 51; number of women employed, 6,280; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$10.40 (\$11.50 in 1932).

*Leather Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 64; number of women employed, 1,831; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$10.84 (\$13.87 in 1932). For municipalities over 3,000 population—number of firms, 36; number of women employed, 1,081; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$8.66 (\$11.12 in 1932). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 26; number of women employed, 614; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$7.35 (\$8.53 in 1932).

*Women's, Men's and Boys' Clothing.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 138; number of women employed, 1,881; average

weekly wage per workwoman, \$10.97 (\$12.96 in 1932). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 16; number of women employed, 754; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$8.16 (\$9.77 in 1932).

*Hat and Cap Factories.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 35; number of women employed, 787; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$13.31 (\$14.29 in 1932).

*Women's and Children's Dresses, Silk Underwear, Etc.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 98; number of women employed, 2,535; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$10.18 (\$12.26 in 1932).

*Manufacturers of Overalls, Mackinaws, Cottons, Etc.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 63; number of women employed, 3,320; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$9.98 (\$11.13 in 1932). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 22; number of women employed, 818; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$8.49 (\$10.52 in 1932).

*Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 21; number of women employed, 2,804; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$9.05 (\$12.59 in 1932). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 19; number of women employed, 719; average weekly wage for workwoman, \$7.02 (\$10.14 in 1932).

*Fur Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 94; number of women employed, 522; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$14.60 (\$15.30 in 1932). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 35; number of women employed, 218; average weekly wage per workwoman, \$10.88 (\$10.87 in 1932).

*Biscuit and Confectionery Industry.*—For the city of Montreal—number of firms, 46; number of women employed, 1,321; average weekly wage, \$10.24 (\$9.42 in November, 1932). For the rest of the province—number of firms, 15; number of women employed, 121; average weekly wage, \$7.78 (\$5.01 in June, 1932).

## Minimum Wages in Saskatchewan

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan, by an Order dated May 16, 1934, amended Order No. 2 governing employment of females in laundries and factories in the cities of the Province. The text of Order No. 2 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 997. Clause (d) of section 2, formerly read as follows:

(d) *Knitting, Hat and Wearing Apparel Manufactories.*—Learners in knitting, hat and wearing apparel manufactories shall be paid wages at a rate not less than \$7.50 per week for a period of three months and for the twelve months following shall be paid the rate of

wages specified in subclause (b) for learners.

The amending order is as follows:—

That clause (d) of section 2 of Order No. 2, being an Order Governing Employment of Females in Laundries and Factories, be amended by adding the words "and book binderies" after the word "manufactories" wherever it occurs in the said clause and by striking out the words "three months" therein and substituting therefor the words "six months."

Mrs. Marwood Gay, of Moose Jaw, has been appointed as a member of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan, as from June 1, 1934, in the place of Miss Ethel M. Henderson, resigned.



## FEMALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

### Orders governing Office and Public Housekeeping Occupations

THE following orders of the Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia were gazetted in May. This Board was recently established under the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, its functions being to administer that act, and also the Female Minimum Wage Act and the Hours of Work Act. The Board consists of the following members: Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour (chairman); Professor W. A. Carrothers (chairman of the Economic Council); Mrs. Helen Gregory MacGill, former judge of the Juvenile Court of Vancouver; Mr. James Thompson, past president of the Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council; and Mr. C. J. McDowell of McDowell and Mann, engineers, of Victoria.

The first orders of the Board, under the Male Minimum Wage Act, were reprinted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 419, Order No. 1, establishing a minimum wage in the logging industry; No. 2, establishing a minimum wage in the sawmill industry, and No. 2A respecting tie cutting operations. The orders which follow are under the provisions of the Female Minimum Wage Act. Order No. 3, under the Female Minimum Wage Act, was also reprinted in the last issue, page 420. Orders No. 4 and No. 5, under the same Act, are as follows:—

#### Order No. 4.—Governing Office Occupations

Pursuant to sections 4 and 13 of the "Female Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 48 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:

1. That where used in this Order the expression "office occupation" includes the work of females employed as stenographers; book-keepers; typists; billing clerks; filing clerks; cashiers; cash-girls (not included in other Orders); checkers; invoicers; comptometer operators; auditors; attendants in physicians' offices, dentists' offices, and other offices; and all kinds of clerical help.

2. That, subject to the other provisions of this Order, the minimum wage for every female employee eighteen years of age or over that age in the office occupation (except women to whom special licences are issued under section 6 of the said Act) shall be \$15 a week of forty-eight hours, or 31½ cents per hour.

3. The minimum wage for every girl under eighteen years of age in the office occupation shall be as follows:—

\$11 a week during the first six months' employment in such occupation.

\$12 a week during the second six months' employment in such occupation.

\$13 a week during the third six months' employment in such occupation.

\$14 a week during the fourth six months' employment in such occupation.

\$15 a week for forty-eight hours, or 31½ cents per hour thereafter.

4. The minimum wage for every female apprentice eighteen years of age or over that age in the office occupation shall be as follows:—

\$11 a week during the first three months' employment in such occupation.

\$12 a week during the second three months' employment in such occupation.

\$13 a week during the third three months' employment in such occupation.

\$14 a week during the fourth three months' employment in such occupation.

\$15 a week of forty-eight hours, or 31½ cents per hour thereafter.

5. Licences must be obtained from the Board before such female apprentices eighteen years of age or over that age may be employed at the rates set forth in section 4 of this Order. Application forms for such licences may be obtained from the Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

6. No woman or girl shall be employed in the office occupation for a greater number of hours than forty-eight in any one week unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the Chairman or Secretary of the Board.

7. Every woman or girl employed for a greater number of hours than forty-eight in any one week shall be paid *pro rata* for such excess time according to the legal rate to which she is entitled as provided by sections 2, 3, or 4 of this Order.

8. Every woman or girl employed for a lesser number of hours than forty-eight in any one week may be paid *pro rata* for such time according to the legal rate to which she is entitled as provided by sections 2, 3, or 4 of this Order.

9. This Order shall be published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on the 10th day of May, 1934, and shall take effect at the expiration of fourteen days thereafter, and shall be in substitution for the Order of the Minimum Wage Board governing the Office Occupation published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on the 17th day of July, 1919, which is hereby rescinded.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 2nd day of May, 1934.

#### Order No. 5.—Governing Public Housekeeping Occupation

Pursuant to sections 4 and 13 of the "Female Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 48 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "public housekeeping occupation" includes the work of waitresses, attendants, housekeepers, cooks, and kitchen-help in restaurants, hotels, tea-rooms, ice-cream parlours, light-lunch stands, and other places where food is cooked, prepared, and served for which a charge is made; and the work of chambermaids in hotels, lodging-houses, and apartments where lodging is furnished, whether or not such establishments are operated independently or in connection with any other business; and the work of all female elevator operators and janitresses.

2. That, subject to the other provisions of this Order, the minimum wage for every female employee eighteen years of age or over that age in the public housekeeping occupation (except women to whom a special licence is issued under section 6 of the said Act) shall be \$14 a week of forty-eight hours, or 29½ cents per hour:

Provided that when lodging is furnished by the employer to any employee as part payment of the wages of said employee, not more than \$3 a week may be deducted from the weekly wage of such employee for a full week's lodging of seven days;

And, further, that when board or meals are furnished by the employer to any employee as part payment of the wages of such employee, not more than \$5.25 a week may be deducted from the weekly wage of such employee for a full week's board of twenty-one meals. A fraction of a week's board shall be computed upon a proportional basis.

3. That the minimum wage for every girl under eighteen years of age employed in the public housekeeping occupation shall be \$12 a week of forty-eight hours:

Provided that when lodging is furnished by the employer to any girl under the age of eighteen years as part payment of the wages of such girl, not more than \$3 a week may be deducted from the weekly wage of such girl for a full week's lodging of seven days;

And, further, that when board or meals are furnished by the employer to any girl under the age of eighteen years as part payment of the wages of such girl, not more than \$5.25 a week may be deducted from the weekly wage of such girl for a full week's board of twenty-one meals. A fraction of a week's board shall be computed upon a proportional basis.

4. The minimum wage for every female apprentice eighteen years of age or over that age in the public housekeeping occupation shall be \$12 a week of forty-eight hours during the first three months' employment in such occupation.

Provided that when lodging is furnished by the employer to any apprentice as part pay-

ment of the wages of said apprentice, not more than \$3 a week may be deducted from the weekly wage of such apprentice for a full week's lodging of seven days;

And, further, that when board or meals are furnished by the employer to any apprentice as part payment of the wages of such apprentice, not more than \$5.25 a week may be deducted from the weekly wage of such employee for a full week's board of twenty-one meals. A fraction of a week's board shall be computed upon a proportional basis.

5. Licences must be obtained from the Board before such female apprentices eighteen years of age or over that age may be employed at the rate set forth in section 4 of this Order. Application forms for such licences may be obtained from the Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

6. No woman or girl shall be employed in the public housekeeping occupation for a greater number of hours than forty-eight in any one week, except in cases of emergency, when fifty-two hours a week may be worked.

7. Every woman or girl employed for a greater number of hours than forty-eight in any one week shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half for such excess time according to the legal rate to which she is entitled by sections 2, 3, or 4 of this Order.

8. Every woman or girl employed for a lesser number of hours than forty-eight in any one week may be paid pro rata for such time according to the legal rate to which she is entitled as provided by sections 2, 3 or 4 of this Order.

9. This Order shall be published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on the 10th day of May, 1934, and shall take effect at the expiration of fourteen days thereafter, and shall be in substitution for the Order of the Minimum Wage Board governing the Public Housekeeping Occupation published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on the 17th day of July, 1919, which is hereby rescinded.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 2nd day of May, 1934.

## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA

### Order governing Shops and Stores, including Millinery, Dressmaking, etc.

THE Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia issued the following order on May 2, 1934. Previous orders appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1931, page 1192 and in previous issues.

#### ORDER No. 7

Governing Female Employees in Shops and Stores in the Cities and Incorporated Towns in the Province of Nova Scotia (This order also includes Millinery, Dressmaking, Tailoring and Fur Sewing situated or in any way connected with a Shop or Store).

(1) *Wages*:—No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female worker or suffer or permit a female worker to be employed in any of the above industries in the Cities and Incorporated Towns in Nova Scotia at a wage less per week for the regular working period of the establishment than is set forth in the following table:—

Population Group	Cities and Towns of 17,000 population and over	All Towns under 17,000 population
Experienced workers.	\$11.00	\$10.00
Inexperienced adults over 18 years.	6 months at \$8 00 6 months at 9 00 6 months at 10 00	6 months at \$7 00 6 months at 8 00 6 months at 9 00
Inexperienced young girls under 18 years	6 months at 7 00 6 months at 8 50 6 months at 10 00	6 months at 6 00 6 months at 7 50 6 months at 9 00

No worker who begins as a young girl shall after reaching the age of eighteen years receive less than the wage prescribed for an inexperienced adult. A person shall be deemed to be experienced worker when such person has been employed in the industry for eighteen months.

(2) *Probationary Period*:—A probationary period of three months for which no wages are stipulated is allowed after which period



an inexperienced female employee shall be paid wages at a rate not less than the amount set forth in the above table for inexperienced workers.

(3) *Maximum of Inexperienced Employees*.—The number of inexperienced adults or young girls or both shall not exceed twenty-five per cent (25%) of the total female force, except when the total working force is less than four.

(4) *Hours of Work*.—(a) The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall not be less than 44 nor more than 50 hours per week. Subject to the proviso, that special permission will be given during the period commencing December 15, and ending December 31, for any number of hours not exceeding sixty hours in any one week; (b) Work in excess of 50 hours per week shall be counted as overtime, and shall be paid for at not less than 50 per cent above the Minimum wage rate, fixed by this order, reckoned on the basis of a 50 hour week; (c) Work for less than 50 hours per week may be counted as short time and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wage rates fixed by this order, reckoned proportionately to the regular weekly period in the establishment; (d) Any worker losing time during the operation of an establishment shall be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked; (e) No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the Minimum Wage.

(6) *Meals*.—Where meals are furnished by the employers and charged for, the price shall not exceed twenty-five cents (25 cents) per meal.

(7) *Permits*.—The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or

handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers or Employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

(8) *Deduction for Absence*.—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned in proportion to the normal working hours in vogue in the establishment.

(9) *Method of Payment*.—Wages shall be paid promptly at regular intervals in cash. This period shall not exceed one month.

(10) *Waiting*.—An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

(11) *Seats*.—Seats shall be provided in the proportion of at least one seat for every four employees or fraction thereof.

(12) *Penalties*.—Any violation of this order is punishable by fine (See section 11 N.S. Acts 1920 (Chapter 11)).

(13) *Posting*.—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this order posted in a conspicuous place on its premises.

This order shall come into force and be effective on the First day of June, 1934.

Address all communications to the Minimum Wage Board, P.O. Box 538, Halifax, N.S.

Dated at Halifax this 2nd day of May, 1934.

G. A. REDMOND, Chairman,  
MARION MURPHY,  
ALICE HATFIELD,  
WM. H. ROSS,  
G. A. SMITH,

Minimum Wage Board.

## Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia

A special convention of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, which was subsequently approved as the annual convention, was held at Glace Bay, N.S., April 23-27, 1934, being attended by 47 credential delegates and 10 fraternal delegates. President John A. McDonald opened the convention with remarks pertaining to the organization and its future policy. The joint report of the officers, which was read by secretary-treasurer R. Stewart, was referred to the committee on officers' reports.

Fraternal greetings were extended by representatives of the Unemployed Workers' Organization of Nova Scotia; the Canadian Labour Defence League of Nova Scotia; and the Workers' Unity League of the Maritime Provinces.

The convention went on record as absolving the president and secretary from all blame in connection with the strike at Sydney Mines.

Following the discussion on a press despatch reporting a reduction in wages for miners of Thorburn, a resolution was adopted authorizing the secretary to communicate with the president of District No. 26, United Mine

Workers of America, requesting the co-operation of his organization in resisting this proposed reduction.

In the report of the policy committee, recommendations were made in regard to various questions affecting the organization, including the settling of disputes and affiliations. In regard to the former the committee recommended "that the A.M.W. of N.S. shall never subject itself to be a party to any of the capitalist machinery, such as conciliation, arbitration boards, commissions, royal or otherwise, as a means of adjusting its grievances." The recommendation as regards affiliations was "that our efforts should be towards establishing this organization more intimately with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, the Workers' International Relief, and other bodies, with a view to affiliation when the time is opportune."

A number of clauses in the constitution were amended.

Resolutions were adopted approving the following policies: improved housing conditions and proper sewage installation; that silicosis be included in the list of diseases for

which compensation is paid; release of all class-war prisoners and an open investigation into the alleged shooting at Tim Buck in his cell at Kingston Penitentiary; that the present rates of relief be increased by 25 per cent; amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act so that dependants of an injured workman shall receive the regular indemnity after his death, even though injuries ultimately causing death were received prior to his marriage; authorizing the executive officers to affiliate the entire membership of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia with the Workers' International Relief and advise each local to set up relief committees to work in conjunction with the Workers' International Relief, and to assist all efforts to build up a

Workers' International Relief in the district, subject to the approval of the local unions; the immediate release of Sam Carr from Kingston Penitentiary owing to ill health; repeal of section 98 of the Criminal Code and the release of all those held under this section; unemployment insurance; observance of May Day; that advantage be taken of the check-off system until such time as a better method can be worked out; calling upon the officers of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America to declare an immediate general strike against the alleged Pictou wage reduction and pledging them the full support of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.

### CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

THE 63rd annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Montreal on June 7-8, delegates from all the provinces being in attendance.

Major L. L. Anthes, the retiring president, referred to the improvement in economic conditions in the course of his opening address; "A gradual and continuous revival in most departments of economic activity has been evident since we met at this time last year. This is a matter for profound gratitude and relief. It is significant that this steady and marked recovery has been and is taking place in the principal countries of the world, in spite of differences in race, ways of doing things, standards and forms of living, methods of production, forms of government, political parties and economic theories and plans. It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that the causes underlying recovery are fundamental and universal although they may be difficult to isolate and describe. Possibly the return of prosperity is as mysterious as the return of spring and the cause and progress of economic recovery elude the power of exact discovery and definition. We have been told that no return to normal was possible except through international agreements and effort, policed by centralized world authority, but we have been and are now witnessing the recuperation of the principal system and efforts. May we not expect that, as each nation puts its own house in order, it will stabilize its own finances, increase its national surplus, and then will be able to buy more from other countries with the result that, through the cumulation of individual national programs, further impetus will be given to international exchange of products, shipping and finance?

"The affairs of Canada," the president continued, "have made steady and substantial progress since a year ago. Wherever one goes and whomever one meets, one hears good news. The mines are prospering even more than last year; the production of forest products and their export have increased; the fisheries have been more active; the prices of many agricultural products have risen; the factories are making more goods; more people are employed; the transportation companies are carrying more freight; the merchants have larger sales; the financial institutions report better monetary conditions; and, in brief, the mental outlook of the great majority of people has definitely changed for the better, and the whole tone of business and industry is much more cheerful as the country's progress continues and accelerates. . . . Progress to date, so far as industry is concerned, has been more conspicuous in lines of consumable goods than in capital or durable goods. For example, industries which produce articles that are quickly used up, have recovered to a greater degree than industries producing building materials and machinery. More production by the capital or durable goods industries is very necessary to provide employment and to restore stability and balance to the country's economic activities and relations. When this occurs in volume, most of our material problems will be solved. Among the industries which have reached or passed the general level of 1926 are the following—gold shipments, copper exports, mineral production, tobacco, rubber imports, textiles, forestry production, newsprint, petroleum imports, electric power and coke production. Among those that are still below, and in many cases con-



siderably below, the average of 1926 are the following—production of iron and steel, pig iron, automobiles and sugar, exports of asbestos, cheese, wood pulp, planks, boards and shingles, construction and building, and car loadings.”

Major Anthes referred to the rise in prices as “one of the most encouraging features of the past year,” and passed to the consideration of various problems international and domestic, still remaining to be solved, including problems of export trade, transportation, the relation of governments to industry, etc. He concluded with an appeal for the retention of the system under which Canada has prospered and maintained freedom, with such modifications as may be necessary. “Are we not entitled to ask those who have been finding so many faults in our industrial system during the past two or three years if they have considered the constructive side? Admitting that industrialists have made mistakes and will probably make many more, the fact remains that the gross annual production of Canadian factories grew from \$221,000,000 in 1871 to \$4,063,987,279 in 1929, and for the latest available year, 1931, was \$2,698,461,862. During that period the intelligence and skill of Canadian factory workers succeeded in making practically every kind of article used in Canada, largely supplying domestic needs, and in addition exporting Canadian goods to over a hundred countries.

“We are emerging from the depression of unprecedented severity with the national producing departments, agriculture, lumbering, fishing, mining, industry, practically intact physically. The systems are all here. The machinery is ready. Natural intelligence, practical training and instruction, scientific research, chemistry, vocational and technical education have equipped a splendid army of workers for their tasks. Our national credit is high. Many of our difficulties lie behind. Many are still before us, but, with the advantages which are apparent and with our Canadian character and experience, we should be able to go forward with confidence in the future of our country.”

### Report on Industrial Relations

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee was in part as follows:—

“The principal matters dealt with in part by the Industrial Relations Committee during the year were:—unemployment insurance, minimum wage legislation, workmen’s compensation, collective bargaining and old age pensions.

“As regards unemployment insurance, the committee, after consultation with the various

divisions of the Association, as well as with insurance interests and other bodies interested, has put at the disposal of the competent authorities the result of its study of the many aspects of this very complex problem. An opportunity will be provided later at this meeting for a thorough discussion of the whole situation. It remains to add that unemployment insurance, together with the question of reduction of hours of work as a means of relieving unemployment, is on the agenda of this year’s International Labour Conference which is now in session at Geneva, Switzerland.....

“As regards minimum wage legislation, the committee, after consultation with the competent authorities, has approved of amendments fixing maximum hours, for which the minimum wage is to be paid, and providing that where men or boys are employed in substitution for women they must be paid the minimum rates fixed for women. As regards the proposal which has been made in certain quarters that the existing minimum wage legislation should be extended to cover male workers, the committee’s view is, that the Association’s policy of opposing general minimum wages for men, should be adhered to until a careful investigation has been conducted to determine the proper limits of such legislation.

“As regards workmen’s compensation, an amendment was proposed in Ontario to the effect that any injured workman might have his case referred to a medical review board on which the workman and employer should be represented, the decision of such Board to be final as to the degree of disability and the fitness for work of the injured man. This proposal was successfully opposed by the committee on the ground that the present system, on the admission of the employees themselves, works quite satisfactorily in at least 99 per cent of the cases, and that the proposed system, in addition to involving substantial expense and undue delay in the settling of claims, would not make for impartial adjudication in doubtful cases.

As regards collective bargaining, the committee took the view, after careful consideration, that it would not be wise for this country to follow the example set in the United States under the National Industrial Recovery Act, one of the principal features of which is, of course, the principle of collective bargaining. Thus the view was taken, that the Quebec Division was right in opposing, and securing important amendments in, the so-called Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, introduced in that Province.

"As regards old age pensions, the Committee has to report that it has continued to urge upon the competent authorities that the present non-contributory, 'deserving poor' type of act is unsound and that the sound type of old age pensions legislation is that under which everyone is eligible for pension, but everyone must contribute. It is satisfactory to be able to add that there is reason to believe that this view, which has been urged by the Association from the beginning is being given serious consideration by the competent authorities."

The Association also received reports from the executive committee and from the Committees on tariff, transportation, legislation, insurance, commercial intelligence, publishing,

education, and membership. Reports were presented also by the various provincial divisions.

A feature of the proceedings on the last day of the convention was an address by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett.

### Officers Elected

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mr. James H. Webb, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, W. R. Drynan, Hamilton; 2nd Vice-President, W. S. Morden, K.C., Toronto; treasurer, T. F. Monypenny, Toronto. Messrs. J. E. Walsh and J. T. Stirrett, of Toronto, remain as general manager and general secretary, respectively.

## Hours of Work under the Recovery Administration in the United States

A summary of fact and opinion in regard to the "hours of work" feature of the recovery program in the United States has been published by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. The pamphlet marshals the diverse opinions that have been expressed as to the economic results of shorter hours of labour: "The strict limitation of working hours, though widely hailed a year ago as a necessary measure in lessening the staggering burden of relief, has come to be regarded by many as a restraint upon the increasing momentum of business enterprise. Labour officials and governmental spokesmen, on the one hand, are reiterating the claim that shorter hours and increased rates of wages are essential to a sustained advance. The improvement which has occurred thus far would seem to justify this claim. Industrial executives and students of economic history, on the other hand, however, are expressing their apprehension that shorter hours will not only reduce actual and potential output and therefore prosperity, but that the increased costs involved may so diminish the opportunities for profitable operations that recovery will be delayed."

The bulletin sketches the history of hours legislation in the United States, the principal features of the Recovery Act and of the various industrial codes thereunder, the problems that have arisen in the course of administration, and the opinions of leading exponents of critics of code principles.

As to the effect of shorter hours on wages the bulletin says: "What has, in fact, happened to individual earnings in the face of reductions in hours is difficult to determine from the limited statistics available. Em-

ployees previously receiving wages lower than the code minima have certainly benefited as a whole, in spite of lack of complete compliance. The average weekly earnings of all wage earners, also, have increased in comparison with those for 1932 and for the early part of 1933 and have been increased slightly in comparison with those for June and July of 1933, when average hours of work were above 40. To what extent this increase is spread among the very low wage group does not appear in the statistics of averages available. It varies, moreover, in different establishments with the differing proportions of skilled and unskilled labour. It is in part due to an increase in the number of hours of work. Before the upturn of June and July, 1933, short time was prevalent enough to bring the average below 40. Many establishments are still working less than the code maximum allowance, but have increased their working hours from the low figures of March and April, 1933, and this is reflected in average weekly earnings. On the other hand, many more efficient plants which might have increased working hours in the absence of code restrictions were compelled to keep them within these requirements.

"Present-day arguments for and against shorter hours," the bulletin observes, "are almost entirely of an economic character. They are concerned with methods of avoiding unemployment—both cyclical and technological—and of spreading purchasing power so that business activity may be stimulated. One group feels that the way to bring about greater employment and increased business activity is to shorten hours; another that shorter hours will tend to decrease rather than increase employment by raising costs and thereby diminishing business activity."



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Annual Report of the Director

IN his annual report presented to the 18th International Labour Conference at Geneva, Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of the organization, reviews conditions throughout the world during the past year. His task, he points out, is one of unusual difficulty owing to the effects of the cumulative strain upon the economic and social structure of most countries. "Signs of cracking" had already appeared in 1932—abandonment of the gold standard by some thirty countries, the growing burden of indebtedness and the possibility of national insolvency, but the possibility of a return to normal conditions remained.

"During the last twelve months, however, a series of transformations have taken place which have profoundly modified the whole outlook. The prolonged and relentless pressure which the crisis has exercised on the world has finally resulted in the overthrow of political institutions in some of the countries which have been most highly tried and in destroying the faith of others in the economic principles by which they had been guided for generations. . . . "In the course of the last year upheavals of this tremendous character took place in Germany and the United States. The actual circumstances which produced them were no doubt widely different, as were the ideas and the methods which inspired their search for a better future. But both these great nations broke violently away from their past traditions under the goad of extreme economic distress, and both resolutely set out along new and untried paths. Nor were the American and German peoples alone in their determination to discard orthodox ideas and to adopt a new economic faith in order to save themselves from shipwreck. In Russia an economic State based on communist principles had already withstood the test of experience for sixteen years, however fiercely controversy might continue to rage as to the benefits which it conferred on its citizens. In Italy the corporative system had been gradually built up over a decade in defiance of the laws of individualistic economics; in 1933 a further revolutionary step was taken along this road by the Government's decision to organize the whole industrial life of the nation in vertical corporations invested with power to regulate the economic and social activity of their respective branches. Although the notions and aims guiding these four countries and their rules were markedly dissimilar, all of them had alike abandoned to a greater or

lesser degree the principles which had governed economic thinking and social statesmanship during the last century. . . . The fact that four of the world's chief industrial States, containing some 400 million people and responsible for 64 per cent of the world's industrial production, have already abjured to a considerable extent the principles which have hitherto primarily guided the economic policies of all countries, seems to imply that the way to recovery cannot lie straight back along the familiar tracks."

The Director next raises the question of the possible effects of these movements upon the Organization. "What is really meant by 'planned economy'?" he asks; "How far is it something completely novel or how far was it already latent in the classic economic system? To what extent are managed currency, managed commerce, managed industry, likely to operate to the benefit or the detriment of the wage earner? What effects is 'planning' calculated to produce on social legislation, social insurance, hours of work or regularity of employment? Finally, how can 'planning' of a national character be reconciled with the international economic system upon which the past growth of prosperity has so largely depended? These are some of the questions which require a thorough examination and a careful answer. To give categorical replies to them is impossible at the present time, which makes it all the more necessary to collect the material from which at least some first indications can be derived."

The Director marshals the material from which an answer to these questions may ultimately be furnished, dividing his report into the following chapters: (1) the effort towards recovery; (2) the social consequences—unemployment, social insurance, wages, hours of work, migration; (3) experiments in social structure; and finally deals with the actual work of the International Labour Organization in 1933.

### The Efforts Towards Recovery

In this section of the report the Director first notes the recent fluctuations of the economic barometer before proceeding to consider the social phenomena which accompanied them. The most hopeful feature is to be found in the increase in production. Omitting the U.S.S.R., the index of world production, which reached its lowest point at 63.3 in the third quarter of 1932, reached

66.5 in the first and 75.8 in the second quarter of 1933. In July it stood at 86.3, but fell away to 73.1 in December.

The rise in production was accompanied by some decline in unemployment and an appreciable rise in the value of industrial securities. On the other hand, while there was a substantial advance in American commodity prices, comparatively little movement was seen in France, Germany and Great Britain. One of the marked features of the crisis has been the maintenance of agricultural production in spite of tumbling prices, and little progress was made in bridging the gulf between farm prices and industrial prices, without which the purchasing power of the farmer cannot become an effective support of industry. "Hence 1933 is distinguished by drastic measures either to bolster farm prices by means of tariffs, quotas or guaranteed minimum prices in order to give the farmer a larger return than the world price of his produce would afford him, or alternatively to provoke a 'natural' increase of farm prices by deliberately cutting down production.... To attempt to meet fantastic discrepancies of this kind by limiting agricultural production," the Director continues, "can hardly be permanently successful.... The permanent remedy seems clearly to lie not in cutting down production to the level of present consumption, but in expanding the volume of consumption to absorb what agriculture can so easily produce. In other words, the real problem is to utilize instead of to destroy the abundant wealth which agriculture can furnish and against which industry is equipped to exchange an equally abundant production of articles needed to enhance the farmer's efficiency and standard of life. No purely national action can suffice to achieve this redistribution of the world's riches."

The Director next refers to the spread of commercial policies aiming at national self-sufficiency as a new difficulty in the way of foreign commerce. The problem, he says, is to find some way whereby a series of planned national units can be dovetailed into an organic and revitalized international system. "How, in fact, can the world be guaranteed the steady improvement of its living standards which its progressive development towards economic interdependence has hitherto conferred upon it? These are some of the questions with far-reaching social implications which the growth of 'managed economy' suggests. They have not yet been solved, but once the need for a solution is realized, sufficient good sense and goodwill should be forthcoming to render them soluble."

After a discussion of the question of international currency stabilization, and the developments in this field during the past year, the Director refers to the program outlined in the resolution submitted by the I.L.O. last year to the World Monetary and Economic Conference (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, page 788). That program recommended measures to secure stable monetary conditions; the international co-operation for the maintenance of a steady price level or for "the concerted elimination of restrictions on international exchanges and dangerous impediments to the flow of commerce." Little progress was made during the year in these directions, but "on the other hand, in some countries active and successful steps have been taken to increase the purchasing power of the community and to restore idle capital to circulation. To these steps the improvement in production and employment which has taken place should in all probability be mainly attributed."

### The Social Consequences

This section of the report discusses the position of the worker both as regards social security and the maintenance of living standards. "There has undoubtedly been a real improvement in the lot of the workers during the past year," the Director states, "but it is important not to exaggerate its extent or its implications for the future."

*Unemployment.*—The number of totally unemployed in the different countries was cut down during the year, chiefly by means of public works, camps for juvenile unemployed, and relief works. On the other hand, the reduction was partly due, in some countries, to the exclusion of certain classes from benefit, though the members were still unemployed, and there was also a considerable amount of short time, which is not shown in the records. The report analyses the unemployment returns of the principal countries, and finds evidence that the countries which remained on the gold standard, and did not follow an expansionist monetary policy, have not shared in the improvement shown in the unemployment figures to the same extent as those which adopted those policies. No clear answer is forthcoming as to the extent to which industrial planning failed or succeeded in reducing unemployment. The Director examines the various national relief and public works policies, and finds that "when every allowance is made for the progress so far achieved, there are still huge armies of men and women out of work. In the three-



largest industrial countries alone there are more than 15 millions—more than 2 millions in Great Britain, about 3½ millions in Germany and some 10 millions in the United States, while the number of those who have been out of work for long periods and whose distress is greatest has almost certainly increased."

*Social Insurance.*—The detrimental effects of the crisis on social insurance which had been evident in 1932 were checked to some extent in 1933, and the membership and revenue of the various schemes began to move upward; and there is some ground for the hope that "during the coming year the period of restrictions and compressions will have been brought to an end and that a new phase of consolidation and extension will take its place."

*Wages.*—This section outlines the movement of wages during the period of the report. During 1933 the pronounced downward tendency of the previous year began to slacken. "During the first three years of the crisis, real wages of those fully employed had on the whole tended to rise—that is to say, the cost of living was falling faster than the rates of wages. In 1933 the decline in the cost of living showed signs of slackening and in the summer months a very slight rise took place in a few countries, notably in Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. In most of the remaining countries the cost of living either remained stationary or continued to fall slowly. No very marked changes took place therefore in real wage rates during the year." However, the influence of short-time work has to be considered, and it is shown that the position would be different if actual earnings instead of normal rates are considered. "Whereas real wages per hour were at the end of 1933 about 20 per cent above the 1929 level, real weekly earnings were 16 per cent lower."

The Director observes that "the reliance on wage reductions as the sovereign remedy for unemployment has certainly been rudely shaken by the experience of the present depression. . . . Of course it cannot be argued from these figures that the level of unemployment is determined by the movement of wage rates. At the same time there is some reason for supposing that the decline in payrolls, in which the fall in wage rates played a part, had a certain influence upon the course of the depression in these countries."

The report notes the inclusion of a "higher wage" policy in the industrial recovery program in the United States, and discusses the effects of the code system on the wage level. "On the whole, the wage experience of the last year seems definitely to have emphasized the paramount importance of the income of the wage earner in the structure of consumption. Where it has been seriously depleted by drastic wage cutting, aggravated unemployment and crippled production seem to have been its usual accompaniments. This finding is only a further confirmation of the view which is now gaining ground generally that the key to the crisis is to be found not in over-production but in under-consumption. . . . In fact, the wages factor is now being realized as one of the essential elements in the problem of consumption, which in its turn is being recognized as the central problem to be solved before stability of business and security of employment can be ensured. The problem of production has indeed been abundantly solved. It is now generally agreed that the present depression is the offspring, not of scarcity, but of wealth in quantities which are at present beyond our powers of assimilation. . . . The real problem which 'planning' has to solve is not the problem of restriction, but the problem of expansion. It has to find the formula which will ensure that purchasing power keeps pace with the boundless possibilities of production, the formula of plenty which will defeat the despairing belief that the world is going back to mediaeval conditions of living at the very time when it has reached the zenith of its scientific knowledge and productive power. Happily, the true nature of the problem is now being more generally understood; and, once understood, it is well within the bounds of human ingenuity to discover the true solution, as long as human perversity does not hamstring the international effort which is indispensable to its application."

*Hours of work.*—During 1933 practical experience of the systematic reduction of hours of work was very considerably increased, and such reductions, embodying in many cases the 44-hour week, were put into operation in many countries either by legislative or administrative action, by collective agreements, or as a result of voluntary decisions by individual employers. "The rate of technical progress has recently been accelerated so rapidly that labour readjustment and re-employment have not kept pace with it. It is a consequent lack of rhythmic balance in the present operation of the industrial system which has produced a

recognition of the desirability of reducing hours of work on economic as well as on social grounds."

*Migration.*—The reversal of the flow of immigration is described as one of the most striking and important results of the crisis. "In previous depressions a reversal of the stream of migration occurred in isolated instances, but there is no precedent for its becoming so universal or prolonged. . . . No one can contest the right of every country to regulate the inflow of foreigners in the way which may seem best adapted to its economic and social needs. On the other hand, the whole migration problem is not one which can be left out of account when the time comes to consider the elements of a better planned and organized world economy."

### Experiments in Social Structure

This section of the report outlines the concerted action taken by the different countries to cope with the economic crisis. Between the two extremes of *laissez faire* and communism there are now "some dozens of half-way houses," all manifesting a new form of social structure. Reference is made to the codes of fair practice in the United States; to the impending re-organization of German industry under the leadership of the individual employers supervised by the state; to the Italian corporation system; to the British marketing schemes; and finally to the totalitarian form of organization represented by Soviet planning. Commercial and financial planning schemes are analyzed with special reference to the imposition of trade barriers in the interest of national self-sufficiency.

Turning to the effects of these movements on the conditions of the workers, the Director suggests the possibility of international agreements for the production and distribution of foodstuffs. "The inquiry into distribution now being undertaken by the International Chamber of Commerce may point the way to a more rational organization of the exchange of goods between nations. It has even been suggested that a concerted attempt to raise the general standard of living and thus to expand the world's markets is not outside the possibilities of the International Labour Organization. Whatever the means, it cannot be doubted that a new endeavour to secure international co-operation will be made as soon as the impracticability of economic isolation is more amply demonstrated by the hard logic of facts."

One inference reached in the report from the study of existing plans for reorganization is that "planned economy and an organized industrial system do not necessarily require a

special type of political constitution for their realization. Every piece of legislation under whatever form of Government involves some interference with individual liberty in the general interest, but, as innumerable instances have proved in the past, such interference can be introduced by consent as well as by compulsion."

### The I.L.O. in 1933

The past year was remarkable for a succession of important events in the history of the Organization.

First, the United States for the first time sent to the Annual Conference four official observers who, on their return home, recommended the affiliation of the United States with the Organization (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 161).

Second, Germany withdrew from the Organization in the autumn of 1933. On this subject the Director says: "Though the question of equality of status led to the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations, no such ground was applicable so far as the International Labour Organization was concerned. It only remains to hope that circumstances will permit of Germany's resuming its place before its notice of withdrawal becomes finally operative."

Next, Japan, while withdrawing from the League, decided that this withdrawal did not require the termination of its connection with the Organization.

Turning to the record of ratifications, considerable progress is again shown during the period of twelve months ending March 15, as may be seen from the following comparative table:

	March 15, 1933	March 15, 1934
Ratifications registered. . .	502	579
Ratifications authorized. . .	53	38
Ratifications recommended. .	116	122

The number registered during the year was thus the largest figure hitherto recorded in any year with the exception of 1929.

No less than 70 of the new ratifications have been received from Latin America, while only 7 have come from European States and none has been registered by any Asiatic State. The remarkable progress recorded by the Latin-American countries is a matter of keen satisfaction, especially as coming from a continent which has not been spared by the crisis and which has hitherto held a relatively small space in the ratifications table.

The paucity of ratifications from Europe is not so surprising or discouraging as might appear at first sight when the high proportion of Conventions already ratified is remembered. Of the 30 Conventions adopted, up



to 1930 Belgium had already ratified 21, Bulgaria 27, Czechoslovakia 12, Denmark 10, Estonia 19, Finland 13, France 18, Germany 17, Great Britain 18, Greece 13, Hungary 15, Irish Free State 21, Italy 18, Latvia 17, Luxembourg 27, Netherlands 15, Norway 11, Poland 17, Roumania 17, Spain 29, Sweden 16 and Yugoslavia 21. For these twenty-two countries, out of a possible 660 ratifications no less than 392 or nearly 60 per cent have already been registered. The only European countries which have ratified less than 10 Conventions are Albania (4), Lithuania (5), Portugal (8) and Switzerland (6).

The Director discusses the advisability of holding "regional conferences" to consider questions not universal, but special, in character—for example to consider Asiatic or Latin American affairs. This section of the report also discusses various events affecting the administration during the year, and refers as follows to the death of Senator Robertson:

"Before concluding this chapter it is a melancholy duty to record the death of Senator Gideon Robertson, who represented Canada on the Governing Body for many years and who was President of the Sixteenth Session of the Conference. Delegates who attended that Session will remember the determination with which he fought against encroaching illness in order to fulfil his duties as President until the end. In him the Organization has lost a faithful friend and Canada one of its foremost workers in the industrial field."

### Conclusion

The action of the Organization in connection with the crisis consisted in promoting the systematic relief of unemployment, the maintenance of social insurance, the initiation of public works, the adaptation of working hours and other measures for dealing with the immediate situation. "As the last Conference realized, however, none of the remedies which lie within the reach of industry itself afford a complete cure of the devastating economic anaemia from which the world is now suffering. Each of these remedies can make some contribution, but when they have all been applied they are still insufficient. Effective action cannot come from industry acting alone. Nor is financial action or Government intervention by itself sufficient. What is needed is joint action on the part of all three factors working together. Hence the resolution adopted unanimously at last year's Conference calling for a complete program of monetary and economic reconstruction."

The Director concludes his report with a strong plea for international collaboration in the search for a solution of the present difficulties: "As long as the framework of civilization endures, the need for international co-ordination will continue to exercise an irresistible force. By steadily pursuing its course during these years of stress and turmoil, the International Labour Organization has done its part by showing the value and the purpose of international co-operation. In the time ahead the task of the Organization is likely to become even more arduous and more responsible, but if it remains faithful to its organic principles of world peace and social justice it can play the great part allotted to it in solving the contradictions with which the present generation is wrestling."

### Agenda of the Conference in 1936

The Governing Body of the International Labour Conference, at a meeting held in Geneva from April 26 to 28, made a preliminary selection of questions which might be placed on the agenda of the 1936 session of the International Labour Conference. In thus dealing so far ahead with this agenda, the Governing Body was conforming to the wishes of certain countries which, owing to the difficulties inherent in their distance from Geneva, desired to know as far in advance as possible the subjects with which the Conference will deal. After discussion, it was decided provisionally to select the following items: safety provisions for workers in the building industry; the employment of children in the cinema industry; the recruiting and placing of migrant workers; and collective bargaining.

In accordance with the usual practice, the International Labour Office will prepare a report on each of these subjects, showing the law and practice in the different countries, and after studying this material, the Governing Body at its autumn session will make a final decision as to the placing of these items on the agenda of the 1936 Conference.

The City Council of Lachine, Quebec, recently decided to pay a fixed fee of \$50 a month to medical doctors attending unemployed persons. Formerly the city paid doctors 50 cents for ordinary cases and \$5 for maternity cases but it was found that the cost of medical treatment for the unemployed on that basis was too high. The city will also pay druggists for medicine prescribed by the doctors for the unemployed.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MAY, 1934

### Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of May, 1934, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were occupied planting and seeding, and fishermen were also busy. The herring run was practically over, but lobsters and mackerel were plentiful, likewise shad and sardine herring in some localities. Pulpwood cutting continued, with a number of men employed. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to four days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked four and a half and five days. Manufacturing showed improvement, due in part to seasonal conditions. Iron and steel industries were busy in all departments. No large projects were under way in building and construction, but quite an amount of overhaul and repair work was being done and several smaller buildings erected, with skilled and unskilled workers employed. Due to holiday transportation, traffic was heavy by rail and auto. Trade was slowly improving, with collections fair, and there was a continued active demand for char workers and domestics in the Women's Division.

There were only a few requests for farm hands in the Province of Quebec, and logging showed little change, a few river drivers having been sent out from Hull. Mining was also quiet. More optimism was reported by manufacturing centres, Hull stating that nearly all factories were active, Quebec City that local industries had increased their production, and Sherbrooke that conditions were satisfactory. At Montreal, however, slackness prevailed in the metal, rubber and boot and shoe trades, with tobacco and cigar factories a little busier, and clothing moderately active. Building tradesmen were more in demand at Montreal, but little work was available for unskilled labour, other than that provided by the municipality. Building construction was also slack in Quebec City. Transportation showed some improvement and trade was moderately good. In the Women's Domestic Section orders were more numerous, but applicants also were plentiful.

The call for farm help in Ontario was fair and all orders were easily filled by experienced hands, with no marked gain in placements expected until haying or berry picking time. In logging, pulpwood cutters, peelers, and cordwood cutters were in demand, also river drivers. Sawmills, also, had commenced operations. Producing mines were very active, requests for skilled men having increased considerably during the last period. The improve-

ment in manufacturing industries noted recently, continued, with only minor fluctuations. Staffs, for the most part, had been increased, and many factories reported that they were very busy. This applied particularly to textiles, boot and shoe, food products, iron and steel, and automobiles. Considerable building construction was also being carried on, which enabled skilled artisans to find employment. Highway construction, likewise, was progressing in various sections of the province, together with other relief projects. Transportation by rail and boat was greater, and trade decidedly better. There were many calls for women workers, but experienced applicants for household service were sometimes difficult to obtain.

With seeding practically completed, farming was very quiet in the Prairie Provinces. More rain was much needed, as there was a serious lack of surface moisture over a wide area, and prospects for pasturage and wild hay crops were somewhat slim. Grasshoppers, too, were a menace to crops in some sections. There was a fairly brisk demand for cordwood cutters and tie makers, which provided an increased number of jobs for bush workers. Mining was quiet. Manufacturing showed little improvement, with the exception of Alberta Clay Products, who had rehired some of their former employees for temporary work, and a steel tank company which had been working day and night shifts to complete a large order for oil tanks from the Calgary oil fields. Except at Winnipeg, where some new buildings were being erected, building construction was very quiet. A number of additional men were sent out to the National Defence camps. Trade showed no marked improvement, but compared favourably with that of last year. Little change was noted in the Women's Division, applicants still being greatly in excess of vacancies.

There was little call for farm help, except berry pickers, in the Province of British Columbia, and logging continued to improve, as there was a steady flow of labour to the camps, and saw-mills were also busy. Miners were better employed, although not sufficient activity was in evidence to provide work for all men waiting for employment. Fishing was excellent. Slightly better conditions were also reported in building construction, but there was no shortage of help, and relief work still continued in different sections of the province. Shipping and longshore work was fairly good. Trade was fair. There was a steady demand for girls for domestic service, and orders were also received for camp cooks and hotel waitresses.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1 was 8,591, the employees on their payrolls numbering 856,316 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 1,693 having an aggregate membership of 150,638 persons. It should be un-

derstood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1934, as reported by Employers

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated employment reports from 8,591 firms who reported an increase in personnel on May 1; their pay-rolls aggregated 856,316 persons, as compared with 848,799 in the preceding month. This gain was below the average recorded on May 1 in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the curve of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decline. The unadjusted index stood at 92.0, as compared with 91.3 in the preceding month, and 77.6 on May 1, 1933, while on the same date in the twelve preceding years, it was as follows: 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3; and 1921, 85.1. The crude index on the latest date was the highest recorded in any month since December, 1931.

Manufacturing showed important improvement at the beginning of May, the increase in this group exceeding the average indicated on May 1 of the years since 1920. Transportation showed decided gains and mining (except of coal), building and railway construction and wholesale trade were also more active. On the other hand, retail trade, highway construction, coal-mining and logging released employees. The losses in bush operations were exceptionally large, partly as a result of the late season, which retarded river-drives.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces except Ontario, where the tendency was slightly unfavourable; the Maritime and

Prairie Provinces showed the greatest gains in personnel. The situation in all five economic areas was better than on May 1, 1933.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, the increase being larger than the average recorded on May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 98.3 on the date under review, was eighteen points higher than at the beginning of May in 1933; it was, in fact, higher than in any month of 1933, or of 1932, with the exception of January and February of that year. Six hundred and fourteen firms reported 69,429 employees, or 2,287 more than in their last return. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving factories), logging and highway construction reported gains, while coal-mining, transportation and railway construction released some workers, the declines in transportation being due to the falling-off of traffic at the winter ports.

*Quebec.*—Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,046 employers with 232,925 persons, as against 231,303 in the preceding month. Large increases were noted in manufacturing (notably in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone plants), in mining, transportation and building construction; on the other hand, tobacco factories, logging camps, railway construction and services released workers. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of a year ago, although the seasonal advance then reported had provided work for many more persons than were added to the staffs of the firms making returns for May 1, 1934; the backward spring this year has militated against the

opening up of seasonal activities. The general increase noted on the latest date was below the average indicated at the beginning of May in the last thirteen years.

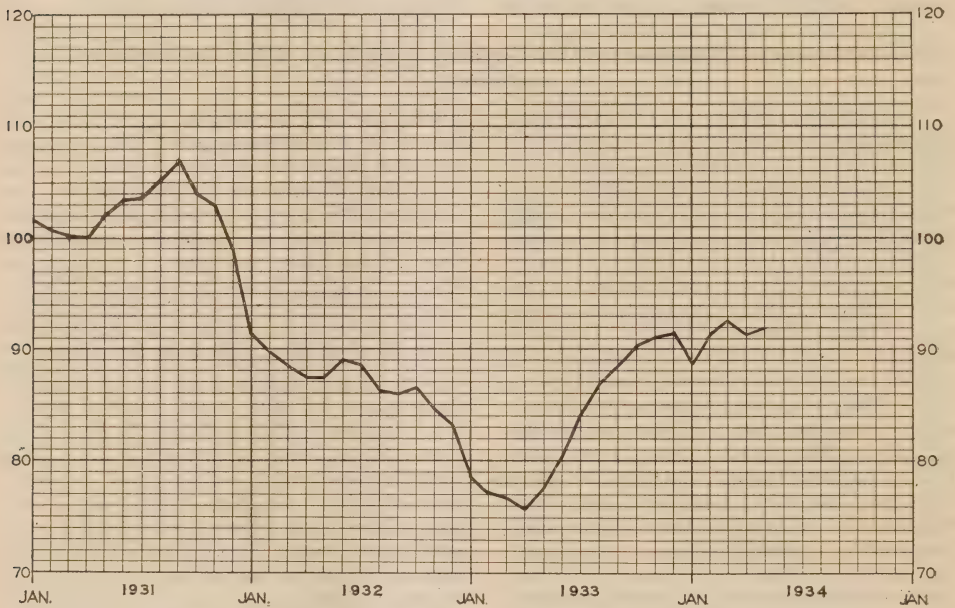
*Ontario.*—Following three months of industrial expansion in Ontario, there was a slight slowing-up in activity on May 1. The decline, which was contrary to the usual seasonal movement on that date, was largely due to severe seasonal losses in logging, together with curtailment in retail trade and, more particularly, in work on the streets and roads, while work in certain northern construction camps was held up by spring freshets. Other industries, however, reported improvement, that in

*Prairie Provinces.*—Manufacturing, construction, transportation and trade showed greater activity; in the first-named, most of the gain occurred in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were tabulated from 1,283 employers in the Prairies, whose staffs rose from 104,437 persons on April 1 to 107,135 on the date under review. This advance was more than twice as large as that registered at the beginning of May, 1933, when the index was some six points lower than on the date under review.

*British Columbia.*—The increase in British Columbia was not so extensive as that re-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



mining, building, transportation and manufactures being most marked. Within the manufacturing group, the largest gains were in iron and steel, but vegetable food, textile, lumber, pulp and paper and other factories also recorded considerable advances. The working forces of the 3,780 co-operating firms aggregated 373,610 employees, compared with 374,312 on April 1. Employment on May 1, 1933, had shown an increase, but the index then, at 79.5, was nineteen points lower than on the date under review. Except for the preceding month, when the index was fractionally higher, the May 1 figure (98.5) was higher than in any other month since December, 1931.

corded on the same date of last year, but the index was then over sixteen points lower than on May 1, 1934, when it stood at 88.4. An aggregate pay-roll of 73,218 workers was indicated by the 867 firms furnishing data, who had 71,605 employees in the preceding month. Logging, railway construction, mining and manufacturing showed substantial improvement over April 1, that in the last named taking place chiefly in the fish-preserving and other food groups. Highway construction and retail trade, however, were not so active.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.



### Employment by Cities

Improvement was shown in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Quebec city, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting heightened activity. The largest gains were in Montreal, Windsor and Winnipeg. The situation in each of these eight centres was better than on May 1, 1933.

*Montreal.*—Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing and building construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, decided increases occurred in textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and lumber-using factories, but tobacco works showed marked seasonal curtailment. Work on the streets and roads also declined considerably, while only small changes occurred in other groups. The 1,186 co-operating employers reported 122,620 persons on their pay-rolls, compared with 121,202 on April 1. The level of employment was rather higher than on May 1, 1933, when employment had shown a greater increase.

*Quebec.*—Statements were tabulated from 159 firms with 12,498 employees, as against

12,312 on April 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and manufacturing, while services released employees. The gain involved practically the same number of workers as that recorded on May 1, 1933, when the index was a few points lower.

*Toronto.*—Local transportation, building construction and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto, while street construction and maintenance and trade afforded reduced employment. The improvement in manufacturing was general, but the iron and steel and printing and publishing divisions reported the greatest additions to staffs. According to data furnished by 1,267 employers, their pay-rolls aggregated 112,178 persons, as compared with 111,806 at the beginning of April. Rather larger gains had been indicated on May 1 of last year; employment was then in smaller volume, the index on the latest date (92.9) comparing favourably with that of 85.6 at the beginning of May in 1933.

*Ottawa.*—Construction, transportation and manufacturing registered improvement in Ottawa, that in factory employment being most marked; the general advance in the city involved more workers than that noted at the beginning of May, 1933, when the index stood

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921.....	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922.....	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923.....	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924.....	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932.....	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	78.5	77.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1934.....	100.0	8.1	27.2	43.6	12.5	8.6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

at 87.2 compared with 100.8 on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 163 firms employing 12,808 persons, compared with 12,450 on April 1.

*Hamilton.*—A combined working force of 26,759 was reported by the 256 co-operating establishments, who had 26,496 employees on April 1. Manufacturing was slightly brisker, and construction showed heightened activity. Employment was at a much higher level than in the same month of 1933, when a decline had been indicated.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Further improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where employment has increased steadily from the beginning of the year, the reporting firms having added over 4,300 persons to their staffs since January 1. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 154 employers with 14,598 workers, compared with 13,765 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in automobile factories. Much smaller additions to the pay-rolls had been indicated by the establishments reporting on May 1, 1933; employment was then at a decidedly lower level, the index standing at 80.6 as compared with 109.3 on the date under review.

*Winnipeg.*—Manufacturing (particularly of iron and steel and textile products), and transportation showed improvement, while other industries were generally unchanged. The 417 co-operating employers had 34,455 persons on their pay-rolls, compared with 33,811 on April 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than on the same date of last year, when a decline had been noted.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing activity increased in Vancouver, the food groups in particular showing improvement; other industries reported little general change in employment. According to data received from 371 firms, they employed an aggregate working force of 26,949 persons, compared with 26,591 on April 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when a much smaller advance had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufactures at the beginning of May showed a further increase, which exceeded the average gain indicated on the same date in the last thirteen years; it was also considerably greater than on May 1, 1933, when the index, at 76.8, was 13.4 points lower

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2		93.8				90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0		97.4	101.0	97.5		88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5		94.5	104.7	90.9		84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7		87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1934	14.3	1.5	13.1	1.5	3.1	1.7	4.0	3.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



than at the latest date. Returns were tabulated from 5,189 manufacturers having 449,991 employees, compared with 438,985 on April 1, 1934. The greatest improvement on May 1, as in the last few months, occurred in iron and steel works, but fish-preserving, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and vegetable food factories also reported large additions to staffs, ranging in each group from nearly 1,100 to over 1,500 persons. Smaller gains were made in chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product, electrical apparatus and electric current plants. On the other hand, tobacco, rubber and musical instrument factories were slacker.

The advance which occurred on May 1, 1934, was the fourth consecutive increase made in manufacturing since midwinter. During this period of growing activity, over 51,300 persons were added to the pay-rolls of the co-operating plants, a gain comparing favourably with that of approximately 11,300 noted in the same period of 1933. The improvement so far recorded in 1934 exceeded that indicated in any other year since 1925. The index has risen from 80.0 on January 1 to 90.2 on the latest date, or by 12.8 per cent; the gain in the corresponding period of 1925 amounted to 14.7

per cent. The May 1, 1934, index was higher than in any other month since September, 1931. The experience of the last thirteen years indicates that employment in manufactures on June 1 has almost invariably increased, so that further improvement may be looked for in the next report.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Large increases in employment were noted in fish-packing plants and dairies; the improvement was more extensive than that reported on May 1, 1933, when the index was several points lower. Statements were tabulated from 249 firms in this group, employing 19,030 workers, or 1,528 more than at the beginning of April. The expansion took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, but the trend in the group as a whole was generally upward.

*Fur and Fur Products.*—Employment in the fur division gained, according to the 51 co-operating manufacturers, who had 1,564 workers, compared with 1,485 on April 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than in the corresponding period of last year, when a larger increase had been indicated.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe and other leather factories showed moderate improvement, according to 258

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1921.....	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	88.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922.....	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923.....	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924.....	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925.....	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926.....	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927.....	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	113.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	123.9	125.6
May 1, 1931.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932.....	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.6	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	78.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1934.....	100.0	52.6	2.6	5.5	2.4	10.7	13.1	2.7	10.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

manufacturers of leather products with 20,174 employees, as compared with 20,099 in the preceding month. The gain occurred largely in Quebec. The increase was not so great as that noted on May 1, 1933, but the index on the latest date was considerably higher.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal activity caused a pronounced advance in this group, particularly in sawmills, although operations were somewhat retarded by the late season. Data were received from 802 employers of 33,105 persons, as against 31,581 in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces except British Columbia, those in Quebec being greatest. Larger additions to staffs had been registered on May 1, 1933; the index then, however, was decidedly below its level at the beginning of May of the present year.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was an increase in personnel in vegetable food factories, chiefly in fruit and vegetable canneries. The

general advance involved a much greater number of persons than that noted on May 1, 1933, when the index stood at 88.0, compared with 92.4 at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 398 employers, whose pay-rolls aggregated 26,267 persons, as compared with 25,207 on April 1. The gains took place chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Further and more pronounced improvement was noted in these industries, in which employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1933, when little general change had been reported. Increases took place on May 1, 1934, in pulp and paper and paper product mills, while printing and publishing houses were also slightly busier. The working forces of the 561 co-operating establishments aggregated 54,422 employees, as against 53,135 in their last report. Heightened activity was shown in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	May 1, 1934	April 1, 1934	May 1, 1933	May 1, 1932	May 1, 1931	May 1, 1930	May 1, 1929
<i>Manufacturing—</i>								
Animal products—edible.....	52.6	90.2	88.1	76.8	85.8	100.7	112.4	119.8
Fur and products.....	2.2	103.2	95.4	97.7	97.1	103.3	108.7	110.0
Leather and products.....	2.2	76.9	73.5	72.9	75.9	94.5	88.6	100.3
Boots and shoes.....	2.4	99.9	99.5	87.8	91.4	93.8	90.4	91.4
Lumber and products.....	1.7	106.7	106.4	95.4	99.1	101.1	91.4	93.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.9	63.2	60.3	49.1	60.1	79.2	97.6	107.9
Furniture.....	2.0	51.8	48.5	37.3	45.5	63.6	87.7	100.8
Other lumber products.....	.8	74.2	72.9	62.9	77.1	103.9	113.0	123.5
Musical instruments.....	1.1	90.5	87.1	75.1	91.6	108.4	115.0	117.8
Plant products—edible.....	.1	27.3	33.0	22.6	33.7	47.2	63.0	97.8
Pulp and paper products.....	3.1	92.4	88.9	88.0	93.4	101.8	102.9	101.6
Pulp and paper.....	6.4	90.3	88.3	82.1	87.3	98.1	110.9	109.8
Paper products.....	2.8	79.1	75.9	67.9	72.4	87.3	108.1	105.6
Printing and publishing.....	.9	103.4	101.0	93.4	96.2	100.4	107.8	111.2
Rubber products.....	2.7	100.8	100.5	97.4	104.2	111.6	115.8	115.0
Textile products.....	1.4	92.3	93.0	74.8	85.9	97.6	112.8	139.7
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	10.9	110.7	109.3	91.5	100.7	102.4	104.9	110.3
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	4.3	124.8	122.9	95.4	108.5	102.1	100.4	108.7
Woollen yarn and cloth.....	2.0	89.7	88.5	67.1	80.6	84.4	86.9	99.3
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	128.8	128.8	95.0	111.8	105.5	92.6	106.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.1	481.7	465.4	373.1	381.1	315.1	271.4	230.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.2	120.4	118.2	100.0	111.2	108.1	108.2	115.6
Other textile products.....	3.3	96.7	95.9	87.8	93.0	103.8	109.1	108.4
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.1	95.0	94.5	77.9	83.9	90.8	101.9	111.0
Tobacco.....	1.6	108.5	116.4	105.4	120.6	117.3	120.9	124.0
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.9	100.4	114.2	102.9	120.3	109.4	107.2	113.2
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.7	119.2	119.2	108.7	120.3	128.5	142.3	141.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.1	136.7	136.4	100.0	91.5	113.3	130.0	176.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	125.2	118.1	109.4	113.6	121.0	121.9	118.9
Electric current.....	.8	64.1	57.6	50.2	77.0	108.3	123.1	125.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	105.8	105.0	108.4	114.1	122.7	132.6	121.9
Iron and steel products.....	1.3	100.5	97.8	84.1	107.5	137.8	139.5	136.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	11.6	75.7	73.4	60.8	76.5	98.9	118.8	137.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	91.8	88.8	43.1	65.2	110.4	122.7	145.9
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	76.3	73.3	61.3	81.7	102.3	127.6	133.9
Land vehicles.....	.5	45.4	43.8	33.4	27.3	42.3	81.8	126.2
Automobiles and parts.....	5.6	79.4	77.0	70.4	73.7	101.2	118.4	140.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	1.9	116.8	105.5	78.6	81.7	110.7	153.2	215.2
Heating appliances.....	.2	51.2	57.1	54.6	65.9	107.6	128.0	136.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	4	85.0	80.9	65.2	73.2	105.0	118.9	133.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	56.5	53.0	45.8	71.2	128.9	169.0	174.6
Other iron and steel products.....	.5	77.2	77.9	62.5	74.9	98.7	118.4	138.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	75.5	72.4	58.8	76.0	95.1	111.9	118.8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2.0	106.5	103.5	75.1	83.2	119.8	126.8	134.3
Miscellaneous.....	1.5	129.7	126.9	114.8	119.4	123.6	146.7	138.7
	.5	109.4	107.9	90.8	102.8	106.6	111.2	112.5

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



*Rubber Products.*—Losses were noted in rubber factories on May 1, 1934, these being on much the same scale as those reported on the same date in 1933, when the index was many points lower. Returns were tabulated from 50 manufacturers employing 11,764 workers, or 117 fewer than at the commencement of April. Most of the decrease was in Quebec.

*Textile Products.*—Continued advances were made in this group at the beginning of May according to statistics from 894 manufacturers having 93,675 persons on their pay-rolls, as compared with 92,529 in the preceding month. Cotton, silk, garment and personal furnishing and knitting factories added to their forces. Practically no change had been noted on May 1 of last year, when the index stood at 91·5, compared with 110·7 on the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Data were received from 160 plants in this group employing 14,117 persons, or 1,047 fewer than in the preceding month. This decrease, which was smaller than that recorded on May 1 of last year, took place chiefly in tobacco manufacturing in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was at a higher level than on the same date in 1933.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Employment in chemical and allied products showed a substantial increase, this occurring chiefly in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Information was compiled from 169 manufacturers, whose staffs included 9,536 workers, as against 9,007 in April. The gain was much greater than that of May 1 a year ago, when the index was many points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Building material factories in all provinces except British Columbia indicated seasonal improvement; the general gain resulted in the employment of a much greater number of additional employees than that reported at the beginning of May last year, when the index number was decidedly lower. The 190 co-operating firms had 7,046 employees, as against 6,287 in the preceding month.

*Electric Current.*—Improvement was recorded on May 1 in electric current plants, in which employment was rather quieter than in the spring of 1933. Statements were received from 96 companies employing 13,330 workers, an increase of 200 over their April 1 forces.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—The trend of employment in this group was upward, 290 persons being added to the pay-rolls of the 108 reporting establishments, which had 10,954 employees. Curtailment had been registered on May 1, 1933, when the index was much lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The rolling mill, machinery, automobile, iron and steel fabrication, heating appliance, sheet metal, and some other groups reported heightened activity on May 1, employment in the group as a whole showing its fourth consecutive increase since the beginning of the year. Returns were tabulated from 805 manufacturers with 99,273 operatives, as compared with 96,202 in the preceding month. Smaller gains had been indicated at the beginning of May last year, when employment was in lesser volume. The movement was upward in all provinces except British Columbia, most markedly so in Ontario.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Non-ferrous metal products showed an increase in employment, according to data from 146 firms with a working force of 16,761 persons, or 491 more than on April 1. A reduction in staff had been recorded in this group in the same month in 1933, and the index number was then much lower. Most of the gain on May 1, 1934, occurred in smelters and refineries and in lead, tin, zinc and copper works, but all branches of the group were busier.

*Mineral Products.*—Improvement was indicated in the mineral products division; the increase was larger than that which occurred on May 1 of a year ago, when the index number was lower than on the date under review. Reports were received from 113 manufacturers, whose pay-rolls included 13,001 persons, as compared with 12,703 in the preceding month. The greatest advance was in the Prairie Provinces.

### Logging

Very pronounced seasonal losses, on the whole, took place in logging, in spite of additions to staffs in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, those in the former being due to river-drives. The 279 co-operating firms employed 22,217 men, or 6,765 fewer than on April 1. While the average change in employment in bush operations on May 1 in the years since 1920 is a decrease, that noted on the date under review is the largest yet recorded; that this is so, is partly due to delay in river-driving operations in Quebec and Ontario resulting from the late spring. Nevertheless, the index, at 80·5, was higher than at the beginning of May in any other year since 1927.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal mining showed a seasonal contraction, which was smaller than that noted in the same month last year. The index then was slightly lower than on May 1,

1934. Data were received from 100 operators with 21,802 employees, as compared with 22,796 in the preceding month. The decrease took place mainly in the Alberta coal fields, but also to a smaller extent in the Maritime Provinces.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was an increase in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Quebec and British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 20,099 persons was employed by the 94 co-operating firms, who had 19,657 workers in their last report. A smaller advance had been indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, when activity was not so great.

*Non-metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Employment in this group showed a seasonal gain; 77 employers enlarged their pay-rolls by 546 workers to 5,475 at the beginning of May. Quarries and other divisions reported heightened activity. The index was decidedly higher than on May 1, 1933, when moderate improvement was reported.

### Communications

A minor increase was noted in communications, in which the level of employment was lower than on the corresponding date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 20,237 persons, or 25 more than at the beginning of April.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Improvement was shown in local transportation on May 1, when the 194 firms from whom information was received, reported 23,930 employees, or 420 more than in the preceding month. The index was lower than on the same date in 1933, when similar gains had been noted. Ontario registered most of the advance recorded on May 1, 1934, but the tendency was favourable in all five economic areas.

*Steam Railways.*—Steam railway operation afforded less employment in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere heightened activity was shown. Statements were received from 101 employers in this division, whose pay-rolls increased from 56,179 persons on April 1 to 56,307 at the beginning of May. A minor gain had been noted on May 1, 1933, when the index was lower.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—A combined staff of 12,493 men, as compared with 9,938 in the preceding month, was reported by the 90 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. This gain was much smaller than that noted on the same date last year, when the index was higher. Reductions in the Maritime

Provinces and British Columbia were more than offset by increases in Quebec and Ontario.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction showed a considerable expansion; the industry was rather more active than on May 1, 1933. The working forces of the 636 co-operating contractors aggregated 17,046 persons, as against 15,461 at the beginning of April. The tendency was favourable in Quebec, Ontario and the Western provinces.

*Highway.*—Work on roads and highways decreased at the beginning of May; 2,626 men were laid off from the forces of the 303 employers making returns, who had 71,056 workers on May 1. There were gains in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, those in the Maritimes being extensive. In Ontario and British Columbia, however, declines were indicated, partly as a result of the completion of springtime street-cleaning operations in the cities, while work in certain northern unemployment relief camps was retarded by spring freshets. Heightened activity had been recorded on the same date last year, but employment was then in smaller volume than in the spring of the present year.

*Railway.*—Thirty-two companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 23,855 workers, as against 22,423 in their last report. The Western Provinces recorded most of the increase; moderate improvement took place in Ontario, but there were reductions in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Expansion involving a larger number of workers was noted at the beginning of May a year ago; the index number then was fractionally higher than on the date under review.

### Services

The service group reported very slightly lowered activity, according to statements from 398 establishments employing 23,112 persons, as against 23,126 in their last report. Small gains in laundries and dry-cleaning plants were rather more than offset by losses in hotels and restaurants. Employment was brisker than on May 1 in 1933, when a large reduction had been indicated.

### Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown in wholesale houses, but retailers released some employees; 1,015 trading establishments reduced their forces by 223 persons to 88,696 on the date under review. The backward spring no doubt has had an unfavourable effect on trade. However, the in-



dex was higher than at the beginning of May a year ago, when general improvement had been reported.

### Tables

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, lead-

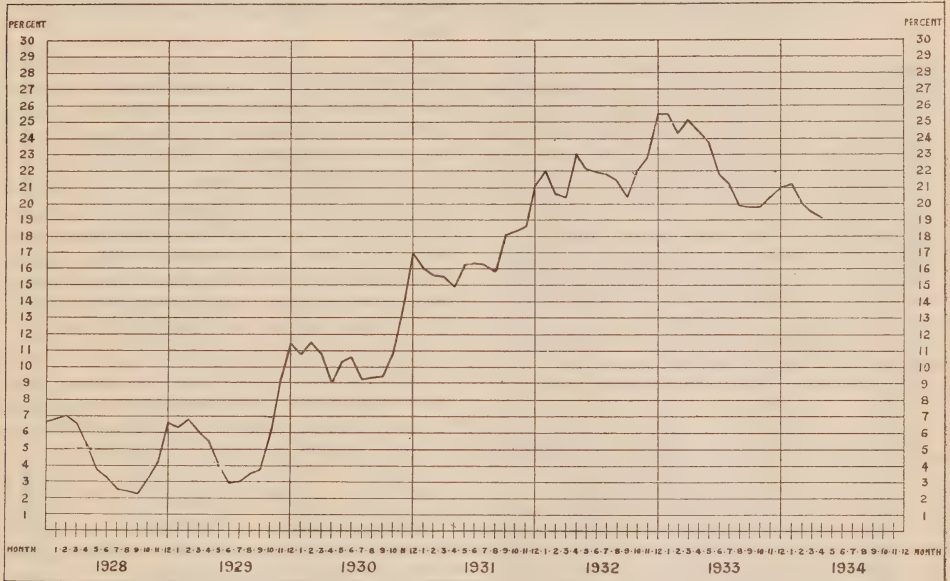
ing cities, and industries. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area of industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firm making returns on May 1, 1934.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of April, 1934.

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from our tabula-

19.1 were without work at the close of the month as compared with 19.5 per cent in March. Improvement of noteworthy proportions, however, was reflected from April last year when 24.5 per cent of the members reported were idle. New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



tions. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

A continuation of the favourable employment movement among local trade unions which commenced in February was apparent throughout April, according to the reports received from a total of 1,693 labour organizations with a combined membership of 150,638 persons. Of these, 28,725 or a percentage of

unions all indicated employment advancement over March, though the gains were slight, ranging from about 3 per cent in Saskatchewan to less than one per cent in British Columbia. Quebec unions, as a whole, maintained the same percentage of idleness as in March though fluctuations were noticed in the various trades. Some slackening in coal mining operations in both Nova Scotia and Alberta was mainly responsible for the less favourable tendency shown in these provinces from March, though the changes were small. All provinces participated in the employment recovery from April of last year, Nova Scotia

and Ontario unions particularly showing much better conditions. In Alberta and New Brunswick also the improvement recorded was noteworthy, while in Quebec and British Columbia employment advanced moderately, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions showing slight gains only.

Reports on unemployment from the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. Edmonton unions during April registered the most substantial percentage of

idleness of the cities compared, which was but slightly in excess of that recorded during March. In all other cities, however, activity tended upward, Saint John unions especially indicating a decidedly better situation than in the previous month, while in Regina moderate increases in employment were reflected. The improvement shown in the remaining cities was quite slight, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver recording gains of just over 1 per cent and Halifax and Montreal fractional increase. Activity for Saint John, Halifax, Toronto and Vancouver members was in substantially greater volume during April than in the corresponding month last year, Montreal and Regina also showing noteworthy employment advancement, and Winnipeg a slightly better tendency. Edmonton unions, as in the previous comparison, alone reported an adverse employment movement from April a year ago though the recessions indicated were not outstanding.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1928, to date. The curve during April followed a course downward from that of the previous month, a continuation of the favourable tendency shown in the two preceding months. Greater divergence was indicated in the level of the curve as compared with April, 1933, the point attained at the close of the month under survey being considerably lower than in April last year and representative of more active employment conditions.

The manufacturing industries at the close of April showed but slight variation from March conditions, the changes occurring in the various trades being of a rather offsetting nature. Reports for April were received from an aggregate of 466 local unions, covering a membership of 46,088 persons, 16.4 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month contrasted with 16.6 per cent in March. The volume of employment for hat, cap and glass workers was substantially better than in March, but these tradesmen formed but a small share of the total membership in the manufacturing industries and hence did not materially affect the situation. The leather and iron and steel trades showed improvement involving the greatest number of members, and a better and employment tendency was noted among papermakers, printing tradesmen, bakers and confectioners, meat cutters and butchers, and general labourers, though the changes were quit slight. On the other hand, textile workers were much slacker than in March, and noteworthy employment curtailment was evident among garment and wood workers and metal polishers. The situa-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	7.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.4
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.6	7.8	23.5	12.4
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.3
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
April 1919.....	2.4	2.5	4.4	4.3	1.7	4.0	2.3	10.1	4.4
April 1920.....	6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
April 1921.....	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
April 1922.....	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
April 1923.....	2.2	5	4.9	2.8	8.3	7.1	11.9	5.4	4.6
April 1924.....	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
April 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
April 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
April 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
April 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
April 1929.....	9.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
April 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
April 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
Jan. 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb. 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	13.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar. 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	14.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug. 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept. 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.3	21.3	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct. 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov. 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.2	25.5	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec. 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan. 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb. 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar. 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.9	25.1	22.6	24.5
May 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	23.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug. 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept. 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct. 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov. 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec. 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan. 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb. 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar. 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	22.5	21.6	18.3	20.3	19.9	19.5
April 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
April, 1919	0	0	2.2	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.3	2.0	0	1.1	1.3	2.0	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1920	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1921	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1922	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1923	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1924	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1925	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1926	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1927	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1928	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1929	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1930	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1931	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
January, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
February, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
March, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
May, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
June, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
July, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
August, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
September, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
October, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
November, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
December, 1932	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
January, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
February, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
March, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
May, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
June, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
July, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
August, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
September, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
October, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
November, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
December, 1933	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
January, 1934	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
February, 1934	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
March, 1934	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4
April, 1934	0	0	2.2	2.2	5.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	1.1	0	0	3.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	3.8	2.1	2.8	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	6.2	4.4

tion for fur workers declined moderately from March, brewery workers and cigarmakers also showing a slight lessening of the employment volume available. Pronounced employment expansion was noted in the manufacturing industries from April, 1933, when 28.3 per cent of inactivity was recorded, practically all trades sharing in this favourable employment movement. Outstanding among these were the iron and steel, leather, garment and wood-working trades, and the pulp and paper industry, all of which afforded a much greater volume of work than in April a year ago.

From unions of coal miners 49 reports were received in April, combining a membership of 14,008 persons, 2,700 of whom were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 19.3 contrasted with unemployment percentages of 14.4 in March and 17.1 in April, 1933. Seasonal slackness of a more marked degree than in the preceding month was apparent in both the eastern and western coal fields, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all showing an employment curtailment from March which was more especially pronounced in the western areas. Compared with the returns for April a year ago Alberta miners reported some lowering of the unemployment volume during the month reviewed, though conditions still were rather quiet. There was, however, a noteworthy falling off in the employment afforded both British Columbia and Nova Scotia miners from April last year. In addition to the miners reported as wholly unemployed considerable short time work was also registered during April.

Though depression in the building and construction trades continued quite pronounced during April, still the level of activity showed a notable advance over March. This was reflected by the reports tabulated from 207 associations of building tradesmen, with a total of 17,076 members, 10,470 of whom were out of work at the end of the month, a percentage of 61.3 as compared with 69.6 per cent in March. Employment conditions were also better than in April of last year when 66.7 per cent of the members reported were idle. The situation for electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and carpenters and joiners was substantially better during April than in the previous month, improvement on a more moderate scale, occurring for plumbers and steamfitters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers and steam shovelmens. On the contrary, marked curtailment was evident among bridge and structural iron workers. The volume of work afforded hod carriers and building labourers, however, remained iden-

tical with that of March. In making a comparison with the returns for April of last year tile layers, lathers and roofers, and bridge and structural iron workers reported large increases in available employment during the month reviewed which, however, affected few workers as their combined membership was small. The most important gain over April, 1933, was recorded by carpenters and joiners, and among painters, decorators and paperhangers also employment rose considerably. Improvement in conditions, on a much smaller scale, was registered by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, steam shovelmens, plumbers and steamfitters, and electrical workers. Granite and stonecutters and hod carriers and building labourers, however, showed a drop in employment on a rather noteworthy scale from April last year.

The situation in the transportation industries during April was slightly better than in the preceding month, as manifest by the reports received from 737 organizations, representing a total of 53,485 members. Of these, 6,103 or 11.4 per cent were idle at the end of the month contrasted with 12.6 per cent in March. Steam railway employees, whose returns included about 77 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were largely responsible for this favourable tendency from March though some employment advancement was also noted by teamsters and chauffeurs. Among navigation workers the trend was toward lessened activity, but the change was fractional only. Street and electric railway employees, however, reported an unvaried employment volume from March. As in the previous comparison, steam railway employees were the determining factor in the drop in the unemployment percentage for the transportation industries as a whole from 14.1 in April last year to its present level. Among street and electric railway employees there was little change in conditions from April, 1933, the tendency also being favourable. A considerable increase in slackness, however, was reflected by navigation workers, while teamsters and chauffeurs reported a fractional percentage of inactivity compared with a fully engaged situation in April last year.

Retail clerks at the close of April reported an unemployment percentage of 6.8, the same as was recorded in the previous month. Returns for April were furnished by 4 associations of these workers with a membership numbering 1,729 persons, 117 of whom were without employment at the end of the month. Activity was somewhat retarded from April last year when 2.0 per cent of the members reported were idle.



Civic employees were slightly better engaged during April than in the previous month, while the improvement recorded over April of last year was more pronounced. This was evident from the returns received from 73 associations including a membership of 6,807 persons, 114 or 1·7 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month contrasted with percentages of 2·7 in March and 6·0 in April, 1933.

The 111 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades making returns in April and representing a membership of 3,542 persons showed that 540 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 15·2 in contrast with 16·9 per cent in March. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees reported heightened activity of moderate degree from March, stationary engineers and firemen showing gains of somewhat lesser degree, and barbers fractional increases in employment only. Unclassified workers alone registered employment losses from March which were not of particular importance. In comparing with the returns for April of last year in the miscellaneous group of trades when 20·8 per cent of the members were idle, hotel and restaurant employees were afforded a much better volume of work during the month reviewed, and gains of noteworthy degree occurred for theatre and stage employ-

ees, and stationary engineers and firemen. Unclassified workers also showed a slight rise in available employment during the month reviewed. Barbers, however, reported an unchanged situation from April a year ago.

Among fishermen little variation in conditions was shown during April from either the previous month or April last year, unemployment standing at 2·2 per cent compared with percentages of 1·3 in March and 2· at the close of April, 1933.

Activity for lumber workers and loggers declined sharply during April from the previous month, the percentage of idleness standing at 29·9 in contrast with 9·1 per cent in March. The April percentage was based on the returns tabulated from 3 unions of these workers, with a membership aggregate of 635 persons. The situation, however, showed some improvement over April, 1933, conditions when 34·3 per cent of the members reported were out of work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for April of each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1934

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1934, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed gains of 4 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, when compared with the records of the preceding month and with those of the corresponding period a year ago. Total placements for the month, however, were lower than in March as there were two less working days. Losses under this comparison were recorded in all groups except farming, mining and services, the highest gain being in the last-named division and the greatest decline in construction and maintenance. Contrariwise, when compared with April, 1933, increases were shown in all industries, except farming and transportation, the gain in construction and maintenance being most marked.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1932, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. As may

be seen from the graph the curve, both of vacancies and of placements, in relation to applications followed a marked downward trend during the first half of the period under review, but again showed an upward course during the latter half of the month, and at the close of April both levels were slightly higher than those shown at the end of the corresponding month last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 52·4 and 54·5 during the first and the second half of April, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 52·6 and 51·1 during the corresponding periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 49·1 and 50·1 as compared with 49·8 and 48·7 during April, 1933.

The average number of vacancies reported, daily, to the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,346 as compared with 1,255 in the previous month and with 1,072 in April a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received, daily, by the offices during the month under review was 2,515 as compared with 2,225 in March and with 2,069 in April last year.

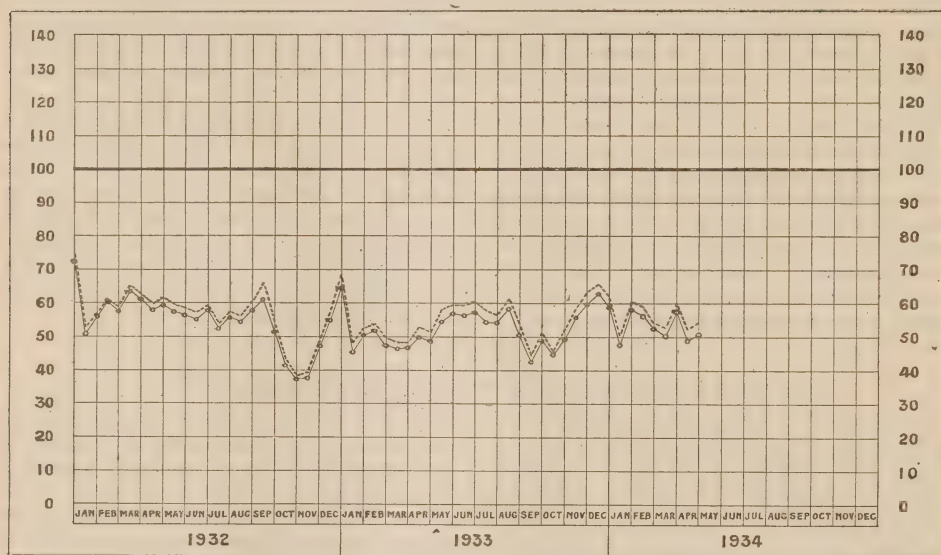
The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during April, 1934, was 1,249, of which 624 were in regular employment and 625 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,199 during the preceding month. Placements in April last year averaged 1,019 daily, consisting of 563 placements in regular and 456 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1934, the offices of the Service referred 31,812 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 29,968 place-

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	108,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (4 months).....	60,755	65,408	126,163

#### POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



ments. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,961, of which 10,711 were of men and 4,250 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 15,007. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,280 for men and 9,007 for women, a total of 32,287, while applications for work numbered 60,349, of which 47,630 were from men and 12,719 from women. Reports for March, 1934, showed 32,607 positions available, 57,828 applications made, and 31,162 placements effected, while in April, 1933, there were recorded 24,652 vacancies, 47,566 applications for work, and 23,415 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1924, to date:—

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Orders listed at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during April called for nearly 15 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 72 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were recorded in placements under both comparisons. The gain in placements over April, 1933, was mainly due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction, although services also showed an increase. The changes in all other groups were quite small, but, for the greater part, showed improvement over April of last year. There were 828 placements under construction and maintenance and 426 in services. Of the latter, 307 were of household workers. During the month 63 men and 106 women were placed in regular employment.



## NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick, were nearly 32 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but over 71 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 33 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a gain of over 67 per cent in comparison with April, 1933. As in Nova Scotia, construction and maintenance and services showed the only gains of importance over April of last year, that in the former being mainly responsible for the increase for the province as a whole. Nominal changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 351, and in services 520 of the latter 388 were of household workers. During the month 172 men and 85 women were placed in regular employment.

## QUEBEC

There was an increase of over 18 per cent in the number of orders received at Employment Offices in the province of Quebec when compared with the preceding month and of over 44 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 8 per cent higher than in March and nearly 33 per cent higher than April, 1933. Services showed the largest gain in placements over April of last year, with smaller increases in trade and logging, while construction and maintenance and manufacturing were the only groups in which there were declines of importance. The improvement in the province as a whole was largely due to increased placements through the women's divisions. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 77; logging, 184; construction and maintenance, 320; trade, 156; and services, 2,010, of which 1,485 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 834 men and 1,259 women.

## ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during April, were nearly 7 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 41 per cent better than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of 10 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a gain of nearly 37 per cent in comparison with April, 1933. A large number of unemployed were placed on highway construction, which chiefly accounted for the increase over April last year, although placements in manufacturing, farming, services, mining and trade were also higher. Small losses were reported in transportation

and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 535; logging, 151; farming, 881; mining, 57; transportation, 73; construction and maintenance, 7,691; trade, 308; and services, 3,593, of which 1,888 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,559 of men and 1,380 of women.

## MANITOBA

During the month of April, positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba were nearly 23 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 18 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of 20 per cent when compared with March, and of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with April, 1933. A reduction in farm placements, largely due to the suspension of relief placements on farms, was responsible for the decline from April of last year, although trade and services also showed small losses. The only gains of importance were in logging and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 136; farming, 466; construction and maintenance, 795; and services, 721, of which 597 were of household workers. There were 1,205 men and 399 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## SASKATCHEWAN

Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were notified of over 38 per cent more vacancies during April than in the preceding month and nearly 8 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 39 per cent in placements when compared with March and of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with April, 1933. All groups, except farming, trade and logging, participated in the gain in placements over April of last year, construction and maintenance and services showing the largest increases. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 47; farming, 1,205; construction and maintenance, 455; and services, 771, of which 621 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,331 men and 478 women.

## ALBERTA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during April, was nearly 30 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 27 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were about 27 per cent higher than both in March and in April last year. Relief placements on highway construction were mainly responsible for the increase over April, 1933, although all groups,

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Placements					Regular place-ments same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,340</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>122</b>
Halifax.....	402	25	459	376	98	278	1,323	92
New Glasgow.....	104	17	100	140	63	30	546	27
Sydney.....	834	0	834	834	8	826	130	3
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>905</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>80</b>
Chatham.....	45	0	43	45	9	36	307	0
Fredericton.....	107	16	174	91	85	6	66	.....
Moncton.....	396	4	393	392	102	290	87	35
St. John.....	357	0	371	357	61	296	506	45
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>3,872</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>6,531</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>1,720</b>
Amos.....	14	2	47	12	5	7	37	10
Hull.....	189	0	690	297	263	22	310	176
Montreal.....	2,305	420	3,539	1,875	1,010	411	1,880	786
Quebec.....	900	189	1,456	1,112	539	142	296	450
Rouyn.....	34	6	91	22	20	2	68	75
Sherbrooke.....	218	15	426	241	127	44	185	143
Three Rivers.....	212	41	282	357	129	49	62	80
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>14,404</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>31,780</b>	<b>13,867</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>8,369</b>	<b>52,171</b>	<b>4,568</b>
Belleville.....	111	0	160	110	76	34	251	54
Brantford.....	153	3	313	147	111	36	2,515	124
Chatham.....	220	0	338	219	45	174	821	37
Fort William.....	243	0	242	238	107	131	473	216
Guelph.....	107	10	318	135	63	34	821	62
Hamilton.....	535	4	1,377	567	246	275	2,720	417
Kingston.....	1,053	19	1,005	1,041	350	691	864	94
Kitchener.....	913	0	970	921	73	840	1,206	46
London.....	1,060	26	1,664	1,069	613	416	3,507	607
Marmora.....	95	0	95	95	0	0	0	.....
Niagara Falls.....	93	7	99	87	51	28	1,847	36
North Bay.....	124	0	179	124	109	15	291	138
Oshawa.....	1,103	4	1,179	1,092	154	938	218	87
Ottawa.....	905	88	1,658	834	553	193	1,881	269
Pembroke.....	266	31	337	243	113	130	66	355
Peterborough.....	125	18	168	133	88	19	518	53
Port Arthur.....	281	0	155	155	129	26	863	666
St. Catharines.....	173	10	254	152	99	53	2,106	27
St. Thomas.....	178	12	195	167	90	77	474	57
Sarnia.....	171	1	561	171	68	103	1,182	56
Sault Ste. Marie.....	97	4	1,395	112	69	22	757	46
Stratford.....	168	0	324	166	73	93	976	54
Sudbury.....	322	46	898	176	143	33	545	31
Timmins.....	440	0	756	446	71	375	674	38
Toronto.....	4,956	304	15,875	4,799	1,151	3,364	23,677	880
Windsor.....	512	42	1,265	468	199	269	2,918	118
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,062</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>1,737</b>
Brandon.....	180	9	229	174	167	7	759	383
Winnipeg.....	1,882	2	4,706	1,983	1,437	543	15,841	1,354
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,637</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>1,752</b>
Estevan.....	215	0	198	210	120	90	50	83
Melfort.....	86	0	86	86	86	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw.....	727	62	895	691	374	305	636	380
North Battleford.....	70	0	59	59	51	8	16	54
Prince Albert.....	114	14	170	95	73	22	114	73
Regina.....	589	23	697	554	449	105	530	413
Saskatoon.....	338	1	383	348	305	43	363	354
Swift Current.....	155	0	149	158	142	16	116	125
Weyburn.....	138	2	154	149	109	40	27	115
Yorkton.....	195	19	219	183	95	88	46	103
Emergency Sub-office.....	10	0	68	10	5	5	58	52
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,824</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>9,441</b>	<b>1,535</b>
Calgary.....	740	7	1,434	718	656	62	4,331	598
Drumheller.....	212	1	526	203	171	32	278	98
Edmonton.....	907	11	1,452	910	793	105	3,611	602
Lethbridge.....	573	7	810	571	142	429	966	130
Medicine Hat.....	392	0	391	391	113	278	255	107
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,243</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>3,846</b>	<b>1,291</b>
Kamloops.....	397	0	411	398	398	0	6	52
Nanaimo.....	564	0	568	550	438	112	327	361
Nelson.....	260	10	266	256	86	170	10	12
New Westminster.....	95	0	284	95	80	15	222	21
Penticton.....	131	4	182	136	101	24	60	22
Prince Rupert.....	201	0	208	201	15	186	146	3
Vancouver.....	1,235	12	3,679	1,309	975	280	2,675	718
Victoria.....	1,360	0	1,440	1,356	122	1,234	400	102
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>32,287</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>60,349</b>	<b>31,812</b>	<b>14,961</b>	<b>15,007</b>	<b>89,817</b>	<b>*12,946</b>
Men.....	23,280	283	47,630	23,230	10,711	12,286	76,525	9,518
Women.....	9,007	1,265	12,719	8,582	4,250	2,721	13,292	3,428

\*141 Placements effected by offices since closed.



except logging and trade, showed improvement. All of these changes, however, were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 47 logging, 43; farming, 931; construction and maintenance, 1,163; and services, 543, of which 393 were of household workers. There were 1,551 men and 324 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during April showed a nominal increase only over the preceding month, but were nearly 31 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. There was a fractional decline in placements when compared with March, but a gain of nearly 31 per cent in comparison with April, 1933. The gain in placements over April last year was almost entirely due to relief work on highway construction; all industrial divisions, however, except services, showed improvement. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 33; farming, 130; mining, 42; construction and maintenance, 3,355; and services, 609, of which 441 were of household workers. During the month 1,996 men and 219 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service effected 14,961 placements in regular employment, 6,003 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 562 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 384 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 178 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The labour movement in Quebec during April was entirely of bushmen and comprised the transfer of 115 persons. Of these, 41 secured their certificates at the Quebec city office for centres within the same zone, while the Hull office was instrumental in the despatch of 74 bushmen to employment within the Sudbury zone. Ontario offices issued 141 certificates for reduced transportation during April, 137 to points within the province, and 4 to outside centres. The latter were mine machine runners destined to Rouyn and trans-

ferred from Timmins. From Port Arthur the provincial movement included 25 mine workers, 22 bush workers, and 14 highway construction cookees, from Sudbury 61 bush workers and 3 mine workers, and from Fort William 1 mechanic and 2 bushmen who were conveyed to employment within their respective zones. The Timmins office was responsible for the transfer of 1 mine blacksmith to Sault Ste. Marie, 5 mine workers to Fort William, and 1 carpenter to a point within its own zone. In addition, the Oshawa zone received 2 automobile metal finishers from Windsor. In Manitoba, during April, 201 workers were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 102 of whom travelled to provincial situations and 99 to other provinces. All transfers were effected by the Winnipeg office, which despatched 88 farm hands, 6 farm housekeepers, and 8 hotel employees to various centres within the same zone. Journeying outside the province from Winnipeg 81 bush workers, 2 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, and 3 housekeepers were carried to Port Arthur, and 10 farm hands and 2 farm household workers to Saskatchewan agricultural districts. Workers benefiting by the reduced rate in Saskatchewan during April were 13 in number, all of whom were bound for employment within the province. This provincial movement was largely toward the rural districts of the province, which received 10 farm hands and 2 farm domestics, the Saskatoon office transferring 7 of these workers, Regina 3, and Moose Jaw and Prince Albert each one. In addition, 1 teacher received a certificate at Regina for transportation within the region covered by that city office. Of the 64 certificates for reduced transportation granted by Alberta offices during April, 63 were for centres within the province. Of these, the Edmonton office granted 50 to persons going to employment within its own zone, including 25 farm hands, 3 stewards, 6 bush workers, 11 labourers, 1 painter, 1 sawmill worker, 2 cooks and 1 hotel waitress. From Edmonton, also, 2 farm hands were despatched to Calgary. Securing certificates at the Calgary office 2 farm hands and 1 farm domestic travelled to Drumheller, 1 farm hand to Edmonton and 7 farm hands within the Calgary zone. The one worker transferred outside the province was a farm hand sent from Edmonton to Saskatoon. All persons travelling at the reduced transportation rate from British Columbia centres during April were for provincial employment and totalled 28. Of these, 26 were shipped from Vancouver, 1 pipefitter going to Kamloops, 2 mine labourers and 1 housekeeper to Penticton, and 13 mine workers, 7 power construction workers, 1 truck driver, and 1 housekeeper to various points within the Vancouver

zone. From Nelson the Penticton zone also received 1 steel sharpener, while the Victoria office transferred 1 miner to employment within the Nelson zone.

Of the 562 workers who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation

rate during April, 234 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 300 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 13 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 11 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 4 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during April, 1934

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 61 cities which granted building permits valued at \$2,246,317 during April, as compared with \$1,090,206 (revised figure) in the preceding month, and \$1,595,502 in the same month last year. There was, therefore, an increase of \$1,156,111 or 106 per cent in the first comparison, and of \$650,815, or 40·8 per cent as compared with April, 1933. The increase in the latter comparison (like that which occurred in the preceding month over March, 1933), is especially interesting, these two being the first gains shown in such a comparison over a period of many months. The cumulative total for the first four months of 1934 (viz. \$4,910,637), though lower than in earlier years of the record, was higher by 5·3 per cent than in the same period of 1933; this is the first time since 1929 that the cumulative value of the building authorized in any period has been greater than in the same period of the preceding year.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for April, 1934, showing that they had issued some 250 permits for dwellings valued at over \$800,000 and for more than 1,600 other buildings estimated to cost nearly \$1,400,000. In addition, Brantford reported an engineering project valued at approximately \$5,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of about 185 dwellings and 850 other buildings, valued at approximately \$300,000 and \$700,000, respectively, while one engineering project valued at approximately \$5,100 was also reported.

All provinces (except Prince Edward Island, from which no data were received for either April or March) recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during April as compared with the preceding month, the greatest absolute gain of \$580,126 or 128·5 per cent, taking place in Ontario.

In the more significant comparison with April, 1933 there were increases in all provinces except New Brunswick and Manitoba, that of \$342,333 or 49·7 per cent in Ontario being most notable.

Of the four largest cities, Toronto and Vancouver registered increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with

April, 1933; in Montreal and Winnipeg, the aggregate value was higher than in March, 1934, but rather less than in April, 1933. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Sydney, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Brantford, Port William, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, York and East York Townships, Welland, Walkerville, Woodstock, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Lethbridge, Kamloops, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and Victoria reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with March, 1934, and also with April, 1933.

*Cumulative Record for First Four Months, 1920-1934.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100.

Year	Value of permits issued in April	Value of permits issued in first four months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first four months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1934.....	2,246,317	4,910,637	11·8	83·4
1933.....	1,595,502	4,661,323	11·2	75·1
1932.....	4,370,863	13,823,873	33·3	79·1
1931.....	13,495,165	38,241,259	92·1	83·7
1930.....	16,978,076	46,471,338	111·9	98·2
1929.....	29,656,709	72,606,937	174·8	99·4
1928.....	18,606,167	51,769,505	124·6	95·7
1927.....	17,312,470	42,340,823	101·9	96·3
1926.....	19,044,499	41,538,073	100·0	101·7
1925.....	15,482,383	35,463,398	85·4	103·1
1924.....	13,689,101	31,737,100	76·4	111·6
1923.....	19,530,851	39,008,970	93·9	110·8
1922.....	15,833,688	34,513,861	83·1	107·7
1921.....	13,500,360	27,069,872	65·2	136·9
1920.....	15,648,915	34,558,901	83·2	143·1

The aggregate for the first four months of this year was rather higher than in the same period of 1933, but was lower than in any other year since 1920; the average index of wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in 1932 and 1933, and practically the same as in 1931, was lower than in any other year of the record.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, May, 1934, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment in April showed a further improvement, which extended to most of the principal industries. It was much better than a year ago. The industries showing the most marked improvement during the month were the building, public works contracting and allied trades, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, vehicle building, the iron and steel industry, the manufacture of electrical apparatus and appliances, tailoring and dressmaking, furniture manufacture, certain food manufacturing industries, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding-house service, and most of the transport services.

On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in coal mining and in most of the textile industries.

The improvement in employment was most marked in the South of England, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland. In the London and South-Eastern Administrative Divisions employment was fairly good. In the Southwest and Midlands it was moderate. In the North of England, in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland it was bad, while in Wales it was very bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at April 23, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16·7, as compared with 17·3 at March 19, 1934, and with 21·3 at April 24, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at April 23, 1934, was 14·1, as compared with 14·8 at March 19, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·6, as compared with 2·5. For males alone, the percentage at April 23, 1934, was 19·3 and for females 9·6; at March 19, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 20·1 and 9·8.

At April 23, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,729,242 wholly unemployed, 329,913 temporarily stopped, and 89,040 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,148,195. This was 53,382 less than a month before, and 549,439 less than a year before. The total included 1,736,423 men, 61,717 boys, 301,317 women, and 48,738 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at April 23, 1934, was 2,208,667.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—A further expansion in factory employment and pay-rolls was recorded in April by the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Between March 15 and April 15, employment increased by 1·0 per cent, and pay-rolls rose by 3·8 per cent.

These gains brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment for April, 1934, up to 82·3, or to the level that prevailed in December, 1930. The April index of factory pay-rolls rose to 67·3, and marks the highest point recorded since June, 1931. These increases are particularly significant, because of the fact that employment and pay-rolls usually decline at this time of the year.

The index of factory employment in April was 37·4 per cent above the level of the same month in 1933, when the index was 59·9. The pay-roll index is 73·5 per cent above that of April a year ago, when the index was 38·8.

The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-25, which is taken as 100. (Prior to March, 1934, the indexes of factory employment and pay-rolls published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were not adjusted to conform with biennial census trends and were based on the 12-month average of 1926 as 100. The April, 1934, index of factory employment on the 1926 base is 77·8 and the payroll index is 61·9.)

The indexes of factory employment and pay-rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in April from 20,883 establishments employing 3,646,492 workers, whose weekly earnings were \$72,816,200 during the pay period ending nearest April 15. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

The increases in employment and pay-rolls in April were widely spread, 66 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reporting increased employment over the month interval and 69 industries reporting gains in pay-rolls. The most pronounced declines in employment from March to April were seasonal. Compar-

ing the level of employment in the separate industries in April, 1934, with April of the preceding year, all but 2 of the 90 manufacturing industries show more workers employed in April, 1934, than in April 1933, and every industry shows gains in pay-rolls. Six industries (machine tools, locomotives, automobiles, agricultural implements, typewriters, radios and phonographs) show gains of over 100 per cent in employment over the year interval and 23 industries show gains in the number of workers on the pay-roll ranging from 50·9 per cent to 94·2 per cent.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—The most pronounced gain in employment was shown in the building construction industry in which increased activity resulted in a gain of 16·5 per cent. Pay-roll totals in this industry increased 18·7 per cent. These percentages are based on reports supplied by 11,082 building contractors engaged in private building construction and do not include construction projects under Public Works Administration allotments. The quarrying and non-metallic mining industry reported seasonal gains of 15·9 per cent in employment and 23·9 per cent in pay-rolls. The dyeing and cleaning industry reported seasonal gains of 10·3 per cent in employment and 17·6 per cent in pay-rolls and the metalliferous mining industry reported a gain of 4·6 per cent in employment coupled with an increase of 5 per cent in pay-rolls. The laundry and crude petroleum producing industries reported gains in number of workers of 1·6 per cent each, pay-rolls increasing 2·6 per cent in the laundry industry and 1·8 per cent in the crude petroleum industry.

Reports received from 19,413 retail establishments showed a net gain of 1·1 per cent in employment from March to April coupled with an increase of 2·8 per cent in pay-rolls. The group of retail trade establishments comprising the general merchandise group (department, variety, general merchandise stores and mail order houses) showed a gain of 1 per cent in employment and the combined total of the remaining retail establishments reporting showed a gain of 1·2 per cent in number of workers from March to April.

The gains in employment in the remaining non-manufacturing industries reporting increases were as follows: Power and light, 0·8 per cent; electric railroad and motor bus operation and maintenance, 0·7 per cent; banks-brokerage-insurance real estate, 0·5 per cent; hotels and wholesale trade, 0·4 per cent each; and telephone and telegraph, 0·3 per cent.

The two industries in which declines in both employment and pay-rolls were reported were anthracite and bituminous coal mining. The decreases in employment and pay-roll in the first-named industry were 13·8 per cent and 37·3 per cent, respectively, and the declines in the bituminous coal mining industry were 7·2 per cent in employment and 12·7 per cent in pay-rolls. The observance of the "8-hour day" holiday in these industries accounted partially for the decrease in pay-rolls. In the bituminous mining industry, labour disturbances in certain localities resulted in pronounced decreases in employment in the mines affected.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work

shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of



April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), including the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor

until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their

power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates or wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Reconstruction of jetties at Anse-a-Beaufils, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Limitée, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, April 3, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,659.34. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenter and joiner.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runner (machine).....	0 40	8
Fireman (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Hoist operators (gas).....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as adze, hammer, broadaxe, X-cut saw, auger, etc.).....	0 37½	8

Dredging and cleaning River du Chene, St. Eustache, P.Q. Name of contractor, Oliver F. Cummins, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 14, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately, \$7,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of May, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Waterproof cloth.....	Canadian General Rubber Co., Galt, Ont.
Khaki drill.....	Canadian Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tap soles.....	Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Toronto, Ont.
Spare parts for aircraft.....	Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Paints.....	Brandram Henderson Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drill trousers.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Leather bandoliers and belts.....	J. E. Lortie Reg'd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab forage caps.....	William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Embroidery badges.....	Madam Raoul Vennat, Montreal, P.Q.
Powder.....	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Uniform jackets.....	W. R. Johnston & Co., Toronto, Ont.
Drill shirts.....	Freed & Freed Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Nickel copper shot.....	Canadian Nickel Products Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Drill shirts.....	Sterling Shirt and Overalls Mfg. Co., Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.
Peak caps.....	Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Drab frieze.....	Oxford Woollen Mills, Oxford, N.S.
Enamel stock pots, etc.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Laundry soap.....	Guelph Soaps, Guelph, Ont.
Woollen blankets.....	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Lindsay, Ont.
Woollen blankets.....	Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, Ont.
Canvas rest shoes.....	Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.
2-deck steel bunks.....	Arrow Bedding Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Gloves.....	Aeae Glove Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Towels.....	Stauffer Dobbie Co., Galt, Ont.
Braces.....	W. A. Brophy Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Khaki drill.....	W. Robinson & Son Converters Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Flatware.....	McGlashan Clarke Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Pillow slips.....	Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Boots.....	Tillsonburg Shoe Co., Tillsonburg, Ont.

Dredging basin near outlet of the western channel of St. Maurice River, Three Rivers, P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francis River Dredging Co., St. Francois du Lac, P.Q. Date of contract, May 19, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,099.84. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.



## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in May, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—</i>	\$ cts.
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	372 17
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	144 29
<i>Making and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—</i>	
E. Guillet & Sons Co., Ltd., Marieville, P.Q.....	980 23
Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., Oxford, N.S.....	319 11
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.....	851 38
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	5,391 06
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	186 30
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	59 80

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Logging

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN TIMBER OPERATORS, MEMBERS OF THE LAKE-HEAD TIMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

This agreement, which covers the cutting and peeling of pulpwood, is to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to September 1, 1934.

The terms of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement covering pulpwood cutters which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1934, page 73, with the following exceptions:—

Hours: 9 per day as a general rule (instead of 10 as in the other agreement).

Wages: for cutting and peeling of 50-inch pulpwood, spruce and balsam \$3.15 per cord; for 54-inch poplar \$2 per cord; for 98-inch pulpwood \$6 per cord. Monthly employees: \$35 per month and board for bushmen and camp staff, and \$40 per month and board for teamsters. Charge for board for men on piece rates: 75 cents per day.

Provided the company lives up to the agreement, there will be no strike against it.

## Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN BAKERY AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 468.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to May 1, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 1034; May, 1932, page 611; and September, 1931, page 1035, with the following exceptions:—

Wages per week: foremen \$33, doughmen and ovenmen \$30 (an increase of \$1), bench hands \$26, helpers \$18 (previously \$15 and \$18), apprentices \$15 to \$21 (previously \$12 to \$21), shippers \$28, finishers and cake wrappers \$16, assistant shippers and checkers \$20 (previously \$16 and \$18).

All employees with over one year's continuous service to be given one week's holidays a year with pay.

## Manufacturing Printing and Publishing

REGINA, SASK.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 657.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1936.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1933, page 649.

Wages and hours are unchanged, and are as follows: in newspaper offices 78 cents per hour with a 48-hour week for day work, and for night work \$3 per week extra with a 45 hours week; in job offices 78 cents per hour for week of 44 hours for day work, and for night work \$3 per week extra with a 42 hour week.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 255.

The agreement which came into effect May 28, 1933, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 275, has been renewed without change to May 27, 1935.

Wages and hours remain at 85 cents per hour for journeymen pressmen with a 45-hour week.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.**—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 255.

The agreement which came into effect May 16, 1933, and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1934, page 275, has been renewed without change to May 15, 1935.

Wages and hours for journeymen pressmen remain at 85 cents per hour with a 44-hour week for day work, and 90 cents per hour with a 42-hour week for night work.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.**—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 604.

The agreement which came into effect May 16, 1933, and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1933, page 1035, September, 1932, page 1019; March, 1931, page 349; and May, 1927, page 556, has been renewed without change to May 15, 1935.

Wages and hours for journeymen are unchanged at 85 cents per hour with a 44-hour week for day work and 90 cents with a 42-hour week for night work.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**HALIFAX, N.S.**—MASTER PLUMBERS, MEMBERS OF THE CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 56.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 507 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1934, to April 30, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 75 cents per hour.

One apprentice allowed to each three journeymen. Apprentices to serve five years and to pass an examination before being classed as journeymen.

For work out of city, fare, board and travelling time up to 5 p.m. to be paid by employer.

The union to discourage and prevent if possible union members from working at their trade for anyone but a legitimate plumbing and heating contractor, except on government work.

A joint conference board to be formed to settle any disputes; but if any dispute cannot be settled by them, no strike or lockout to occur until the matter has been referred to the General Office of the union for decision.

**QUEBEC, P.Q.**—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS.

The terms of this agreement, which is to be in effect from May, 1934, to April 30, 1935, are printed on page 522 of this issue, except that in the original agreement contractors agree to employ members of the union only or those willing to join the union, and that union representatives are allowed on the jobs.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—CALGARY GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA (AGREEMENT FOR BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1934, to February 28, 1935. An agreement for the following period to be negotiated in January, 1935, and the cost of living index number published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to be used as a basis for negotiating wage rates for 1935.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days a week, a 40-hour week, but strictly necessary work may be done Saturday mornings at regular rate. For night work a 7-hour shift with pay for 8 hours.

Overtime and work on Saturdays (with above exception), time and one-half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time. All overtime work on boiler and fire work repairs, double time.

Wages for journeymen bricklayers and masons: 90 cents per hour. All boiler and fire work repairs at 10 cents per hour above minimum rate.

Union members not to work for anyone except under the terms of the agreement.

In a case of any dispute, a joint committee of three from each party to be appointed, with, if necessary, a seventh person agreeable to both to be appointed; any settlement reached by such committee to be binding on both parties. Work not to be suspended pending such decision.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—CALGARY GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA (CARPENTERS' AGREEMENT).

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1934, to February 28, 1935. An agreement for the following period to be negotiated in January, 1935, and the cost of living index number published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to be used as a basis for negotiating wage rates for 1935.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 75 cents per hour.

The other terms of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement between the same two parties governing bricklayers and masons, which is summarized above.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—CALGARY GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1779.

Agreement which is to be in effect from January 1, 1934, to February 28, 1935, is the same as that between the same Contractors' Association and the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada (Carpenters' Agreement) noted above.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

**QUEBEC, P.Q.**—QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (CITY STREET RAILWAY DIVISION) AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC BROTHERHOOD OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES (CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN).

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1934, to December 31, 1934.

The Company recognizes the union and agrees to employ only members of the union as conductors and motormen on the City Street Railway Division.

Hours: employees not to be obliged to work more than 10 hours per day; regular rates to be paid for overtime.



Wages per hour for conductors and motormen: 36 cents on entering service, 41 cents after one year's service, 43 cents after two years' service, and 46 cents after five years' service. For one-man cars, operators to be paid 5 cents per hour extra.

Extra men reporting regularly at the different hours of the car service relief each day, if not allotted work, to be given one hour's pay.

For first two years of service, employees to pay half cost of uniforms; thereafter uniforms to be supplied by the Company.

Disputes to be referred to a joint committee, and if not settled, the union may bring the matter before the general manager.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—UNION WAGE SCHEDULE OF THE LABOUR PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 9568.

Schedule to be in effect from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.

### Coal Production in Canada in April

The figures for coal production in Canada for April, as shown in the table on page...., indicate that the production in all Canadian mines (807,930 tons) was 20.5 per cent greater than in April, 1933, although it was 12.5 per cent less than the 5-year average for April of 923,607 tons. Bituminous coal production in April, 1934, amounted to 670,099 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 32,846 tons, and lignite coal, 104,985 tons. Nova Scotia mines produced 401,273 tons or 49.5 per cent above the April, 1933, total of 268,447 tons. In Alberta, 244,477 tons were mined as compared with 245,912 tons, a year ago. British Columbia's output rose 14.4 per cent to 110,165 tons from April, 1933, total of 96,316 tons. A 6.3 per cent decline was recorded in Saskatchewan's production; the month's output was 32,749 tons as against 34,957 a year ago. New Brunswick operators reported a production of 19,266 tons or 22.9 per cent below the total for the corresponding month in the preceding year.

Imports of coal into Canada in April declined 1.2 per cent to 574,309 tons from April, 1929-1933, average of 581,490 tons. Anthracite coal importations totalled 85,323 tons, made up of 79,512 tons from the United States and 5,811 tons from Great Britain. Imports of bituminous coal amounted to 488,796 tons, of which the United States supplied 482,704 tons and Great Britain, 6,092 tons. Lignite receipts in April were recorded at 190 tons. Canada exported 8,134 tons of coal in April, a 49.0 per cent decline from the average for the month during the past five years. Canadian coal exported through New Brunswick ports totalled 2,653 tons. Clearances through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia ports amounted to 5,481 tons. During April coal made available for consumption in

All stevedores having full charge of steamers discharging or loading to be union men.

Wages per hour: general wharf and warehouse work and work on sailing vessels with general cargo, 40 cents for day work and 50 cents for night work; for work at steamboats with general cargo 55 cents for day work and 65 cents for night work. Certain higher rates are specified for special cargoes, coal trimming, etc.: for trimming coal, stone or salt for sailing vessels, bagging of coal at any agents, 65 cents; for trimming coal for steamers and cars, working on steamboats or sailing vessels loaded with bag fertilizer, 70 cents; discharging molasses for steamers, 65 cents for day work and 75 cents for night work. Piece-work rates are also given for certain cargoes.

The number of men in gangs for certain work is specified.

Time and one-half for work on holidays and from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday; double time for work during meal hours.

Canada totalled 1,374,105 tons, a 7.7 per cent decline from the average for April during the past five years. The April, 1934, supply was made up of 85,323 tons of anthracite coal, 1,150,825 tons of bituminous coal, 32,846 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 105,111 tons of lignite coal.

### Safety in Mine Operation

In an article on Safety in Modern Mine Operation, *Coal Age*, May, 1934, says: "In every large mine or company there should be at least one safety man whose business it should be to head up safety activities, to inspect the mines, to study accidents and suggest remedies. Most reports on accidents omit many of the most important details, as to the man himself, his fitness for the job, his eyesight and the light he was furnished. The report too often seems framed to fit the accident into a definite classification rather than to relate it to the fact, remote or immediate, that caused the accident to occur. The alert manager will return them for further details.

"The function of watching for danger, while everybody's business, should have its special advocate and mentor. This man should report to headquarters and his reports should be distributed to company controller, manager, superintendents and foremen. In a large company, he should have a competent force of inspectors. Other safety men are foremen and sectional foremen, who report, however, to the foremen and superintendents of the mine, not to the safety department. Safety records of these men should be kept, both as to accidents and as to discipline meted to other employees, and if an accident occurs or the record in general is bad, they should receive additional admonishment or discharge."

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost per week of the family budget in terms of retail prices was considerably lower at the beginning of May, due mainly to lower cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was unchanged from the level of the previous month.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.53 at the beginning of May as compared with \$7.81 for April; \$6.86 for May, 1933; \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for eggs and butter although prices of veal, pork, bacon, lard, bread, evaporated apples and potatoes were also lower. Prices of beef and mutton were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.96 at the beginning of May as compared with \$16.28 for April; \$15.57 for May, 1933; \$21.49 for May, 1930; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel and rent were both slightly lower, the former because of lower quotations for anthracite coal and wood in certain localities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on prices in 1926 as 100 was unchanged in May at 71.1 the same level as in April. Figures for certain previous dates are 66.7 for May, 1933; 89.7 for May, 1930; 93.4 for May, 1929; 100.2 for May, 1926; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.2 for May, 1914. One hundred and ten prices quotations were lower, seventy-seven were higher and three hundred and eighty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were higher and four were lower. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of higher prices for grains which more than offset declines in the prices of bran, shorts, sugar and potatoes; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing chiefly to higher quotations for lumber; the Iron and its Products group, mainly due to higher quotations for steel sheets; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of advances in certain chemicals. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group,

because of lower prices for hides, leather, steers, calves, fresh meats, milk and butter which more than offset advances in the prices of hogs, lambs, cured meats and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for raw silk, silk hosiery, raw wool and worsted cloth yarns; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for copper, lead, tin and zinc; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of reductions in the price of gasoline.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined due to lower prices for dried fruits, fresh meats, milk and its products, silk hosiery, woollen yarn and gasoline. Producers' goods advanced slightly, due mainly to higher prices for certain manufacturers' materials, chiefly in leather goods and milling industries. Materials for the textile and clothing industries and for the metal working industries were lower.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods advanced and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were lower. Canadian farm products advanced and articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

(Continued on page 576)



## COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	May 1914	May 1918	May 1920	May 1921	May 1922	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1931	May 1932	May 1933	April 1934	May 1934
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-2	73-4	78-6	71-2	59-6	58-8	67-8	72-6	74-6	58-6	49-6	43-2	43-2	44-4
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	32-4	52-6	50-4	43-6	33-4	32-0	40-2	45-0	48-0	32-8	26-6	23-6	24-2	24-4
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-1	27-4	26-4	23-0	19-0	18-8	21-6	24-0	24-4	18-2	13-5	12-1	13-0	12-2
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-8	34-9	36-2	31-8	28-7	30-4	30-0	31-5	32-3	26-9	22-5	21-4	20-6	22-1
Pork leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	19-9	37-1	39-1	33-6	30-0	29-7	25-2	30-2	30-4	22-5	15-0	15-1	20-6	19-7
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-0	68-4	71-6	65-0	52-2	55-4	50-8	54-2	54-4	46-4	30-8	29-2	36-8	36-4
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-7	50-0	54-4	51-4	40-8	42-0	35-2	38-2	40-4	30-9	17-2	19-9	29-0	28-7
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-2	72-0	77-0	50-6	44-0	49-2	43-4	43-8	42-6	32-2	23-0	25-6	27-2	26-2
Eggs, storage.....	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	25-8	43-9	55-0	36-5	32-7	34-9	35-8	35-0	35-1	25-4	19-5	19-2	27-1	22-3
Eggs, storage.....	2 doz	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	25-1	34-8	48-3	33-4	30-0	31-0	31-6	30-7	31-1	20-9	15-1	15-4	23-0	18-5
Milk.....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	53-4	72-0	90-0	86-4	72-6	70-8	72-0	73-2	74-4	67-8	59-4	54-6	58-2	58-8
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	53-0	55-2	96-2	131-0	102-8	77-4	80-0	84-4	88-4	73-2	57-8	42-8	48-0	58-6	48-8
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	32-7	53-4	72-5	59-2	45-5	43-6	46-7	48-4	40-1	32-8	24-5	27-0	30-3	27-8
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16-1	17-0	18-5	20-5	21-4	33-1	40-2	39-6	30-7	32-1	33-9	33-9	33-9	26-6	22-1	19-8	20-3	20-1
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-8	30-3	37-8	37-9	29-7	32-1	33-9	33-9	33-9	26-6	22-1	19-8	20-3	20-1
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-5	117-0	138-0	124-5	105-0	114-0	115-5	115-5	115-5	94-5	90-0	82-5	88-5	87-0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	32-0	68-0	80-0	64-0	49-0	53-0	55-0	54-0	55-0	33-0	30-0	27-0	31-0	31-0
Rolled Oats.....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-5	40-0	41-5	31-0	27-5	29-0	31-5	31-5	31-0	25-0	24-0	23-0	25-0	25-0
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	22-0	34-2	21-6	19-0	22-0	21-0	20-8	20-4	18-8	17-2	15-8	16-2	16-2
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	12-0	34-2	23-8	18-0	17-6	15-8	17-4	24-0	18-6	12-2	8-6	7-6	9-0	9-0
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-9	22-4	29-2	21-4	23-5	20-1	21-1	21-3	20-8	17-7	16-1	14-9	15-2	14-8
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-2	17-7	27-6	19-2	19-2	15-8	13-4	13-5	16-3	11-9	10-8	11-2	12-7	12-7
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-0	43-2	86-8	50-8	32-0	31-6	32-4	29-2	27-6	25-2	24-0	31-2	32-0	31-6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-2	20-2	40-8	24-0	15-2	15-0	15-2	13-8	13-2	12-0	11-4	15-2	15-4	15-4
Tea, black.....	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-1	14-2	16-5	14-0	13-6	18-0	17-9	17-7	16-5	13-8	11-6	10-4	12-4	12-4
Tea, green.....	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-4	13-6	17-0	14-7	15-2	18-0	17-9	17-7	16-5	13-8	11-6	10-4	12-4	12-4
Coffee.....	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-4	10-7	15-1	14-1	12-9	15-4	15-1	15-2	14-5	12-5	10-8	9-9	9-9	9-7
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	43-7	62-0	204-9	41-1	45-9	119-1	57-9	41-0	88-7	36-1	21-8	31-6	45-6	44-0
Vinegar.....	1 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9	9	9
All Foods.....		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-43	\$ 12-66	\$ 16-65	\$ 12-25	\$ 10-22	\$ 11-29	\$ 10-80	\$ 10-94	\$ 11-17	\$ 8-54	\$ 6-90	\$ 6-86	\$ 7-81	\$ 7-53
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	c. 2-9	c. 3-0	c. 3-1	c. 3-2	c. 3-2	c. 4-7	c. 4-8	c. 4-6	c. 4-0	c. 4-2	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-0	c. 4-0	c. 3-9	c. 3-8	c. 3-8	c. 3-8
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-2	71-5	99-5	112-3	107-5	108-6	101-3	100-9	100-5	98-7	97-6	95-6	94-8	94-1
Coal, bituminous.....	1 "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	38-4	57-7	70-0	77-9	67-8	63-9	63-3	62-9	63-1	61-7	59-8	58-6	57-7	57-9
Wood, hard.....	1 cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	40-9	67-3	79-5	88-0	77-7	77-1	76-1	76-6	75-8	75-0	69-1	61-8	60-6	60-1
Wood, soft.....	1 "	22-6	25-5	25-4	30-6	31-7	49-7	60-7	65-3	58-0	56-1	56-7	55-1	53-8	54-6	49-9	46-1	46-1	46-0
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	22-4	27-1	35-6	37-9	31-6	30-3	31-1	31-0	31-0	29-6	27-4	27-0	27-4	27-3
Fuel and light.....		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-87	\$ 2-73	\$ 3-45	\$ 3-51	\$ 3-43	\$ 3-36	\$ 3-29	\$ 3-27	\$ 3-24	\$ 3-20	\$ 3-04	\$ 2-89	\$ 2-87	\$ 2-85
Rent.....	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-88	\$ 4-65	\$ 6-29	\$ 6-73	\$ 6-89	\$ 6-85	\$ 6-91	\$ 6-96	\$ 7-03	\$ 7-04	\$ 6-47	\$ 5-79	\$ 5-57	\$ 5-54
††Totals.....		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-21	\$ 20-09	\$ 26-44	\$ 22-84	\$ 20-57	\$ 21-54	\$ 21-04	\$ 21-21	\$ 21-49	\$ 18-82	\$ 16-45	\$ 15-57	\$ 16-28	\$ 15-96

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-26	12-46	16-59	12-63	10-37	11-47	10-74	10-93	11-17	9-06	7-30	7-19	8-09	7-79	7-79
Prince Ed. Island.....	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-59	15-41	11-39	9-37	10-72	9-62	9-79	9-89	10-50	8-46	6-85	6-95	7-53	7-40	7-40
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-26	12-30	15-96	12-46	10-21	11-73	10-79	10-79	10-99	8-89	7-28	7-23	7-98	7-63	7-63
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	6-86	12-28	15-70	11-61	9-62	10-93	9-93	10-15	10-31	7-78	6-34	6-32	7-29	6-93	6-93
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-09	12-69	16-90	12-19	10-13	11-38	10-86	10-86	11-15	8-44	6-76	6-83	7-89	7-58	7-58
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	7-84	12-39	16-46	12-15	10-01	10-45	10-50	10-58	10-86	8-02	6-75	6-61	7-13	6-97	6-97
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-88	8-25	8-04	12-66	16-21	12-38	10-15	10-67	10-87	11-27	11-24	8-19	6-71	6-63	7-51	7-17	7-17
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	7-83	12-91	17-03	12-02	9-85	10-61	10-81	11-25	11-37	8-33	6-64	6-51	7-34	7-20	7-20
British Columbia.....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-04	13-34	17-55	13-27	11-47	11-95	11-88	12-07	12-36	9-58	7-72	7-55	8-53	8-28	8-28

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mesa, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	22.2	17.9	16.7	12.2	9.8	12.2	22.1	19.7	18.2	28.7	31.6	45.8
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	23.1	18.8	16.7	13.5	10.6	10.6	21.5	19.9	18.6	28.5	30.8	44.8
1—Sydney.....	22.7	19.2	17.4	14.5	11.6	9.8	20	20.7	17.7	26.1	27.9	43.1
2—New Glasgow.....	24	21	16.7	13	11	10	23	20	20	30.5	32.8	43.4
3—Amherst.....	22.5	17.5	16.5	14	9.3			20	17	28.5	31.3	45
4—Halifax.....	25.4	18.8	19.7	14.2	12.1	10.8		20.8	18.8	28.5	30.8	45.3
5—Windsor.....	22.5	18.5	16.5	13	10	12		19	18.2	27.7	30.4	45
6—Truro.....	21.2	18	14.7	12	9.5	10.5		19	19.9	29.6	31.8	46.7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22	19.7	18	13.3	12.3	10		20.7	17	27.3	29.4	40.5
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	24.8	18.3	18.0	13.1	10.5	12.5	18.9	19.9	18.1	27.5	30.4	46.4
8—Moncton.....	22.6	16.6	15.6	13	9.7	12.5		21.4	18.1	27.6	30.6	45.1
9—Saint John.....	25.9	18.3	19.2	13.9	11.1	11.8	21.7	20.7	17.3	25.6	29.9	46.1
10—Fredericton.....	25.8	18.3	18.2	13	10.7	11.6	17	19.8	19.2	27.3	30.5	49.4
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	19	12.5	10.5	14	18	17.5	17.7	29.6	30.6	45
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	20.9	17.3	17.3	11.3	8.0	7.6	20.8	16.5	17.3	27.4	29.9	46.6
12—Quebec.....	21.2	18.2	17.1	12.7	8.3	7.5	21.3	17.2	17.5	26.3	30.2	43.6
13—Three Rivers.....	18.2	16.4	13.6	9.8	8.2	9.2		15.3	17.2	30.6	34	46.8
14—Sherbrooke.....	23.4	18.3	21.9	12.7	9.3	11.3	21.7	17.5	18.5	24.7	27.2	48
15—Sorel.....		16.2	16.2	9.5	6.2	5.2	19	15.7	17.7	31	31.2	47.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.8	13.8	13.8	9.7	6.6	7.7	18	14.7	15.7	27	31.3	48.7
17—St. John's.....	21	18.5	16.8	12.5	7.8	6.2		16.2	16.4	26	28.6	50
18—Theftford Mines.....								14	17.4			40
19—Montreal.....	24.9	18	20.8	11.2	8.8	5.2	22.3	19	17.6	25.6	27.5	48.2
20—Hull.....	22.1	18.1	12.6	8.7	7.2		22.4	18.8	17.7	27.8	29.5	46.7
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	22.6	18.3	16.8	12.7	10.1	13.8	22.4	20.3	18.7	28.5	31.3	46.1
21—Ottawa.....	25	19.6	19.3	13.4	9.3	10.7	21.8	19.5	17.9	27.3	31	47.7
22—Brockville.....	25.2	19.5	18.5	11.2	10.4	9.4	25	20.5	16.5	28.9	31.6	45.9
23—Kingston.....	22.7	17.2	17.7	12.4	9.1	9.4	18.6	19.2	17.1	25.6	29.3	42.3
24—Belleville.....	19.3	16.1	16.3	11.7	9.1	13.7	22	17.7	15.5	28.4	30.8	44.8
25—Peterborough.....	22	18.2	17.6	14.1	10.2	14.1	23.3	18.8	18	29.5	31.8	42.8
26—Oshawa.....	21.3	18	16.2	11	9.5	13.2	18	19.7		27.8	30.8	46.9
27—Orillia.....	19.3	17	16	12.3	11	11.7	16.5	18	21	28.7	30.6	46.2
28—Toronto.....	26	19.8	18.9	13.3	11.6	13.7	22.2	21.3	21	30.1	33.7	47.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	25	19.7	18	13.4	8.3	13.7	27	20.7	15.3	30	32.2	47.7
30—St. Catharines.....	22	18.5	17.2	12.8	10	13.4	24.3	20.5	19.2	27	29.6	45.6
31—Hamilton.....	24.1	19.7	19.1	14.1	12.9	14.9	23.3	21.2		28.6	31.2	46.4
32—Brantford.....	22.4	18.5	17.7	13.3	9.7	14.6	26.6	21	20.5	28.7	31.7	47.6
33—Galt.....	24.6	20.6	19	14.4	12	15.6	25	21.6	18	29	30	45.1
34—Guelph.....	21.6	18	17.8	12.4	10.4	13.6	20	18	17.7	28.2	30.9	45.4
35—Kitchener.....	20.5	17.8	15.3	12.7	11.2	16.7	19.3	19.4	16.3	26.7	29	44.9
36—Woodstock.....	21.4	18.2	17.4	12.8	10.9	13.7		19.5	20	27.7	30.4	46.7
37—Stratford.....	22.5	18.5	16	14.2	11.1	14.5		20.7		29.1	32.6	46.1
38—London.....	22.6	18.3	17.3	12.3	9.4	13.6	19.7	20.7	18.2	28	31.5	46.8
39—St. Thomas.....	23.3	19	16.3	13.3	11	15.3	25	23	18.3	28.2	31.5	46.3
40—Chatham.....	22.1	19.1	17.1	12.5	9.6	15.2	21	20.1	18.9	29	31.3	47.8
41—Windsor.....	20.7	17.3	15.7	12.1	10.5	13.9	24.2	19.5	18.2	24.9	28.3	45.9
42—Sarnia.....	20.2	16.6	15	13.6	10.6	14.2	20	19.4	19.2	27.2	31	47.5
43—Owen Sound.....	21.7	15.5	15.4	11.5	9.2	14.6		20		28.6	31	41.7
44—North Bay.....	23.5	18.5	17	11	10	13.5		20.5		26.8	31.3	44.1
45—Sudbury.....	24.5	18.2	15.6	13.7	9.1	14.5	23.5	21.6	18.3	26.6	29.4	44.1
46—Cobalt.....	22	20	12.5	10	8				20.5	30.6	32.6	45
47—Timmins.....	26.7	20.3	17.7	15.3	10.7	17.7		23.3	19.7	29.4	31.5	48.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20.2	16.6	16.1	12.1	9	14	24	20.1	21	29.6	31.8	44
49—Port Arthur.....	20.2	17	16.7	11.2	9.5	13	24.3	20.2	21.6	32	34.7	49.2
50—Port William.....	25.3	16.7	14.8	12.5	10.7	15.2	23.3	22.2	20.1	32.8	35.2	53.8
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	19.8	15.6	15.4	10.4	8.7	10.9	20.1	18.9	15.3	30.7	33.5	46.8
51—Winnipeg.....	20.3	16.2	15.6	10.1	9.1	10.5	22.4	20.1	16.5	30.9	33.4	46.6
52—Brandon.....	19.3	15	15.2	10.7	8.3	11.3	17.7	17.7	14	30.5	33.5	47
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	20.1	16.1	15.1	10.0	7.8	10.9	19.8	18.7	15.9	31.1	34.7	46.5
53—Regina.....	19.4	15.3	14.6	9.6	7.6	10.1	19.5	17.9	18	28.6	33.1	46.2
54—Prince Albert.....	19	15	16.5	10	8	12	20	21	15	36.2	39	45.6
55—Saskatoon.....	19.8	16.2	14	10.5	7.7	11	20.7	17.5	15.6	31.8	34.9	45.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.3	17.8	15.4	9.9	7.7	10.6	18.8	18.3	15	27.8	31.8	48.6
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	19.4	15.3	14.2	10.4	8.1	10.9	21.6	17.5	15.1	28.3	31.7	43.2
57—Medicine Hat.....	21.5	16.5	16.1	11.6	8.7	11.4	19	16.2	14.1	29	33.5	42.5
58—Drumheller.....	15	12.5	12	10		10		18		27.7	31	40
59—Edmonton.....	18.6	14.8	13.9	9.3	7.7	11.1	23	18.9	16.7	26.9	30.2	42.5
60—Calgary.....	22	18	15.6	11	8.9	11.7	24.4	19.3	14.5	31.2	33.8	46.9
61—Lethbridge.....	19.8	14.8	13.6	10	7.2	10.3	20	15.2		26.7	29.8	44.2
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	23.4	19.3	17.1	12.2	11.5	14.2	25.7	22.6	20.4	30.3	33.9	45.8
62—Fernie.....	22	18	15	11	12.5	13		21	20.7	33	35.7	41.7
63—Nelson.....	22.5	18.5	17.5	12.5	10	12.7	26.5	24	21.7	29.2	34.2	50
64—Trail.....	20.7	17.3	15.3	12	10.2	13.7	26	22.3	20	31	34.2	45
65—New Westminster.....	21.8	18.8	17.1	11.8	12.1	13.4	22.8	22.9	20.5	29.3	33.2	46.2
66—Vancouver.....	24.7	20.1	16.9	12.6	12.5	14.5	24.7	22.3	21.6	29.9	33	45.4
67—Victoria.....	26.5	21.3	18.7	13.4	12	15	26.5	23.2	19.3	30.3	33.1	42.9
68—Nanaimo.....	25.5	21.2	18.3	13	12.7	16.6	26.8	23.6	20	31.8	35.8	46.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.5	19	17.7	11.6	10	14.3	26.5	21.2	19	28	31.7	48.7

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quota



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1934

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart.	Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finman haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
16.5	22.5	14.5	13.8	47.7	17.6	16.8	22.8	13.1	22.3	18.5	9.8	24.4	27.8
12.7	23.5			42.7	12.5	14.4	16.9	13.2	25.6	20.9	9.8	26.4	30.1
9	21.2			43	12	14.4	14.6	13	31.4	25.4	10-11	27.7	30.7
15	25			45	12.9		20.6	12	24.4	20	10-11	26.2	30.8
12	25			50	12.5	15	15.6	13.2	26	20.3	8c	27.8	31
12.5	25			40	12.3	11	14.2	13.8	26.1	22	11.8a	26	31.6
15	20			40	13	15	18.9	13.5	24.2	18		25.7	29.4
				38.3	12.2	16.7	17.5	13.6	21.7	19.7	8c	25.1	29.5
					12.2	16	18.9	13.8	23	18	8	25.2	29.7
13.0	26.9			51.1	12.8	14.0	18.5	13.2	23.6	18.4	9.8	26.9	30.3
12.5	25.8			46	13.1	13.4	16.1	12.9	21.3	18.4	9-10	28	30.8
12.7	26.2			53.3	12.6	14.1	24.8	12.8	25.6	21.2	12	27.2	29.7
13.7	28.7			54	13.1	16.5	19.4	13.6	24	19	8	25.8	30.2
					12.3	12	13.6	13.4		15		26.7	30.4
15.7	24.1	9.0	6.5	55.0	16.4	17.1	16.8	13.0	23.6	19.5	8.3	23.4	25.9
17							15	16.6	24.7	21.3	10	22.4	25.7
	25						15	17.4	25	20.8	8b	23.2	27.3
15	23				15		16.9	13.2	24.9	21.8	7.7a	23.4	25.3
								11.8	25	17.4		25	26.9
						19	15.7	14.1	20.7	17.8	5-6		25.7
						18	12.7	12.4	22	16.8	7	24.7	
						14		13.9	22	18.8	8	21	25.1
15.2	24.3	9	6.5	60	20.7	18.4	20.9	12	26.1	21.7	10	24.9	26.6
				50	15		17.2	13.1	21.9	19.4	10	22.3	24.9
15.0	23.1	18.6	9.2	50.0	17.0	16.2	25.7	12.6	22.6	19.3	9.9	24.4	27.8
	25.2	21			23.7	16.8	24.9	12	23.3	20.4	10	25.3	28.3
	25	15			15.1	15	27.8	12.3	19	16.5	8	24.5	28.4
15	22.5	16.2			17.7	15	19.9	11.6	21.5	10	10	21.5	24.7
					18	17	20.1	12	21.3	17.7	7.7a	27.1	26.4
					18	18	20.5	13	18.4	15.2	9	24.1	26.8
					18.5		25.6	12.5	23.2	20	10b		27
15		15					13	23.3	13	17.8	9	24.9	28.5
15	25						29.8	12.3	25	21.7	11	22.5	27.7
							32.2	13.1	24.2	20	11	25	27.8
							30.3	12.7	23.8	21.4	11	26	27.2
							31.5	12.1	23.3	20.7	11	22.7	27.7
	20				15	18	24.2	11.8	21.1	17.7	9	25	25.9
					15	15	26.5	11.7	20.2	17.4	10	23.3	27.4
					13	12	27.4	12.4	21.7	18.6	10	24.2	26.1
				50	18		19.1	11.7	20.3	16.7	9	23.3	26.9
							32.8	12.7	19	16.4	10	24	27.5
	25		8.3		18	16	29.7	12.5	20.1	16.9	9	25	26.2
					15.7	18	31.4	12.3	21.6	18.8	7	23.7	26.4
					15	15	32.3	13.2	22.5	18.4	10	25.2	27.9
					16.5		26	11.8	17.3	14.4	10	25	26.8
	25	25			18.4	16.2	29	11.7	21.2	18.7	11		26.7
					15	15	31.5	12.2	21.2	18	9		26.8
					15		19.2	12.2	18.8	16.2	10	25	27
	21						18.7	12.7	27	25	11	20	26.2
					17	17	18.5	11.9	27.5	23.1	12	23.3	28.2
	25		10		18		17.1	15	28.7	27	10b	25	29.7
					20.3	18	19.6	15.7	30	24.3	12.5a		29.9
		19				18	25.7	13.1	25.1	21.3	11	25	27.5
15	20	18.5			19.2	16	29.7	13.5	25.6	22.4	10		29.6
19.5	23.2	13.3		50.0	19.0	17.1	25.3	12.7	27	22.6	10		30
	23.1	14.1			18	17.7	23.7	11.9	19.6	15.7	8.9		25.3
19.5	23.3	12.5		50	20	16.5	24.8	11.3	22.2	10	7.1-8.3		25.7
21.4	22.3	10.2	14.1		23.6	19.3	12.5	17	13.5	13.5	9.8		24.8
20.2	22.5	8	13		25	18.8	13.1	18.2	13.9	9.8		21.4	26.1
21.7	22.5	11.7	10-1		22.5	19	17.6	13.5	18.3	14.3	10	18.7	24.3
19.3	21.5	10	13.3		21.7	17.7	20.8	12.6	18.7	14.9	9	22.6	27.9
24.3	22.8	11	20.3		25	21.7	19.3	12.4	15.4	12.7	10	22.7	26.3
20.7	22.4	10.7	18.0		22.8	18.3	21.9	13.6	15.7	11.9	10.0	23.6	27.3
20	25				23	19	25	14.4	13.1	9.4	10	22.7	27.3
						15	14.6	12.8	14.6	10.9	10	23.8	28
22	21.9				21	18.1	24	13.9	16.2	13.6	10	23.7	27.9
21.7	22.6	10			25	20.4	26.6	13.5	18.9	13.9	10	25	27.6
19	20.2	11.3			22	19.2	19.2	13.6	15.7	11.5	10	22.9	26.4
16.2	17.9		16.5		22.3	19.5	27.4	15.3	24.0	19.9	10.9	25.8	30.3
23	25	20			23.3	20	28.5	17.4	22	16.7	10		31.9
19	21	16			25	21	25.6	15.4	23.1	18.6	12.5a	22	28.7
18.7	20.7	15			24	21.3	27	16	23.8	21.2	12.5a		30
15	16.5				19.5	20	25.1	13.6	23.7	20.2	9.1	27.2	29.5
12.1	14.6		15		19.4	16.3	29.2	13.8	24.1	21.2	9.1	24.7	28.8
9.5	14.8				22.5	18.4	24.2	13.3	24.5	21	10-12.5	29.2	31
							31.9	16	22	18	10a		32
	12.5							17	28.7	22.6	12.5a		30.6

## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2½'s, per can	Corn, 2½'s, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	20-1	5-8a	14-7	3-1	5-0	8-1	10-8	11-5	12-7	11-7
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	19-4	6-5	14-9	3-5	5-0	7-8	12-7	12-0	12-6	11-8
1—Sydney.....	17-9	7-3	15-4	3-1	4-8	6-9	13	11-3	12-3	11-5
2—New Glasgow.....	19-2	6-6-7	15	3-7	5	7-6	11-6	11-5	11-5	11-7
3—Amherst.....	18	6-7	14	3-5	4-9	7-8	12	11-7	12-2	10-7
4—Halifax.....	21	4-6-7	16	3-3	5-3	8-3	15	12-3	13-6	12-8
5—Windsor.....	19-5	6-7	15	3-5	5	8-3	12-5	12-8	13-6	12-8
6—Truro.....	20-6	6-7	14	3-6	5	7-9	12-2	12-4	12-9	12-1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	20-4	6-7	15-2	3-3	4-7	8	14-1	12-3	12-1	12-1
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19-8	6-4	14-9	3-5	4-9	7-9	12-5	11-9	12-4	11-4
8—Moncton.....	19-4	6-7	14-5	3-6	5	8-3	13-2	12-3	12-5	11-6
9—Saint John.....	19-5	4-5-3	16-1	3-3	5	7	12-6	11-3	12-2	10-8
10—Fredericton.....	19-6	7-3	14-5	3-4	5	7-5	12-4	11-6	13	11-5
11—Bathurst.....	20-5	6-7	14-3	3-6	4-6	8-1	11-7	12-3	12	11-5
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	18-4	4-7	13-2	3-2	4-9	6-9	10-9	9-9	12-5	10-6
12—Quebec.....	19-3	6-5-7	13-7	3-2	5-1	6-8	10-7	9-9	13-7	10-6
13—Three Rivers.....	18-3	4-4-7	13-6	3-2	4-3	6-6	11-7	9-9	13-4	10-2
14—Sherbrooke.....	18-8	4-6	12-7	3	5	7	12-1	9-9	13-1	11-5
15—Sorel.....	18-9	4	13-3	2-9	5-3	6-7	10-1	10	10-9	10-5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18-9	4	13-7	3	5	7-7	10-8	10	12-1	11-7
17—St. John's.....	19-9	4	13	3	5	7	10-7	10	12	10
18—Thetford Mines.....	20-3	4	12	3-4	5	5-7	10-8	10	11-8	10-2
19—Montreal.....	19-3	4-7-6	13-7	3-5	4-9	7-8	10-2	9-7	12-6	10-7
20—Hull.....	17-2	4-4-7	12-1	3-3	4-7	6-4	11-2	10	12-5	9-9
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	19-4	5-5	14-3	2-9	4-8	9-0	11-0	10-8	12-5	11-2
21—Ottawa.....	16-5	5-3-7-3	13-7	3-6	4-6	8-8	10-6	8-7	11-4	9-4
22—Brockville.....	15-5	.....	13-2	3-1	4-6	7-5	10-9	10	11-9	10-2
23—Kingston.....	16-2	5-3	13-8	2-9	4-7	9	10-7	9-9	11-3	10
24—Belleville.....	19-1	4-7	13-3	2-9	4-5	8-2	10-7	10-1	11-8	10-3
25—Peterborough.....	18	5-3-6-7	13-4	2-7	4-6	8-1	10-4	9-9	12-2	10-2
26—Oshawa.....	19-3	4-7-6-7	14-5	2-7	4-8	9-3	10-7	10-7	12	10-2
27—Orillia.....	22-1	4-7	14	2-6	4-5	9-1	11-3	11-4	12-1	11-2
28—Toronto.....	22-9	5-3-6-7	15	3-1	4-8	9-1	10-4	10-8	12-1	11-2
29—Niagara Falls.....	19	4-7-6-7	16	3	5	9-2	10-8	10-1	11-7	11-5
30—St. Catharines.....	19-2	5-3-6-7	15-5	2-8	4-4	9-3	11-5	10-5	12-8	10-7
31—Hamilton.....	22-4	4-7-6-7	13-8	2-8	4-7	8-6	10-1	10-9	11-8	10-9
32—Brantford.....	19-4	4-7-6-7	16-2	2-7	4-8	9-8	10-5	10-8	12-8	11-5
33—Galt.....	20-4	5-3-6	16	2-7	4-7	8-9	9-8	11-2	12-5	10-9
34—Guelph.....	20-2	4-7-5-3	15-6	2-5	5	10-2	10-7	10-8	12-3	11-1
35—Kitchener.....	21-6	5-3-6	14	2-7	5-2	9-1	10-6	10-7	12-3	10-8
36—Woodstock.....	20-1	4-7	12-1	2-4	4-7	9-3	9-7	11	12-3	10-7
37—Stratford.....	18-5	5-3	15-9	2-5	4-9	9-8	11-1	11-1	12-2	11-1
38—London.....	19-1	5-3	15-9	2-8	4-8	9-2	11-7	12-2	13-5	12-6
39—St. Thomas.....	19-7	4-7-5-3	15-7	2-6	4-8	9-4	11-7	12-2	13-5	12-5
40—Chatham.....	16-6	4-5-3-6	14-8	2-7	4-8	9-2	10-8	10-8	12-9	11-4
41—Windsor.....	17-9	4-7-6-7	14-8	2-7	4-1	8-5	11-4	10-9	12-3	11-7
42—Sarnia.....	22	4-7	13-5	2-5	5	8-6	11-2	11-6	12-9	11-9
43—Owen Sound.....	17-2	5-3	13-6	2-4	4-2	8-6	10-5	9-8	12-2	10-3
44—North Bay.....	21-2	4-7-5-3	13-7	3-5	5-2	9-2	12-7	10-6	13	11-6
45—Sudbury.....	18-7	5-3	12-2	3-6	5-3	7-7	14-2	10-7	13-7	12-1
46—Cobalt.....	19-4	6-7	15	3-7	5-6	9-3	11-8	12-4	15-3	13-1
47—Timmins.....	18-7	5-6	13-6	3-6	5-3	10	11-7	11-7	13	12-2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	18-5	5-3-6-7	14	3-2	5	8-6	11-3	11-3	12-8	11-8
49—Port Arthur.....	20-6	4-7-6	13	3-1	5-1	8-8	10-9	11-5	11-8	11-6
50—Fort William.....	20-5	4-7-6	14-1	3-1	5	8-1	9-9	11-7	12	11-4
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	21-8	5-0	14-2	3-2	5-1	10-0	10-9	13-2	14-0	13-3
51—Winnipeg.....	22-1	5-6-6	15-4	3-1	4-7	9-2	10-3	12-4	14	12-9
52—Brandon.....	21-5	4-4-4	13	3-3	5-5	10-7	11-4	13-9	13-9	13-6
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21-4	5-3	15-0	3-1	5-1	9-0	11-2	14-0	14-2	14-2
53—Regina.....	21-3	4-8-5-6	.....	3	5	8-6	10-6	14-2	14-4	13-8
54—Prince Albert.....	22-3	4-8	15	3-1	5-6	8	11-6	13-8	14-1	14-7
55—Saskatoon.....	19-7	5-7	.....	3-2	5	9-6	10-4	13-5	13-7	13-6
56—Moose Jaw.....	22-3	5-6	15	2-9	4-6	9-9	12-2	14-4	14-5	14-5
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22-4	6-7	15-9	3-1	4-7	7-5	10-3	12-9	13-7	13-5
57—Medicine Hat.....	23-8	.....	15	3-2	5-2	7-5	10-5	13-1	13-3	12-8
58—Drumheller.....	21-8	6-7	15	3-2	4-5	6-2	11	12-8	12-8	13-2
59—Edmonton.....	20-9	6-7b	16-7	3-1	5-1	7-9	10	12-6	13-7	13-8
60—Calgary.....	22-5	6-7	17	2-9	4-3	8	9-9	13-2	14-5	13-8
61—Lethbridge.....	23	6-7	.....	2-9	4-5	7-9	10-1	13-2	14-5	13-8
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	22-9	7-4	17-0	3-5	5-6	6-3	7-4	12-6	12-7	12-5
62—Fernie.....	23-2	.....	15	3-1	4-7	7	7-7	13-7	14-2	14-6
63—Nelson.....	22-1	8-3	15	3-3	4-7	7	8-8	11-6	13-7	12-9
64—Trail.....	22	6-3	15	3-4	5-2	6-9	7-6	12-2	13-7	14
65—New Westminster.....	21-6	7-7-5	19-5	3-5	5	5-5	7-3	12-3	11-7	11-4
66—Vancouver.....	23-9	7-7-5	20-8	3-6	6-2	6-5	7-3	12-2	12	11-5
67—Victoria.....	22	7-5	18-4	3-6	5-4	5-9	6-6	12	11-5	11-6
68—Nanaimo.....	22-4	7-5	15	3-6	5-7	6-2	7-2	11-6	11-4	11-6
69—Prince Rupert.....	23-3	6-3-8-3	.....	3-8	6-4	5	6-3	15	13-7	12-7

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1934

Beans, dry, brown, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.5	4.1	1.320	25.9	21.1	14.8	12.7	16.8	16.3	60.4	20.0	55.4	42.3
4.6	5.1	1.352	25.2	21.4	13.7	12.9	16.4	15.6	65.0	19.1	58.3	41.9
4.3	4.1	1.484	29.1	25	13.3	12.8	15.6	14.7	65	19.1	60	44
4.4	4.4	1.55	27.2	25	13	13.4	16.4	14.9	65	18.9	60	44
4.6	4.9	.94	17.5	15.5	13.4	15.3	14.8	14.8	65	17.7	55	42
4.8	4.9	1.443	27.2	16.7	12.2	17.8	18.2	18.2	65	20.2	60	44
5	6.6	1.50	26	18.8	12.3	17	16	16	65	19.7	60	40
4.4	5.5	1.195	23.9	12.8	13.1	16.3	15.2	15.2	65	19.2	60	41.6
4.5	4.9	.90	19.2	25	13.4	15.5	15	15	65	20.1	60	43.7
4.4	4.6	.975	21.2	20.7	14.4	13.0	15.4	15.0	55.0	18.9	56.2	43.0
4.3	4.4	1.013	19.6	26	16	13.2	16.1	15.3	50	20.8	57.5	49
4.5	4.6	1.205	25.9	16.7	14.7	13	14.4	14.3	60	18.7	51.7	37
4.7	5	.858	19.9	16	13.5	12.8	15.7	15.2	60	17.9	59.3	42
4.2	4.4	.825	19.2	20	13.2	13	15.2	15	60	18.2	60	44
4.2	4.5	1.158	22.2	23.5	13.3	12.7	16.6	15.2	60.5	20.0	60.0	40.0
4.4	4.2	1.178	23.8	22.2	12.7	12.5	16.7	14.9	73.3	21	64.7	39.3
4.2	4.7	1.057	20.2	24.3	13.4	14.2	17	14.6	61.7	21.2	62	40.5
4.1	5.2	1.141	22.3	27.5	14.3	12.8	16.7	15.2	61.7	23	59	39.9
4.2	5.1	1.293	24.4	23	13.3	12.4	16.8	14.2	61.7	18.3	58	39.1
4.4	4.6	1.144	20.5	23	13.4	13.2	15.8	14.7	50	18.9	58	38.8
4.2	4.2	1.084	23.6	14	12.7	17	16.5	15	50	18	58	39
4	4.2	.845	15.5	14	12	18.2	15.4	15.4	56.7	20.5	55	46.7
4.4	4	1.346	24.4	25.2	12.3	13.3	16.3	14.6	80.5	20.4	60.2	37.7
3.9	4.2	1.338	25.5	18.9	12.5	12.4	15.3	17	51.5	18.5	61	38.8
4.0	4.0	1.537	29.9	20.4	14.1	12.7	16.9	16.9	59.4	19.4	55.0	39.1
3.5	3.9	1.37	28.8	23.9	13.3	12.4	16.6	17.3	59.4	19.5	51.4	40.5
4.5	4	1.48	30	17.5	12.5	12.6	16.8	15.8	59.4	20.6	60.8	39.6
4.5	4.6	1.52	27.9	23.8	12.8	16.6	16.6	15.6	59.4	17.9	58	38.3
4.3	4.3	1.64	30.5	25.4	13.1	16.2	16.5	16.5	59.4	19.3	58	37.8
3.4	3.8	1.65	30.3	16.7	12.7	15.5	16.3	16.3	65	17.8	55.5	37.5
3.6	3.6	1.147	28	20	13	17	19.5	19.5	65	20.5	64	40.2
4.3	4	1.51	27.8	19	13.1	17.4	16.8	16.8	65	20.2	57	39.8
4.1	4	1.523	29.5	21.2	11.7	16.3	16.2	16.2	64.7	18.1	57	37.9
4.2	4	1.69	33.1	16	11.4	17.8	17	17	69	19.4	54	39.8
4.9	4	1.63	31.6	20	13.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	62.5	18	47	38.4
4.2	3.8	1.523	29.9	25	12.5	12	16.3	16	48	17.6	49.5	39.2
3.9	4	1.65	30	20.8	13	16.6	16.3	16.3	48	19.3	52.5	37.5
3.6	3.8	1.55	33.3	22.5	11.5	16.2	15.7	15.7	48	18.1	57	37.2
4.8	4.6	1.48	30	22.5	14	16.8	17.5	17.5	45	18.8	57	37.9
3.9	3.4	1.623	30.9	17	12.7	16.1	16.3	16.3	45	18.7	65	37.8
3.6	3.8	1.61	32	13.3	13.8	16.6	16.6	16.6	45	20.7	59.5	38.8
3.7	3.6	1.59	31	16.5	13.3	17.1	15.6	15.6	57	20.7	59.5	39.1
4	3.6	1.66	32	19.5	12.8	15.7	15.2	15.2	57	19.4	56.3	38.3
3.7	3.9	1.804	34.1	16.5	12.9	16.8	16.2	16.2	50	21.4	58	38
3.1	3.4	1.72	32	14	12.6	16.4	16.3	16.3	50	19	57	37.7
3.6	3.3	1.63	28.7	18.2	12	17	16.4	16.4	65	20.1	50	38
4	3.3	1.69	32.8	11.8	12	17.2	17.6	17.6	65	19.8	59	37.5
4.5	3.3	1.655	30	15	12.1	16.8	16	16	65	18.2	50	38
3.8	4.4	1.46	29.2	30	12.5	16.3	17.7	17.7	65	19.5	50	40.7
4	4.1	1.51	28	12.5	13.3	18.3	18.7	18.7	65	20.3	47	40
4	5.2	1.50	28	18	13.1	18.6	17.2	17.2	65	20.2	50	45
4.3	4.9	1.71	35.1	16.7	12.8	17.7	17.7	17.7	60.6	20.1	50.8	42.3
4.4	4.6	1.56	29	15	12.9	17.7	18.7	18.7	64.3	18.7	59	38.7
3.8	4.4	1.042	21.5	32.1	13.5	17.5	18.4	18.4	59.3	20.9	51.3	41
3.9	4.3	.994	20.7	28.7	12.6	12	16.8	17.8	59.4	19.6	54.2	41.4
4.8	4.3	.756	15.5	14.3	12.4	17.2	16.6	16.6	60.0	21.5	54.2	43.4
5	4.1	.751	16.2	13.5	12.2	17.1	16	16	56.9	19.5	47.9	41.8
4.6	4.5	.76	14.8	15	12.5	17.2	17.2	17.2	63	23.5	60.5	45
5.0	4.3	1.173	23.4	15.4	13.1	18.2	17.5	17.5	63.9	22.2	56.9	47.7
5.3	4.1	1.13	24.3	15	13.2	18.5	18.2	18.2	63.7	21.9	57.1	47.1
4.9	5	1.12	20	14.5	13.1	20.3	17.4	17.4	63	23.7	57.8	48.3
5.1	3.8	1.21	24.4	16.7	13.4	17.1	16.9	16.9	65.3	22.5	56.7	47.9
4.8	4.4	1.23	25	15	12.7	16.9	17.5	17.5	63.4	20.8	56.1	47.6
4.9	3.5	.875	19.2	14.8	12.5	17.6	17.3	17.3	63.0	22.0	55.1	50.6
4.9	4.6	.924	21.1	16.2	12.6	17.6	18.2	18.2	62.1	21.8	59.2	50.2
4.9	3.7	1.17	23.6	14.3	12.9	17.7	16.7	16.7	63.7	21.6	54.5	51.2
5.6	3.2	.73	16.4	14.5	12.2	17.5	17.2	17.2	61.3	23.2	52.4	50.7
4.6	3	.906	21.6	15	11.9	17.3	16.8	16.8	63	21.9	53	48.6
4.6	2.9	.645	13.4	14.2	13.1	18.1	17.7	17.7	64.7	21.7	56.2	52.1
5.7	3.3	1.381	27.3	18.6	12.1	16.6	15.2	15.2	60.0	20.6	50.9	48.1
6.3	4.5	1.18	27.5	17.5	13.7	18.1	18.1	18.1	61	22.5	61.7	51.7
6.2	3.6	1.22	26.2	20	13.2	16.6	16.6	16.6	60.8	21.2	50.8	52
6.1	2.9	1.35	25	20	12	18	15.7	15.7	61.5	20.7	50	50
5	3.4	1.15	24.1	18.5	11.7	15.4	14.2	14.2	56.5	21.1	48.3	44.7
5.5	2.6	1.26	25.5	18	11.3	15.5	14.5	14.5	58.2	20.2	50.3	44.3
4.7	3.5	1.541	28.3	18.3	11.2	15.5	14	14	56.6	18.8	48.7	44.9
6.8	3	1.37	25.7	11.7	11.7	16	13.7	13.7	65	20.5	47.5	47.8
5	3.2	1.98	36	17.7	11.7	17.7	15	15	60	20	50	50

## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal United States' above and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	7-9	7-7	38-9	49-7	20-9	14-5	3-0	42-5	49-6	11-3	4-9	15-060
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7-9	7-6	41-7	46-0	19-4	11-3	3-2	41-9	38-7	11-9	5-0	16-000
1—Sydney.....	7-9	7-8	43-8	44	21-3	13-7	3-8	47-8	47-4	12-5	4-9	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7-6	7-4	41-4	45-9	20-8	10-2	2-9	44	35-9	10-6	4-9	.....
3—Amherst.....	7-7	7-4	42-5	44-8	16-2	10	3	40	35	11-3	4-9	.....
4—Halifax.....	7-8	7-5	41-6	47-1	22-5	13-3	3-5	.....	.....	12-8	5	16-00
5—Windsor.....	8	7-7	36-7	46-7	17-7	9-7	3-2	40	40	12-3	5	.....
6—Truro.....	8-1	7-5	44-2	47-3	17-9	11	3	37-8	35-2	11-9	5-1	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	7-7	7	47-6	43-1	21-7	15-4	2-9	46-1	40-1	13-2	4-9	15-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-7	43-0	44-8	17-6	11-1	3-2	40-5	38-0	11-8	5-0	14-750
8—Moncton.....	8	7-7	40-5	44-3	19-2	10-7	3-3	44-3	38-2	12-2	5-1	b & g
9—Saint John.....	7-7	7-4	42-4	44-3	18	11-3	3-2	38-3	38	11-4	5	14-75
10—Fredericton.....	8-3	7-8	44-5	44-5	16-6	11	3	39-3	38-3	12-4	4-9	.....
11—Bathurst.....	7-9	7-7	44-5	46-2	16-7	11-2	3-1	40	38-3	12-1	4-8	.....
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7-3	7-1	39-1	50-3	20-0	12-9	2-0	43-7	51-3	10-1	4-4	14-339
12—Quebec.....	7-3	7-1	39-9	54-7	21-7	14-7	3-4	38-6	50	10-2	4-5	13-50
13—Three Rivers.....	7-8	7-5	42-1	55	21-2	14	3-1	45	52-5	10-4	4-5	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	7-2	6-9	33-9	45-5	19-3	13	2-9	42-4	50-7	10-4	4-6	15-00-15-25
15—Sorel.....	7-4	7	37-2	44-7	18	10-8	2-7	40	50	10	4-3	14-25
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7-3	7	49-2	54	20-8	13-1	3-3	46-1	53	10	4-5	13-75-14-00
17—St. John.....	7	7	36-6	45	17	13	2-7	50	58	10	4	.....
18—Theford Mines.....	7-8	7-3	38	49-4	20	12-5	3-3	45	46	10	4-2	.....
19—Montreal.....	7	7	39-4	54-1	21	13-5	2-9	47-4	53-8	10-2	4-5	14-75-15-00
20—Hull.....	7-3	7	35-8	50-2	21	11-4	3	38-9	48	9-8	4-2	14-50-15-00
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7-8	7-7	39-5	53-2	21-1	13-0	2-7	41-3	50-0	10-5	4-8	14-867
21—Ottawa.....	7-3	7-2	40-1	51-9	18-4	12	2-5	44-7	50-4	10-3	4-8	14-50-15-00
22—Brockville.....	7-5	7-5	38-4	50-4	22-6	12-5	2-7	40	50	10-4	4	14-00
23—Kingston.....	7-4	7-1	36-9	49-4	18-7	12-5	2-6	41-2	50	10-6	4-6	14-50
24—Belleville.....	7-6	7-4	36-2	47-4	21-4	12-4	2-7	41-5	56	9-5	4-6	14-50
25—Peterborough.....	7-7	7-4	44-4	51-4	18-9	13-8	2-7	39-4	47-8	10-5	4-5	14-00-14-25
26—Oshawa.....	7-7	7-7	43-7	63-2	21	12-4	2-8	43-7	60	12-5	5-3	14-25
27—Orillia.....	7-8	7-6	42-1	52-6	24-7	13-4	2-4	43-6	46	10	4-8	15-00
28—Toronto.....	7-4	7-3	42-3	54-2	19-8	12-4	2-6	42	47-9	9-8	4-6	13-25-13-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-7	7-5	39-9	54-8	19-4	14-4	2-5	42	55-1	10	4-8	13-00-13-25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7-9	7-5	38-1	54-7	21-7	12-5	2-5	42-7	46-5	10-5	4-9	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	7-5	7-3	38-6	53-1	20-8	11-2	2-6	36-3	52-1	9-7	4-8	13-50
32—Brantford.....	7-8	7-8	42	55-5	21-1	12-4	2-6	39-7	53-7	10-2	5-4	13-50-13-75
33—Galt.....	8	7-7	34	49	20	13-5	2-9	44-2	52-5	10-8	5-2	13-50-13-75
34—Guelph.....	7-5	7-3	40-3	51-5	22-5	12-3	3	39-4	56	10-9	4-8	14-25-14-50
35—Kitchener.....	7-7	7-5	34-9	52	20-4	11-9	2-4	35-7	45-1	10-2	4-4	14-50-15-00
36—Woodstock.....	8-2	8-1	41-1	53-1	22-8	12	3	41-5	43-8	10-4	4-8	14-00
37—Stratford.....	8	7-8	43-4	53-2	19-1	13	2-8	44-5	51-9	10-7	5-1	14-00
38—London.....	7-9	7-8	44-7	56-2	17-9	13	2-5	41-6	45	10-3	4-6	15-50
39—St. Thomas.....	8-1	7-8	41-9	56-9	21-4	12-5	2-9	43-8	54-2	10-5	5-1	14-00-14-50
40—Chatham.....	7-8	7-7	40	51	20-6	13-2	2-8	47-5	40	10-8	5-2	15-00
41—Windsor.....	7-6	7-3	37	55-7	19-4	12-6	2-7	37-8	50	9-8	4-6	15-00
42—Sarnia.....	8-1	8-1	38	54-8	22-6	12	3-1	36	40	10	4-8	15-50
43—Owen Sound.....	7-7	7-6	47-5	44-7	18-6	10-4	2-9	33	40	9-6	4-5	15-25-15-50
44—North Bay.....	8	7-7	47	55	23-7	13-3	2-6	40	60	12-7	5	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	7-8	7-8	35-1	56-7	22-5	12-3	2-5	38-3	60	10	4-7	16-25-16-50
46—Cobalt.....	8-6	8-2	37-8	55	25	15-6	2-8	47-5	40	10	5-2	18-00
47—Timmins.....	7-9	7-9	34-8	54-8	22-9	16-4	3-3	42-3	46-7	12-7	4-9	18-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8-1	8-1	32-6	51-8	21	15	2-5	43-3	.....	10	4-4	14-50
49—Port Arthur.....	7-9	7-9	34-5	52-5	22-1	14-4	2-8	43-7	53-3	11-5	4-8	16-00-16-25
50—Fort William.....	8-4	8-4	40	52-7	22-8	14-8	3	42-8	56-5	11-9	4-7	15-75-16-00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	8-6	8-5	38-6	46-7	22-2	14-8	3-0	38-0	53-8	13-2	6-1	20-000
51—Winnipeg.....	8-5	8-6	34-9	46-4	21-2	14-5	3	38-5	52-5	12-4	6-2	18-50
52—Brandon.....	8-6	8-3	42-2	47	23-2	15	2-9	37-5	55	14	6	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	8-4	8-4	35-1	48-5	22-3	19-3	3-6	43-2	56-7	13-9	5-6	.....
53—Regina.....	8-4	8-5	36-1	47-2	23	18a	3-5	41-2	60	13-3	5-2	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	8-7	8-4	35-5	49-8	22-5	20a	3-8	40-8	.....	14	.....	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	8-4	8-6	33-5	47-2	20-2	18-9a	2-9	41-7	60	14-5	5-9	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	8	8-2	35-1	49-6	23-4	20-1a	4	49-2	50	.....	5-8	.....
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8-4	8-2	33-3	45-5	21-3	18-2	3-5	41-3	54-4	13-9	5-2	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8-7	8-3	30-5	46-2	21-9	20-6a	3-4	40	55	13	5-1	g
58—Drumheller.....	8-8	8-2	30-8	42-2	21-7	18-2a	3-6	40	55	13	4-1	.....
59—Edmonton.....	8-2	8-3	38-5	48-6	22-6	17-8a	3-6	45-9	53-7	13-6	5-9	.....
60—Calgary.....	8-3	8-4	33-6	44-4	19-6	17-1a	3-5	42-5	53-3	15	5-6	g
61—Lethbridge.....	8	8	33-1	45-5	20-6	17-1a	3-5	38-2	55	14-8	5-2	.....
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	8	7-6	36-6	45-8	22-4	21-0	3-3	49-0	53-4	11-6	5-4	.....
62—Fernie.....	8-2	8-3	42-2	50	22-5	20a	3-4	50-5	50	13-2	4-7	.....
63—Nelson.....	8-6	7-9	35	48-8	22-5	23-3a	3-8	49	60	13-3	5-7	.....
64—Trail.....	8-4	8-1	31-3	43-2	25	23-3a	3-4	45	50	11	6-3	.....
65—New Westminster.....	7-4	7-2	33	43-9	20-9	18-4a	2-9	47-5	55-8	10-4	5-5	.....
66—Vancouver.....	7-6	7-4	38-6	43-3	24-2	21-7a	2-8	53-3	50	10	5-4	.....
67—Victoria.....	8-2	7-6	36-8	44-3	21-6	20-9a	2-9	43-5	51-7	10-5	5-7	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7-5	7-1	41	43	20-8	20-7a	4-3	55	55	.....	5-5	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	7-7	7-2	35	50	21-7	20a	3-1	.....	55	12-5	4-3	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated price per n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$32. p. Mining company houses, rooms, \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord				Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
9-267	11-850	9-616	11-554	7-365	8-726	7-457	27-3	10-0	22-146	15-885	
8-125	10-100	6-667	7-917	5-500	6-500	6-000	30-4	10-0	21-333	14-333	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				31-2	10	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	1
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	5-00	30	9-9	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	2
7-00-9-50	10-50						29	9-8	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
9-00-10-25	11-40	9-00	9-75	7-00	8-00	7-00	31-2	10	23-00-35-00	15-00-24-00	4
							30-7	10	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5
							30	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
							29-2	10	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	7
9-25							30	9-9	23-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	8
8-50-9-40	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	8-25c	29-7	9-8	20-00-30-00	12-00-17-375	
10-344	11-250	7-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	31-4g		18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	g	28-3	9-8	18-00-25-00	18-00	10
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	30	9-7	18-00	15-00	11
9-00-11-00	11-00						30	9-7	18-00	13-438	
9-25							23-9	9-7	19-833		
8-900	11-550	10-600	11-867	8-601	9-601	8-450	22-7	10	20-00-28-00		12
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	26	10	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	13
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	25-2	9-8	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14
9-25	13-00	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	21-8	9-8	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
	12-00	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	20-7	9-9	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	16
							21-7	9-5	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
							26	10	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18
8-00	10-75	13-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00c	26	9-5	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	19
9-25							24-7	9-2	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	20
9-862	11-638	10-191	12-272	8-206	9-972	8-635	25-3	9-6	22-833	16-821	
10-25	11-75-12-75	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	26-1	9-5	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21
7-75-8-75	11-50						23-8	9	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
7-50	12-50-13-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	10-00c	24-8	9-6	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
9-00	11-50	8-00	9-00	6-50	7-50	8-00	24-4	9-7	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24
9-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-6	9-1	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	25
10-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	8-00	25	9-7	16-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	26
9-50	12-50	8-25	9-75	7-00	8-50		24-8	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	27
11-00	11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	25-6	9-1	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	28
7-00-9-00g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	9-4	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	29
7-50g	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	9	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	30
9-00	10-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	25-8	9-7	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	31
11-00-11-25	12-00	13-00	13-00	12-00	12-00	8-25c	24-8	10	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	32
10-00	12-00	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	24	9-5	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	33
9-00-11-00	11-50	11-25	12-00	9-75	10-50		24-3	9-7	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	34
12-00	12-00	13-00-14-00	15-00-16-00	11-00	13-00		24-4	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	35
11-00	12-00						23-3	9-4	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	36
8-50-11-50	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		24-1	10	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00	37
11-00	10-50-12-50		12-75c		11-25c		24-2	9-6	20-00-30-00	14-00-22-00	38
10-00-11-00	10-25-12-00		15-00c			12-00c	24-8	9-7	20-00-35-00	15-00-18-00	39
9-00							23-8	9-5	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	40
7-00	10-50		18-00c		14-00c	8-00c	20	9-7	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	41
7-00-9-00	12-00						25	9-8	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	42
	11-50						24-6	9-3	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00	43
12-75	13-00-13-50	8-00	12-00	5-00-6-00	7-00-7-50		30	10			44
9-00-13-00	12-00		12-00c	9-00c	9-00c	9-00c	28-3	10	n	20-00-22-00	45
			10-50c		8-25-10-50		23-8	9-5	20-00	14-00	46
14-50	15-50	8-50	9-50	7-00	8-00		35	9-4	p	p	47
7-50-10-50	9-00	5-00	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	25	9-1	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	48
9-50-11-50	10-50	6-25	7-50	5-75	7-00		26-1	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49
8-00-11-50	10-50	6-50	7-25	5-50	6-50		27-8	9-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50
10-188	14-125			6-750	7-500	6-500	26-7	10-0	23-750	16-250	
9-50-12-50	13-50-14-00			5-25-8-75	6-25-9-50	7-00c	25	10	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	51
8-50-10-25	12-50-16-50			5-00-8-00	5-25-9-00	6-00	28-3	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	52
8-313	16-375			4-875	7-656	9-375	28-5	10-8	24-750	17-125	
8-50-12-25h	14-50f				6-00-8-00		25	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53
8-00-9-00h	19-00			3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00		29-5	12-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54
6-50-8-00h	17-50			5-75	6-25-10-00	6-75	29-8	10-5	18-00-28-00	12-00-18-00	55
5-25-9-00h	14-50				8-00-12-00	12-00c	29-6	10	22-00-30-00	14-00-20-00	56
5-406	10-000			5-500	6-500	4-000	30-0	10-3	22-000	15-375	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	31-2g	10	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	57
6-00h							30	10-7	r	r	58
2-75-4-25h				5-00	7-00		31-2	11-1	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	59
7-00-7-50h	10-00g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	27-5g	10	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	60
4-00-5-75h						4-00		9-9	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	61
9-886	11-150			6-563	6-980	4-814	34-1	11-1	20-875	15-375	
							40	13-2	16-00	14-00	62
9-00-10-50	11-75			6-00-7-00	7-50-9-00		37-5	11-2	20-00-26-00	15-00-18-00	63
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-25	7-25	6-50c		9	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	64
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30	10-7	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	65
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-50	4-50	32-7	10-3	15-00-22-00	13-00-17-00	66
8-75-10-75	9-00			5-50-6-50	7-30-8-42c	4-77c	31-7	12-3	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	67
7-70-8-20s					4-50		33-7	9-2	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	68
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	33-3	11-3	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	69

cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch.  
less than six rooms, \$20; others \$40 and up. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1931	May 1932	May 1933	April 1934	May 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	100.2	97.9	93.4	89.7	72.5	67.4	66.7	71.1	71.1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	102.6	101.3	84.0	85.3	58.6	57.3	61.0	64.4	65.2
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	97.8	102.5	108.4	102.6	72.4	57.6	58.6	67.0	65.5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	100.1	93.7	91.8	83.0	74.2	69.6	68.9	73.8	73.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	99.0	94.1	89.7	80.3	71.1	59.5	65.6	65.8
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	163.4	128.0	104.6	100.4	94.0	94.4	91.4	87.5	86.5	84.5	87.2	87.4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	97.6	91.7	99.2	80.6	63.6	57.2	64.7	65.7	64.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	98.5	91.1	92.3	90.8	84.7	85.9	83.2	85.0	85.5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.7	95.4	95.5	93.5	86.9	84.0	81.2	81.8	81.9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	100.4	95.1	93.0	91.3	75.8	70.9	70.7	74.3	73.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	99.6	98.5	96.5	98.1	70.6	60.8	64.3	69.9	68.0
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	100.9	92.8	90.7	86.7	79.3	77.7	75.1	77.3	76.9
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.3	101.0	93.1	87.1	68.5	65.5	63.2	66.6	67.2
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.2	92.4	94.9	91.5	90.1	88.2	84.9	88.0	89.2
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	101.6	101.9	92.9	86.6	66.1	61.9	60.8	64.2	64.7
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	99.7	96.3	99.1	92.9	83.0	77.8	75.6	83.1	83.3
Manufacturers' materials	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	100.8	103.1	91.5	85.2	62.4	58.4	58.3	61.0	61.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	101.7	99.2	83.8	82.5	59.0	56.6	60.9	63.0	63.7
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	96.5	99.7	104.5	99.1	72.9	58.5	60.1	68.3	66.3
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	100.3	107.5	93.0	91.9	57.7	50.2	51.2	55.4	56.9
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.2	101.0	103.6	94.0	71.4	65.5	58.7	69.7	68.3
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	98.9	94.0	89.5	80.3	71.2	60.0	65.8	66.0
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	98.9	90.9	92.6	88.5	80.8	81.1	79.4	82.4	82.1
All raw (or partly manufactured).	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	99.7	100.9	93.0	88.5	62.7	55.4	56.0	61.3	62.2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	99.8	95.3	91.1	88.9	74.5	70.4	70.4	73.8	72.7

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236 and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 568)

The figures as to rental are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the

western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences



in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to advance in most localities, sirloin steak being up in the average from 21.6 cents per pound in April to

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1934\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	181
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Jan. 1932....	105	152	158	123	162	133
Feb. 1932....	100	151	158	123	162	132
Mar. 1932....	99	151	158	123	162	131
April 1932....	98	150	158	123	162	131
May 1932....	94	148	148	120	162	127
June 1932....	93	148	147	120	162	126
July 1932....	92	148	147	116	161	125
Aug. 1932....	96	148	147	116	161	126
Sept. 1932....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Oct. 1932....	96	146	147	114	161	126
Nov. 1932....	97	145	143	114	161	125
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

22.2 cents in May and round steak from 17.5 cents per pound to 17.9 cents. Shoulder roast of veal was down from an average price of 13 cents per pound to 12.2 cents, while mutton advanced from 20.6 cents per pound to 22.1 cents. Fresh pork was about 1 cent per pound lower in May than in the previous month but was considerably higher than in May last year. Comparative prices are 19.7 cents per pound in May, 1934, 20.6 cents in April and 15.1 cents in May, 1933. Breakfast bacon was fractionally lower than in the previous month averaging 28.7 cents per pound. The price, however, in May last year was 19.9 cents per pound.

The price of eggs showed a substantial seasonal fall, fresh averaging 22.3 cents per dozen in May, 27.1 cents in April and 40.5 cents in March, while cooking averaged 18.5 cents per dozen in May, 23 cents in April and 34.6 cents in March. Butter prices also were considerably lower in nearly all localities, dairy being down from 29.3 cents per pound in April to 24.4 cents in May and creamery from 33 cents per pound in April to 27.8 cents in May.

Bread was fractionally lower at an average price of 5.8 cents per pound, slight decreases being noted in several localities. Potatoes were slightly lower at an average price of \$1.32 per ninety pounds in May as compared with \$1.37 in April but were considerably higher than in May last year when the price averaged 95 cents. Evaporated apples were down in the average from 15.2 cents per pound to 14.8 cents, while prunes were unchanged at an average price of 12.7 cents per pound. Granulated sugar was slightly lower in most localities the price averaging 7.9 cents per pound as compared with 8 cents in previous months. The price of anthracite coal was down in the average from \$15.17 per ton in April to \$15.06 in May. Seasonal decreases were reported from Saint John, Hull, Ottawa, Peterborough, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Galt. Rent declined in some localities and advanced in others but was unchanged in most. The average was slightly lower.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16.50; Windsor, \$16.50; Charlottetown, \$14.40; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$13; Quebec, \$13.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$14.75; Montreal, \$15; Hull, \$16.50; Ottawa, \$16.50; Kingston, \$15.50; Belleville, \$16; Peterborough, \$16.25; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$14.75; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$14.50; Galt, \$15.50-\$16; St. Thomas, \$15; Windsor, \$13.50; Sudbury, \$17; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16.50; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices advanced considerably during May. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat Fort William and Port Arthur basis averaged 70.6 cents per bushel as compared with 65.5 in April. The total advance, however, during the month was 16½ cents per bushel, the high price being 81½ cents on May 31. Unfavourable crop conditions in North America and in Europe were factors in this advance. In coarse grains western oats were up from 32.4 cents per bushel to 34.6 cents, flax from \$1.497 per bushel to \$1.573, rye from 44.1 cents per bushel to 46.4 cents and barley from 36.9 cents per bushel to 38.1 cents. Rolled oats advanced from \$2.50 per ninety pound bag to \$2.70. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$6.18 per hundred pounds. Coffee was up from 14.8 cents per pound to 16 cents. The price of Ceylon rubber at New York averaged higher in May at 13.9 cents per pound as compared with 12 cents in April. Prices toward the end of the month, however, were lower and consumption of rubber in the United States in April as compared with the previous month was lower. In live stock choice steers at Toronto were down from \$6.05 per hundred pounds to \$5.84.

Calves at Toronto were down from \$6.92 per hundred pounds to \$6.33 and at Winnipeg from \$5.42 per hundred pounds to \$5.07. Bacon hogs at Montreal advanced from \$8.40 per hundred pounds to \$8.68, at Toronto from \$8.21 per hundred pounds to \$8.55 and at Winnipeg from \$7.41 per hundred pounds to \$7.73. Lambs at Toronto were also higher at \$10.56 per hundred pounds as compared with \$8.55 the previous month. The price of fresh eggs at Montreal averaged 21 cents per dozen in May as compared with 20.1 cents in April. Quantities in cold storage were approximately 23 per cent less at the beginning of May than on the same date last year. The price of creamery butter at Montreal was substantially lower at 22.4 cents per pound as compared with 28.1 cents. The price at Toronto was 23.3 cents per pound as compared with 28.1 cents the previous month. Stocks in cold storage at the beginning of May were about 28 per cent higher than a year ago. The price of raw cotton at New York averaged 11.4 cents per pound for May as compared with 11.8 cents in April. The price of raw wool was down from 21.5-24.5 cents per pound to 20.5-22 cents. Maple lumber was \$3 per thousand board feet higher at \$55 and birch \$8 per thousand board feet higher at \$50. The price of steel sheets advanced from \$3.75 per hundred pounds to \$3.80.

### Chemical and Allied Products in Canada, 1931-1932

The Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently published a report on the chemical industry in Canada in 1931-32. A total of 662 plants reported under Chemicals and Allied Products in 1932 compared with 621 in 1931, but capital employed declined \$3 millions to \$160,929,954, salaries and wages dropped \$1 million to \$20,008,108, the cost of materials fell \$5.5 millions to \$35,276,531, and the value added by manufacturing \$4.7 millions to \$60,002,845. The number of employees remained about the same at 15,295 compared with 15,207 in 1931.

The chemical industry is classified into fifteen separate groups, according to the nature of their main products. Three of these groups showed slight increases in output values and 12 showed declines when compared with 1931. The acids, alkalies and salts, or the heavy chemical industry, advanced 4 per cent to \$11,357,649; the polishes and dressings industry gained 2 per cent to \$1,812,603, and the toilet preparations industry was maintained at \$5,946,509 compared with \$5,946,292 in 1931. The greatest decline was in the paints indus-

try; the 1932 production was reported at \$14,912,383 compared with \$18,536,463 in 1931, a decline of 20 per cent.

According to the number of employees, the medicinal industry was still of first importance at 2,959 but was closely followed by the paints group with 2,658 workers. The soaps industry was third with 1,777 employees, and the heavy chemical industry was fourth with an average of 1,679 workers.

Including both salaried employees and wage-earners, the average number of persons employed in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products in Canada during 1932 was 15,295. This figure represented an increase of 88 over the number employed in the previous year. Plants in Ontario gave work to 8,053 people; in Quebec, 5,344 people; in British Columbia, 875; Manitoba, 565; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, 191; New Brunswick, 156; and Saskatchewan and Alberta, 111. The 5,147 salaried employees were paid \$10,232,416 during the year, and the average of 10,148 wage-earners received a total of \$9,775,692, making a total amount of \$20,008,108 expended for salaries and wages by the various companies.



## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 61·9 for April, a decrease of 0·9 per cent from the March level. Foods were 1·4 per cent lower, due principally to lower prices for barley, imported bacon and butter. Industrial materials were 0·7 per cent lower due to declines in textiles.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 81·0 at the end of April, a decrease of 1·6 per cent from the previous month. With the exception of a slight advance in the animal food group, all groups showed declines, the largest decrease being one of 4·3 per cent in textiles.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 137 at May 1, a decrease of 1·4 per cent for the month, due principally to lower food prices, chiefly milk, butter and bacon, and also to a slight decrease in the fuel and light group.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100 (gold index), was 77 for April, showing no change from the March level. A substantial advance in the vegetable foods group was offset by small declines in the other groups.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 95·8 for April, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. Agricultural products, as a whole showed little change as an increase in vegetable products was offset by declines in animal products. Among industrial materials, the most notable change was an advance of 7·5 per cent in rubber prices.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 120·6 for April, showing no change from the March level. Small advances in food and clothing were counteracted by small decreases in heat and light and sundries.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Provincial Economic Council for Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 276·05 for February, a decrease of 0·6 per cent for the month. The slight decline in foods was due to vegetable foods, as animal foods were higher than in January. Among industrial materials, decreases in minerals and metals, vegetable products and miscellaneous commodities were partly offset by advances in textiles, chemical products and construction materials.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Milan Statistical Office of the cost of living, Milan, on the base 1927=100, was 76·30 for March, a decline of 0·2 per cent for the month, due to slight declines in food and sundries, the other groups remaining unchanged.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 73·3 for April, a decrease of 0·5 per cent for the month. Declines were noted in farm products, food products, textiles and chemicals and drugs, while the other six groups showed small advances.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$161·331 at May 1, a fall of 1·28 per cent for the month. With the exception of meat which advanced, all groups were included in the general decline.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 130·8 for April, a slight decrease from the March level, due principally to decreases in the clothing and fuel groups.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Worker on Commission Basis is subject to B.C. Minimum Wage Act

The proprietor of a hairdressing establishment at Vancouver decided in 1932 to divide his premises, and he constructed an annex with a separate entrance from the street. A super-intendent was placed in charge of the annex, and she, on the direction of the proprietor, engaged a number of employees, payment being on a commission basis. The employees in the annex received 30 per cent of the receipts for all work done by them, the proprietor taking 70 per cent, paying the rent and supplying materials, including machines.

The proprietor was convicted by a magistrate, under the Minimum Wage Act (for women), for unlawfully employing one of the hairdressers for less than the minimum wage fixed by a valid order of the Minimum Wage Board at \$14.25 a week.

His Honour Judge Howay quashed the conviction in the County Court, holding that the evidence did not show that the proprietor exercised control or direction over the annex such as would bring him within the definition of "employer" in the Act.

On appeal from this judgment the British Columbia Court of Appeal allowed the appeal and restored the conviction.

Chief Justice Macdonald discussed the question whether the relations existing between the proprietor and the complainant were those of an employer and an employee as interpreted by the Act: "I see no difficulty," he said, "in harmonizing the wages consisting of a percentage of her (that is, the complainant's) earnings with the method adopted by the Board. I look upon the 30 or 40 per cent as it was in the complainant's case, as her wages. She earned during the whole period a sum of money which was less than the sum which the Board considered the minimum wage should be, and the only practical way of fixing the minimum wage was to name a minimum for a period as they did and, if the wage paid failed to conform to that standard but fell short of it, the employer would be liable for breach of the Act. I think, therefore, the learned magistrate came to the right conclusion and I would set aside the judgment of the learned County Court Judge and thus allow the appeal." *Rex versus Gautschi* (British Columbia) 1934 *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 2, page 196.

### Employees Not Protected by Rules for Public Safety on Railways

A section foreman employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Saskatchewan was returning from an inspection of his section. A severe storm was raging, accompanied by very cold weather and a high wind. The use of the hand car was impracticable, and the foreman was making the trip on foot, carrying some tools and flags on his person. When approaching a level road crossing he was struck by a train and severely injured. The point at which the accident occurred was about midway between a whistle post and the crossing. In an action by the workman against the company for damages, before Judge Embury, the jury found that the engine bell was not rung at the approach of the train to the crossing, and it was admitted that the engine light was not on at the time, and the Court awarded damages to the plaintiff.

On appeal by the defendant company the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal and dismissed the action with costs.

Sec. 308 of the Railway Act (Revised Statutes of Canada; 1927, ch. 170), provides that, when a train is approaching a highway crossing at rail level, the engine whistle shall be sounded at least 80 rods before reaching such crossing and the bell shall be rung continuously from the time of the sounding of the whistle until the engine has crossed the highway. Besides this, one of the rules of the company, contained in a book of rules issued to its employees, including the plaintiff, also provides for the blowing of the whistle and the ringing of the bell at the approach of highway crossings.

Mr. Justice Turgeon in the course of his judgment, said that at the time of the accident the plaintiff knew that he was between a whistle post and the crossing, that is, in an area where these warnings of the train's approach could be expected; and the jury's findings indicated that, in their belief, he would have heard those warnings if they had been given. "To one approaching this case, without the guidance of former decisions, it might appear reasonable to conclude that the plaintiff was justified in relying on these warnings being given and that a breach of the defendants' duty to him was committed when the train went by without giving them. The learned trial Judge was of this opinion and he instructed the jury accordingly.....I must say, with great respect, that, unfortunately for the plaintiff, this instruction to the jury does not appear to be in accordance with the



rules of law that have been laid down on the subject. One may feel that the law ought to give an employee, lawfully on the track in the performance of his duties at a point where these warnings are required to be given, the benefit of this requirement, but the authorities are the other way."

His Lordship cited particularly the case of *Walker versus Grand Trunk Railway*, 1920, in which Mr. Justice Riddell expressed regret that the law should be as it is, but stated that previous decisions in similar cases must be followed. "The result of these decisions," Mr. Justice Turgeon continued, "is that the statutory provision for the blowing of the whistle and the ringing of the bell at the approach to a highway crossing is intended only for the benefit of persons coming upon the crossing, and that others lawfully on the track in the proximity of the crossing are not entitled to the protection afforded by the statute."

As to the fact that the engine headlight was, admittedly, not lit at the time of the accident, the judgment proceeded: "The absence of this light is the only other ground of negligence attributed to the defendants by the jury, and they say that it is one of the things

which caused the accident. Before examining the question whether the defendants owed a duty to the plaintiff in respect to the headlight, it will be well to inquire whether there was any evidence upon which the jury could reasonably find, not only that the presence of the headlight *might* have prevented the accident, but that it *would* have prevented it. If no such inference could reasonably have been drawn from the evidence, the case is at an end and the plaintiff must fail."

On the evidence "the jury could not reasonably have found more than that the plaintiff *might* have seen the headlight if it had been turned on, not that he *would* have seen it; and this, of course, is not sufficient to justify a verdict against the defendants. I am therefore of the opinion that the appeal should be allowed with costs, and the plaintiff's action dismissed with costs."

Separate judgments were given by Mr. Justice Martin, and Mr. Justice Mackenzie, both allowing the appeal, and Chief Justice Haultain also agreed in the result.

*Hessler versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Saskatchewan) 1934 Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 2, page 24.





# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed an important expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,640 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the data being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The reporting firms had 899,286 employees on June 1, as compared with 856,548 on May 1. This increase was the greatest reported in any month since June 1, 1930, being more than twice as large as the gain indicated at the beginning of June in either 1931 or 1932; it was, also, greater than the average gain shown between May and June in the years since 1920. The index of employment (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 96.6 on June 1, 1934, as compared with 92.0 on May 1, 1934, and 80.7 on June 1, 1933. At the beginning of June in the preceding twelve years, the index was as follows: 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3, and 1921, 87.7.

At the beginning of June, 1934, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 18.5, compared with 19.1 per cent at the beginning of May and with 23.8 per cent at the beginning of June, 1933. The June percentage was based on the reports furnished to the Department of Labour by an aggregate of 1,705 labour organizations, representing 156,963 members.

Reports received during May, 1934, from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a gain in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, when a comparison was made with April, 1934, and also with the corresponding month a year ago, all industrial divisions, except farming, showing increased placements in both instances. Va-

cancies in May, 1934, numbered 43,338, applications 70,548, and placements in regular and casual employment 40,688.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent at the beginning of June was again lower, due mainly to a decline in the cost of foods, chiefly butter, sugar and potatoes. The cost of the budget for June was \$15.78 as compared with \$15.96 for May; \$15.41 for June, 1933; \$21.44 for June, 1930; \$26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak, and \$14.27 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was higher at 72.1 for June as compared with 71.1 for May and 67.6 for June, 1933. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are 93.4 for June, 1929; 100.1 for June, 1926; 97.8 for June, 1922; and 164.3 for May, 1920. The increase in June was due mainly to higher prices for grains, meats and raw cotton.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in a table on page 585. Industrial activity as measured by the index of the physical volume of business was substantially higher in May than in the previous month and 30 per cent higher than in May, 1933. Of the principal factors in the index, after making adjustment when necessary for seasonal variation, mineral production and car loadings were lower and manufacturing, construction, electric power output, trade employment, imports and exports were higher. As compared with May, 1933, all the main factors were substantially higher. Information available for June shows that employment, car loadings, wholesale prices and sugar production were at a higher level both as compared with the preceding month and with June, 1933. Contracts awarded were lower than in May but much higher than in June last year.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for June was 24, involving 3,278 workers and resulting in a time loss of 34,483 man-working days, as compared with 32 disputes in May, involving 5,954 workers with a

time loss of 36,846 days. For June, 1933, as finally revised, the number of disputes was 13, involving 3,097 employees with a time loss of 37,500 days. None of the disputes in June involved large numbers of workers except the strike of metal mine and smelter workers at Flin Flon, Manitoba, involving 1,073 workers with a time loss of 19,314 working days. Six of the disputes were carried over from May and eighteen commenced during June. Eleven disputes were terminated, two in favour of workers, five in favour of employers, and four resulted in compromises. The thirteen disputes in progress at the end of the month involved 2,208 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off, or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

During the past month the Department received reports from the two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes respectively between the Toronto Transportation Commissioners and certain of their employees, and between the Shipping Federation of Canada and waterfront workers at Vancouver. Two new applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month, but were subsequently withdrawn. The texts of the two reports mentioned above, together with a summary of the proceedings under the Act during the month, are given on page 590.

#### **Price spreads and mass buying inquiry to continue**

The Special Committee appointed by the House of Commons last February to inquire into price spreads and mass buying (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 92) submitted to the House before the prorogation of Parliament on July 3 a copy of the evidence and proceedings taken up to that date. Sessions were held on sixty separate days, witnesses were heard under oath, and auditors and investigators were appointed to examine into the matters referred to the committee. It was found that owing to the voluminous character of the evidence it was not possible to complete the investigation before the session ended, and the committee therefore made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the House: that the inquiry be continued and that the members of the committee be appointed commissioners under the provisions of the Inquiries

Act to continue their investigations and inquiry, with authority to engage services of counsel, secretary, accountants, technical advisers, reporters, clerks, stenographers and investigators, and to print the evidence, proceedings and documents received by the commission. The Commissioners are to report their findings to the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Commissioners are: the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce (chairman); Messrs. J. J. Baribeau (Champlain); Thomas Bell (St. John-Albert); Oscar L. Boulanger (Bellechasse); Alex. M. Edwards (Waterloo South); Samuel Factor (Toronto West Centre); James L. Hsley (Hants-Kings); Donald M. Kennedy (Peace River); William W. Kennedy (Winnipeg South Centre); Mark C. Senn (Haldimand), and Edward Young (Weyburn).

#### **Price of milk in Edmonton and Calgary**

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners established in Alberta under the Public Utilities Act, 1923, of Alberta, recently published orders relating to milk and cream prices in Edmonton and Calgary during the summer months.

The minimum price to be paid to producers of milk by distributors and others purchasing in bulk for distribution as fluid milk is, for Edmonton, \$1.48 and for Calgary \$1.55 per 100 pounds (butterfat standard based on average test).

The minimum retail prices to be charged to consumers by distributors are: in Edmonton, 6 cents per pint (17 tickets for \$1); 10 cents per quart (11 tickets for \$1); and in Calgary, 5 cents per pint and 9 cents per quart, for milk containing 3.9 per cent butter fat or less; and 6 cents per pint and 10 cents per quart for milk containing 4 to 4.9 per cent butter fat. Special prices are given for Jersey, nursery and other special qualities.

Wholesale prices to stores for milk in Edmonton are 30 cents per gallon, 9 cents per quart and 6 cents per pint; and in Calgary one cent less than the retail prices. For milk sold by stores the price must not be less than the retail prices given above. Wholesale prices to hotels, restaurants, bakeries, factories or public institutions purchasing milk for use or consumption on the premises, are, in Edmonton, 30 cents per gallon, 9 cents per quart and 6 cents per pint; and for Calgary, 27 cents per gallon, 8 cents per quart, 5 cents per pint.

Another section of the orders fixes prices for cream in the two cities.



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934			1933		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	104,828,444	111,430,320	66,861,817	80,091,319	79,035,360	40,769,251
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	46,185,892	52,886,861	34,814,998	33,618,905	32,926,630	20,457,294
Exports, Canadian produce... \$	58,645,528	57,899,511	31,581,881	45,967,773	45,576,337	20,011,337
Customs duty collected..... \$	9,464,215	6,360,609	6,360,609	5,636,451	6,095,560	3,923,301
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$	3,128,964,127	2,536,347,022	2,982,417,580	2,649,625,031	1,877,753,214	1,877,753,214
Bank notes in circulation..... \$	127,348,127	133,083,185	137,742,040	128,365,391	134,272,610	134,272,610
Bank deposits, savings..... \$	1,367,515,700	1,375,862,015	1,386,930,428	1,396,819,807	1,399,541,563	1,399,541,563
Bank loans, commercial, etc. \$	874,716,290	877,447,651	899,782,928	897,077,958	913,022,937	913,022,937
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	87.2	88.6	90.7	77.4	66.1	53.8
Preferred stocks.....	68.4	68.7	68.5	58.5	54.6	47.2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	85.4	84.8	87.7	97.1	98.1	101.3
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.1	71.1	71.1	67.6	66.7	65.4
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.78	15.95	16.28	15.41	15.57	15.74
Business failures, number.....			141	158	175	184
Business failures, liabilities.....			2,009,381	2,338,726	2,616,800	3,022,466
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	96.6	92.0	91.3	80.7	77.6	76.0
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	18.5	19.1	19.5	23.8	24.5	25.1
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	178,496	171,597	169,955	156,511	141,773	132,711
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,767,854	13,447,004	13,526,022	12,260,416	11,110,406	11,110,406
Operating expenses..... \$			10,104,859	10,725,649	10,260,689	9,596,667
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$	10,454,019	9,260,224	10,439,631	8,789,285	7,921,872	7,921,872
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$	8,652,091	7,989,759	8,390,244	7,813,476	7,383,407	7,383,407
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,869,304,804	2,132,619,867	1,529,701,528	1,412,893,410
Building permits..... \$	2,942,096	2,246,317	3,535,948	2,065,372	1,595,502	1,595,502
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	12,208,900	17,383,100	11,469,200	8,086,200	6,514,100	8,608,700
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	37,306	38,189	27,355	857	None	None
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	64,013	71,437	70,363	31,602	23,126	11,384
Ferro-alloys..... tons	2,571	2,556	2,162	932	1,030	918
Coal..... tons		1,017,336	807,930	690,790	677,802	641,398
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		98,880,000	38,980,000	121,120,000	83,980,000	36,190,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,968,000	5,418,000	3,228,000	3,817,000	1,245,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		15,987,000	9,376,000	7,440,000	8,111,000	4,050,000
Wool, raw imports..... lbs.		1,583,000	1,959,000	1,538,000	1,316,000	954,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.				183,131,161	166,782,387	98,523,661
Flour production..... brls.		1,175,433	1,088,785	1,186,006	1,334,101	1,013,486
(6) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	84,064,288	41,631,337	43,305,372	89,254,010	41,167,462	46,454,674
Footwear production..... pairs		1,880,833	1,645,894	1,965,647	1,754,564	1,442,020
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		59,022,000	56,555,000	45,697,000	43,510,000	43,227,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		32,970,000	33,013,000	34,943,000	32,647,000	31,502,000
Newsprint..... tons		242,540	216,510	171,420	171,780	147,760
Automobiles, passenger.....		16,504	15,451	6,005	8,024	6,957
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		99.6	92.6	82.2	76.4	69.8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		99.9	91.4	79.8	72.7	65.1
Mineral production.....		146.3	160.2	115.1	110.8	102.8
Manufacturing.....		100.2	87.7	85.7	77.4	67.0
Construction.....		35.1	28.9	21.1	15.1	22.0
Electric power.....		188.5	176.7	149.0	138.9	134.9
DISTRIBUTION.....		98.5	96.0	88.9	86.7	82.9
Trade employment.....		117.8	117.2	112.2	110.3	110.1
Carloadings.....		75.6	76.0	66.8	62.9	59.4
Imports.....		82.8	69.3	56.7	54.8	44.2
Exports.....		79.6	69.6	65.3	66.6	47.3

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending June 30, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending June 16, May 19 and April 21, 1934; June 17, May 20 and April 22, 1933.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

### Group hospitalization plan at Edmonton

The City Council of Edmonton, Alberta, recently approved a plan to establish a co-operative hospitalization scheme, four of the larger hospitals participating. The plan provides that industry or business may form a group of at least five members and on payment of specified monthly fees may assure hospital treatment at a low cost for themselves and their dependants. It is understood that persons wishing to take advantage of the plan sign a contract for monthly payments varying according to the size of the family, and that collections will be made by employers on request of the insured employee. The yearly cost for a family of five, consisting of father, mother, one child over 15 years of age, and two younger children is placed at \$25.20. Paid-up members of the groups will receive 30 days of public ward treatment, together with the usual nursing, examinations, treatments and other services. For special services such as X-ray, the charge is one-half the regular rate. Special rates are given also for patients in private and semi-private wards. Doctor's fees are not included in the plan.

The Edmonton *Journal* points out that the plan will be self-supporting and "will make the financial burden of illness less onerous on a good many families."

### United States to join the I.L.O.

This issue contains a report of the proceedings of the eighteenth International Labour Conference. Draft Conventions were adopted on unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, night work of women, etc. Consideration of the proposed Draft Conventions on the reduction of hours of work was deferred until next year.

An invitation to the United States to join the Organization was issued by the Conference on the motion of the Canadian Government delegate, seconded by the Mexican Government delegate, following the announcement that Congress had passed a resolution recommending participation by the United States. The report on another page includes the text of the Congress resolution, and notes the expression by various speakers at the Conference of their appreciation of the great importance to the Organization of this event.

### Legal decision dealing with peaceful picketing

Among the recent legal decisions affecting labour which appear at the end of this issue is a brief report of the judgment of the British Columbia Court of Appeal dismissing the appeal of the defendants in the case of *Rex versus Richards*

and *Woolridge*, the appeal judges being equally divided in their opinion. The defendants had been convicted under Section 501 (f) of the Criminal Code of besetting their employer's premises, but their actions were admittedly of a peaceful character, and they claimed further the authority of the British Columbia Act relating to Trade Unions as sanctioning their conduct by exempting them from section 501, which provides that a person found guilty under its provisions shall have acted "without lawful authority."

### New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act

In the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 418) was printed the Bill respecting Forest Operations and Woodsmen which had been introduced in the New Brunswick Legislature. The only important amendment made to the Bill during its passage through the Legislature was the addition of a section to enable the Commission set up under the Act to take cognizance of a dispute involving an employer of less than five employees. In such cases the Commission is authorized to make a preliminary investigation to determine the seriousness of the dispute and in accordance with its findings to hear or refuse to hear the application for an investigation. As set out in the Bill published in the May GAZETTE, the Commission has power to establish minimum wages for workers engaged in the lumbering industry where five or more are employed by the same employer. Disputes regarding such minimum wages or concerning the board, store charges and living conditions in the lumber camps, are within the scope of the Commission's jurisdiction.

The following minimum wage scales have been fixed by the Forest Operations Commission under authority of Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1934 and Order-in-Council of April 3, 1934.—

Minimum rate of wages in logging woods to be \$32 per month and board, net.

Minimum rate of wages for booming and sorting of logs, including pulpwood, to be twenty cents per hour.

Minimum wage scale for poplar pulpwood to be \$1.85 per cord of 138 cubic feet cut, peeled, sawn and piled, over and above all charges (including filing) except a deduction for board not exceeding fifty cents per day.

The Commission is composed of Mr. Justice Grimmer (Chairman), J. H. Wallace and W. S. Richards, commissioners, and H. Lester Smith, secretary.

### Union label for stationery made in Canada

The June issue of the magazine *Pulp and Paper of Canada*, contained the following note on a recent agreement at Port Arthur: "Following a series of discussions between the management of the Provincial Paper Limi-



ted plant at Port Arthur, and committees representing the men, an agreement was reached as to working conditions and wages. The major points asked by the men were: a rate of 45 cents per hour minimum for ordinary labour and an increase in other wages of about 11 per cent. Some department of the mill were already operated by union labour, and the management therefore consented to having other departments, particularly the paper machine room, operated under the union banner. This, we understand, makes the Provincial mill the only book paper plant in the Dominion to so operate. The interesting point in this connection is that union organizations throughout the Dominion can now have stationery and other paper watermarked with the union watermark. Heretofore trade union stationery and other papers requiring the union watermark had to be imported."

#### **Effects of unemployment on children of the unemployed**

A note submitted by the International Labour Office to the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations emphasizes the effect of the prolonged unemployment of large numbers of workers on their children. Mortality and morbidity statistics, it is stated, have not hitherto revealed any aggravation in the state of health of the population in general and of children in particular. Nevertheless, a number of indices suggest that the general lowering of the standard of living, from which millions of families totally or partially unemployed have for a long time past been suffering, constitutes a serious threat to public health. This threat is not equally serious in all countries. It depends on the degree of unemployment and on the extent to which measures of social protection can mitigate the effects of the crisis. In practice, the dangers to which the health of the children of the unemployed is exposed are due chiefly to inadequate clothing and bodily care, deterioration of housing conditions, and underfeeding. Abundant material on these three points has already been collected as the result of various inquiries.

The note gives the results of inquiries that were made in various countries. For example, in Great Britain unemployment has been found to lead to insufficient clothing and food, bad housing conditions, and a high sickness rate, but to a much smaller extent than in other countries, owing to the fact that the unemployment insurance system has to some extent mitigated the effects of the crisis.

As a whole, the information collected by the International Labour Office shows that the present economic crisis has almost everywhere produced such a reduction in conditions of life that there is a grave danger that millions

of children will not be able to grow up under normal conditions of health. The danger is particularly great in countries where measures of social protection are inadequate to counter the distress caused by the crisis.

#### **Children's minimum campaign in Great Britain**

A Children's Minimum Campaign Committee was formed in Great Britain towards the end of 1933, its aim being to ensure that no child shall go short of the minimum requirements of healthy upbringing because of its parents' poverty, and that, as far as may be necessary to accomplish this end, children shall have a first claim on the nation's returning prosperity. Miss Eleanor Rathbone, writing in the *New Statesman* (London), June 9, 1934, discusses the objects of the committee and the measures so far taken by the government in this direction. Among the facts which suggested the forming of such an organization the writer mentions the findings of the British Medical Association's Committee on Nutrition and other authoritative estimates of minimum needs for living. These reports had directed public attention to the wide discrepancy between the cost of a sufficient diet and the actual sums available to unemployed or poorly paid wage-earners for the nourishment of their children. On the other hand it was widely known that the food-producing industries were embarrassed by a surplus of milk, bacon, eggs and other foods beyond the effective demand of British consumers.

Miss Rathbone discussed the provisions of the Unemployment Bill, the Finance Bill and the Milk Bill, then before Parliament, in their bearing upon the subject of child welfare. "The Government's distribution of the benefactions made possible by the revival in world trade," she concluded, "goes a very short way indeed towards securing the objective of the Children's Minimum Campaign. Perhaps, the greatest gain will result from the Minister of Labour's assurance that in future the assistance obtained by the unemployed will be based on some kind of scientific scale representing the needs of healthy physical subsistence. But whether this part of the harvest ever matures and is garnered will depend on whether the new Unemployment Assistance Board is willing, or can be persuaded by popular pressure, to implement this assurance."

#### **Unemployment insurance in the United States**

President Roosevelt recently intimated that the legislative program to be considered by Congress next year would include the subject of unemployment in-

insurance. The Bill introduced this year by Senator Wagner and Congressman Lewis (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 95) sought to provide federal unemployment funds and to encourage State legislatures to enact laws for this purpose. The President in a letter to the House Committee to which the bill was referred expressed his approval of its general principles, stating that "the effect sought was a necessary one for recovery and prevention of future economic crises." The President also expressed the opinion that "social insurance should be national in scope, although the several states should meet at least a large portion of the cost of management, leaving to the federal government the responsibility of investing, maintaining and safeguarding the funds constituting the necessary insurance reserves."

In the meantime the Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 379), came into operation on July 1, 1934, the Commission having decided to apply the compulsory features of the Act, as the number of employers establishing satisfactory voluntary schemes was not sufficient to justify further delay. *Business Week* (New York), in its issue of June 16, says: "Other States facing legislative debate on unemployment insurance, certain to be stimulated by the Presidential move toward social insurance, will be watching Wisconsin's test with keen interest. Ohio, New York, and Illinois in particular have had the subject under hot discussion. However, proposals brought up in many of the other States differ sharply from the Wisconsin program in calling for contributions from employees as well as employers." The Wisconsin law requires all employers of more than ten persons to set up reserves from which unemployment benefits of \$10 a week could be paid for ten weeks in one year. Employees earning \$1,500 a year or less are covered, except farm labourers and domestic servants. An employer may set up his own fund, join with other companies, or contribute to the State fund. Separate records will be kept of each company's account in the state fund. The contribution (all by the employer) is two per cent of the pay roll until the reserve amounts to \$55 for each employee covered and one per cent until the reserve amounts to \$75 per employee. The act was to have gone into effect July 1, 1933, unless by that time employers with 175,000 employees had voluntarily established equally liberal plans, but the effective date has since been extended to July 1, 1934.

### Unemployment insurance as a means to industrial recovery

In an address in connection with "Life Assurance Week" in Ottawa early in June, the Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, referred to unemployment insurance as a possible means towards industrial recovery. "Scientific development," he said, "has gone ahead far more rapidly with regard to production than it has touching distribution. Thus the problem before the world to-day is one of securing and developing purchasing power so that the industrial world at least will be in a position to purchase from the plenty of everything which the world has to provide. The solution of the problem, I think, will be found in another form of insurance to spread purchasing power to stimulate consumption, and that form will probably be something in the shape of unemployment insurance." Dr. Manion commended life insurance as a form of thrift: "It is altruistic, since it is taken mainly to benefit others; based on the law of averages, it spreads the risk; it distributes wealth, and making for happiness; it gives stability in business in that funds are gathered and invested; and in these days of great economic stress it provides a study in political and business economy, dealing with the problems of production, distribution and consumption."

### Rochdale co-operation in Great Britain

The achievements of the co-operative movement in Great Britain are outlined in *The Nation* (New York), June 27, as follows: "There are to-day more than 7,000,000 co-operators in Great Britain; with their families they represent possibly one in three of the entire population. They do a wholesale and retail trade of nearly £350,000,000, financing it with a capital—not one penny of which is quoted on the Stock Exchange—£220,000,000. Their Insurance Society has an annual premium income exceeding £5,000,000 and their bank a yearly turnover of £600,000,000. The 'Co-ops' are the biggest British millers. The flour produced in 'Co-op' mills bakes one in four loaves of British bread. They are the biggest tea growers and distributors in the world, bringing much of their supply from their own tea gardens in India and Ceylon. They are the biggest soap manufacturers outside the gigantic Lever combine. They are steadily capturing, in their 10,000 retail shops, an increasing proportion of Britain's coal, meat, and milk trade. A score of governmental reports testify to their efficiency in distribution and production. Sixty per cent of the dividends—these 'divis' averaging £24,000,000



—are retained to finance new enterprise; co-operation taps a source of capital free from money-market manipulation.

"In matters pertaining to social welfare this movement of consumers has large achievements to its credit. It fostered the free library in Great Britain and was a pioneer in adult education. It has built convalescent homes, created cultural agencies, and developed contacts with the life of democracy at many points. Powerful propaganda agencies, like its own Women's Co-operative Guild, are assured of its support in promoting sex equality and an expansion of state and civic services. Ninety in every hundred of its 260,000 employees find membership in a trade union a condition of their employment. All enjoy conditions of labour far beyond the standards obtaining in private trade. In 1906, for example, the Co-operative Wholesale Society guaranteed its adult women workers a minimum wage of 17s. per week. This concession was a useful lever in the nation-wide campaign which won for women, in 1909, a minimum wage of 11s. 3d. per week by state regulation. The movement, too, has set the pace in raising food standards. It has shamed its more reputable competitors into describing accurately the nature and quality of packeted goods. Its example ended the custom of including the weight of the packet with the weight of tea.

"The most vital fact of all, however, is this: The co-operative movement, in its control as in its ownership, is democratic. Every consumer-member, be his shareholding large or small, has one vote. Policy is directed by popularly elected boards of management. It is applied by officials who, if they are not so highly paid as similar executives in the capitalistic world, exercise more real leadership by virtue of an integrity and efficiency which mark them out as the potential civil service of a new economic democracy."

During the month of June there were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board 4,886 accidents, as compared with 4,452 during May, and 3,189 during June a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 29, as compared with 23 in May, and 11 in June last year. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$380,059.55, of which \$310,310.19 was for compensation and \$69,749.36 for medical aid. This brings the total benefits awarded during the half year ending June 30 to \$2,061,064.26, as compared with \$1,802,445.93 during the corresponding period of 1933. During the first six months of 1934 the accidents reported numbered 25,016, as compared with 17,009 for the same period last year. The

fatal accidents for the six months' period were: 1934, 120; 1933, 97. The average daily benefits awarded for the half year were \$13,740, and the average number of cheques issued daily, 711.

The Alberta Baker's Association was incorporated in June, under the provisions of the Societies Act, its object being to consider measures calculated to further the interest of the industry in the Province and to consider matters pertaining to the business in which the members are mutually interested.

The Canadian Postmasters' Association, at their biennial Convention held at Windsor, Ontario, in June, adopted a resolution asking for an 8-hour day.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was appointed as a member of the National Research Council. Reference to the work of the Council was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 214.

The Education Committee of the London County Council recently approved in principle the raising of the statutory school-leaving age to 15 years and decided to convene a conference of local education authorities in and around Greater London to discuss the question of making joint representations to the Government with a view to the introduction of legislation at the earliest possible moment. The committee were of opinion that maintenance allowances should be a feature of the legislation, and that such allowances should be awarded in the light of the financial circumstances of the child's parents.

Manual training and home economics courses are now provided at North Vancouver, B.C., for out-of-school unemployed youths of both sexes. The provincial Department of Education furnishes three-fourths of the salary of the instructor, who was selected by the provincial Superintendent of Technical Education. Fifty boys enrolled on the opening day, and the limit of 100 pupils, receiving two periods of instruction a week, was reached at the end of the first week. The average age of the boys is 18; some contribute to the cost of the class. The 25 per cent of the instructor's salary for which the local committee is responsible is contributed largely by individuals and societies. In addition to manual training, a first-aid course by the St. John Ambulance Association is well attended. The home economics class for girls is a recent development.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**D**URING the month of June reports were received in the Department of Labour from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with disputes between (1) the Toronto Transportation Commissioners and certain of their employees, being members of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union, and (2) various firms, members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their employees, being members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.

### Applications Received

Two applications for the establishment, by the Minister of Labour, of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department of Labour during the month of June as follows:—

(1) From city hydro linemen in the employ of the Hydro Electric Commission, Arc Department, Police and Fire Alarm Signal Department, etc., of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg. The dispute concerned the request of twenty-one employees for increased wages. The linemen subsequently withdrew the application, stating that the dispute had been, in the meantime, amicably adjusted by direct negotiations.

(2) From twenty-five workmen who had been laid off by the Luscar Collieries, Limited. The workmen in question, comprising fifteen coal miners, five timber packers and five haulage crew, are members of the Luscar Miners' Local Union. The men desired to be re-employed and to have the work equally shared. The Western Representative of the Department, Mr. F. E. Harrison, visited the district and discussed the matter with the parties concerned. The application was later withdrawn.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between Toronto Transportation Commissioners and Their Street Railway Employees

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Transportation Commissioners and certain of their employees reported to the Minister of Labour during June. The employees in question are members of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union, Division 113 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

The Department of Labour was advised during June that the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, B.C., had referred for consideration and enquiry a dispute with its fire fighters to a Select Committee of the City Council, to be constituted and to function under the powers conferred by sections 48 and 49 of the Municipal Act. The dispute in question, which related to the employees' request for restoration of wage rates previously in effect, had been the subject of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during April (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 401). Employees of this class, however, do not come within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and, as the civic authorities did not consent to procedure under that statute, a Conciliation Board was not established.

In connection with the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and certain of its employees in the Waterworks, Engineer's and Power House Departments, members of the Edmonton Civic Employees' Union No. 30 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 402), the Department was informed during June that the majority report had been adopted by the City Council, who had requested the City Commissioners to carry out the recommendations contained therein. The recommendations of the Board included reinstatement of Malcolm Ainslie in the Waterworks Department, with seniority and other rights restored; payment to him of a lump sum equal to three months' wages, and payment of regular rates of pay from April 20th, 1934, until he is permanently employed. These recommendations had been already accepted by the employees, and the dispute is accordingly terminated.

The dispute related to wages reductions proposed by the employer, approximately 2,000 employees being directly affected and 1,000 indirectly. The Board was composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Patrick Kerwin, of Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. C. H. Widdifield, of Toronto, former County Court



Judge, nominated by the employer, and Mr. Frederick Bancroft, of Oakville, Ontario, nominated by the men.

The report of the Board, which was signed by the chairman and Mr. Widdifield, recommended a reduction of three cents an hour in the wage rates of trainmen after one year's service, i.e., a decrease from 60 cents an hour to 57 cents an hour for motormen and conductors, and from 65 cents an hour to 62 cents an hour for one-man car operators and one-man bus drivers, with proportionate reductions in the wages of the other men under review. Mr. Bancroft dissented from the Board's findings and submitted a minority report.

The majority report was received by the Minister of Labour on June 18. On the same day the employees at a mass meeting rejected the Board's recommendations, and by a practically unanimous vote decided to strike, sanction to strike being subsequently received from the executive of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Toronto Transportation Commissioners advised the Department on June 21 that they accepted the Board's recommendations. On June 23, a strike appearing imminent, the Ontario Municipal Board, acting under the powers conferred by the Ontario Municipal Board Act of 1932, called a conference of representatives of the disputing parties. At the suggestion of the chairman of the Municipal Board, the Toronto Transportation Commission agreed to re-engage seventy employees who had been laid off on account of seasonal reduction in traffic after the establishment of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and to refrain from making any change in wage rates for a period of one month, pending resumption of negotiations and investigation by the Municipal Board. The union representatives submitted the proposal to a mass meeting of the employees, who endorsed the proposition on the recommendation of their representatives.

Following are the texts of the majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation:—

### Report of Board

June 16, 1934.

The Honourable W. A. GORDON, K.C.,

Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the dispute between the Toronto Transportation Commissioners and certain of their employees, being members of the Toronto Railway Employees Union, report as follows:—

After a preliminary meeting on May 1, public sittings of the Board were held on May 25, June 11, 12, 13 and 14, at which representatives of the employers and employees submitted their respective arguments; and on June 15 and 16, the Members of the Board met to consider the matter.

As the result of the discussion before the Board and of meetings between the Commissioners and the men, all the matters in dispute were agreed upon except that of wages, and the parties were able to advise the Board that it need consider only that one feature. For this purpose there was adopted throughout the proceedings as a basis the rate per hour for trainmen after one year's service which, according to the agreement between the parties dated March 31, 1929 (which by subsequent agreement had been continued in force to March 31, 1934), was fixed at sixty cents.

The Commissioners pointed out:—

1. That this rate is considerably higher than in any city in eastern Canada,

(a) for similar work,

(b) in comparable industries;

2. That, irrespective of any such comparison, the cost of living has decreased to such an extent that a reduction of considerable proportions should be made.

3. That the lines of the Commission being operated, not for profit, but to give service to the public at cost, it has been shown that it was necessary in the past three years to withdraw from the Commissioners' Reserves an amount exceeding One Million Dollars, and that in the face of every possible economy having been established except the reduction of these employees' wages, the time had now arrived when that expedient could no longer be delayed.

In answer, the employees urged:—

1. (a) that the wages on transportation systems in municipalities which are considerably smaller than Toronto did not afford a fair comparison, and that the wages paid in Montreal should not be accepted as a basis; although evidence was submitted by the men as to the wages in a number of cities in the United States.

(b) that the industries mentioned by the Commissioners were not comparable;

2. that as by arrangement between the parties, a five-day week had been established instead of a six-day week, the average weekly wage received under that arrangement should be compared with the average weekly wage received under the agreement of March 31, 1929, and its renewal;

3. that the business of the Commission had increased during current year, and that it

was to be expected that such increase, if not a larger one, would continue.

While the undersigned feel that the wages paid to employees on other transportation systems and to employees in comparable industries should be borne in mind, it is difficult to make a satisfactory comparison without evidence as to the exact working conditions, etc.; and we therefore proceeded to consider point number 2.

In view of the fact that both parties had already realized the necessity of adopting a five-day week (which, however, was increased by the considerations hereinafter mentioned) in order to furnish employment to a larger number of men than admittedly could be used, it is proper to compare the wages received on the basis of a six-day week at the present time with those received for a similar working week in 1929. As a matter of fact, instead of working forty hours per week, even at the present time, the average is above that; overtime as paid by agreement is at the rate of time and a half, and the payment of time and a quarter for Sunday work is to be continued, both of which items will increase the average weekly wage being received by the employees at the present time. Furthermore, it appears that 41 per cent of the trainmen are entitled to an extra five cents an hour—being the one-man car operators and one-man bus drivers. Even on the basis of a five-day week these items, added to the average weekly wage at the rate which the undersigned feels should be established, brings the total to an amount comparable with the budget presented by the employees. At the same time the rate we are suggesting is not by any means reduced in accordance with the reductions shown by the table entitled "Changes in the Cost of Living in Canada" published by the Department of Labour in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, which table shows that since 1929 there has been a decrease of 21.5 per cent. And when, of course, the wage received for a full six-day week at the present time is compared with that received in 1929, the average exceeds even the budget presented by the men.

As to 3: The Commissioners have no income but the fares they collect from passengers carried on their lines. The employers are not able to take care of increased expenditures by taxes as is the case with municipalities, or by raising the rates for power as is the case with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. These two examples are cited because they were referred to in the argument. Reserves have been established as must be done to take care of replacements and variations in revenue, and these have

been depleted in the year 1933 by over three hundred thousand dollars, and during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, by over one million dollars. Since 1929, the number of passengers carried has dropped by 28.64 per cent and the gross revenue by \$4,205,411.66. It is true that this year the traffic has increased slightly over the corresponding months of last year (about 3.85 per cent if the months of January and February when conditions were abnormal are taken into consideration, and about 3 per cent for March and April), but that still leaves a great decrease. It is impossible of course to predicate what the future may hold, and we do not see how we can do anything except deal with the actual conditions as they exist at the present time.

The terms of the agreement already arrived at between the parties provide that it shall be in force until May 15, 1936, so that from either point of view that period seems a reasonable one in which it may be ascertained whether conditions are improving or not.

Taking all these matters into consideration, we believe a reasonably basic wage for trainmen after one year's service is fifty-seven cents per hour, with an extra five cents per hour for one-man car operators and one-man bus drivers. Proportionate reductions in the wages of the other men under review will, of course, follow as a natural result.

The exhibits filed before the Board are transmitted herewith.

(Sgd.) P. KERWIN,

*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) C. H. WIDDIFIELD.

### Minority Report

June 21, 1934.

HON. WESLEY GORDON,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—*Re* the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to inquire into the dispute between the Toronto Transportation Commission and certain of its employees being members of the Toronto Railway Employees Union.

I disagree with the report and conclusion arrived at by my two colleagues on the Board, regarding the hourly rate of pay, and submit a minority report and recommendation.

I strongly recommend to both parties that the schedule of wages contained in the agreement which expired on March 31, 1934, be continued, either until May 15, 1935, or for the period named in the agreement upon working conditions, as reported by the parties to the Board of Conciliation. This schedule of rates contains the basic rate of 60 cents an hour for trainmen and five cents an hour extra for one-man car operators.



The report of the majority states: "and when, of course, the wage received for a full six-day week at the present time is compared with that received in 1929, the average exceeds even the budget proposed by the men."

The concluding sentence in the preceding paragraph, namely: "the average exceeds even the budget presented by the men," is a conclusion based upon a wrong assumption, in my opinion. For a period of about eighteen months the employees worked a forty-hour week and only in recent months have the hours been increased.

To compare the weekly wage, based upon a six-day week of 48 hours, at the present time is not dealing with actual conditions and the facts. Indeed the majority members in their report provide the answer.

The majority award states: "as a matter of fact, instead of working 40 hours per week at the present time, the average is above that." The foregoing is a statement of fact. At the present time, or since the Board of Conciliation was mooted or some time previously, the hours have been increased to over forty. Neither side before the Board seemed sure of the exact figure, but neither side suggested it was above 44 hours a week as an average and the employees did not agree it was so much.

The basic rate for trainmen at the present time is 60 cents an hour. The hours worked at the present time—from the evidence—is somewhere between 40 and 44. The payment of an extra rate to one-man car operators, is a recognized practice on this continent. The two-man car rate per hour is the basic rate referred to by both parties to the dispute.

Forty-four times 60 cents (I am assuming 44 hours) is \$26.40 a week. \$26.40 multiplied by 52 weeks amounts to \$1,372.80 a year.

My colleagues "believe" 57 cents is a reasonable rate. Taking their own figures, that the hours are "over forty,"—and I am using the higher hours 44—the weekly wages work out as follows:—

First, it should be pointed out from the evidence I think the hours worked are somewhere between 40 and 44.

Forty hours at 57 cents is \$22.80 a week, or for 52 weeks \$1,185.60.

Forty-four hours at 57 cents is \$25.08 a week, or for 52 weeks \$1,304.16.

The foregoing yearly wages at 57 cents are a very long way from the minimum quoted in the budget presented by the employees.

It should be remembered that in all these figures it means a year's work. The employees involved in this dispute do not get any holidays with pay, nor are they paid anything for lost time through illness. And during eighteen

months, and up to several months ago, the basic weekly wage was 60 cents for 40 hours or \$24 a week.

What are the facts? What is the use of talking about a six-day week, with the evidence before us?

Approximately, in the early summer of 1932, the employees and the management had a conference. It was a serious conference. The employees and the T.T.C. had an agreement covering wages and conditions. The result of the conference, which, in my opinion, was a credit to both parties was that a decision was reached to work the employees on a forty-hour week basis. A forty-hour week it was figured, would distribute the work and save a number of employees from being dismissed at a very bad time. Under this arrangement the employees lost a day's pay a week to aid in keeping as many of their fellow employees at work as possible. The 60-cent an hour trainmen lost \$4.80 a week from the basic weekly wage, or the weekly wage dropped from \$28.80 to \$24. Until several months ago, according to the discussions before the Board, the forty-hour week continued. Later, the hours were increased, until, as my colleagues point out, it is something over 40. It may seem difficult to many to understand why the exact hours for an average week cannot be stated. But when the question of train schedules, with their minutes of variation, are taken into account, an average hourly week for all employees is not so easy to obtain, judging from the evidence.

The drop in the weekly wage from \$28.80 to \$24 was equal to a reduction of sixteen and two-thirds per cent in the weekly wage. This percentage was admitted to be correct by both parties before the Board. The representatives of the T.T.C. strongly argued that this action did not save the Commission any money. It only saved employees from being laid off. I am compelled to state the evidence on this point, the non-saving of any money, was meagre and unconvincing.

The employees' representatives, in outlining their position before the Board, indicated their desire to maintain the same hourly rates of wages as in the agreement which recently expired. This provides a basic rate of 60 cents an hour. Their loss is in the weekly wage, which will provide a weekly wage of between \$24 and \$26.40, which in turn reflects a 40 and 44-hour week at 60 cents an hour. Three cents an hour reduction means a further loss of \$1.20 a week for forty hours, or \$1.32 for 44 hours.

The salaried staff of the T.T.C., so it was stated, have experienced a reduction of from five to ten per cent. But the salaried staff have had a reduction of five to ten per cent from their salary, and not sixteen and two-

thirds per cent represented by shorter hours and in addition a cut in salary. Discussions before the Board showed that the salaried staff enjoy holidays with pay and are paid for lost time due to illness. I am not even criticising these arrangements but am merely pointing them out, with all the circumstances, which indicate that the additional burden of a cut in the hourly rate should not be imposed on the wage earners involved in this dispute.

During the proceedings before the Board both parties announced that, with the exception of the rate of wages, they had arranged all other matters. While this arrangement was not formally presented to the Board as a document, yet my understanding of the discussion was that the arrangement was based on the continuance of the five-day week or forty hours until Exhibition Time, and then the T. T. C. officials had in mind a return to a longer number of hours per week for the employees. It was indicated that any further laying off was unlikely. The parties themselves, of course, know the nature of the arrangement.

What I want to make clear is that it is quite apparent the six day week is a considerable distance away and the five day week or forty to forty-four hours is the present situation. Up to several months ago, and for about 18 months preceding, it was a forty-hour week. Such is the evidence.

What is the use of stating that, based on a six-day week, these employees get so much a year, and then reduce the hourly rate upon this assumption. If a trainman at the present time is working 40 hours a week at 60 cents an hour his weekly wage is \$24, if it is 44 hours he receives \$26.40. How can it be implied that his wage is 48 hours for a six-day week, or \$28.80, and on that basis cut his wages three cents an hour.

The representatives of the Commission presented in evidence an elaborate chart of plotted curves to show the relation between the cost of living and the hourly rate of trainmen. The representatives of the employees took strong exception to this and placed on one of the charts a curve to show the weekly wage since 1913, compared with the other curves arrived at by the Commission. The employees claim it is the weekly wage which counts when arguing about the cost of living, and the Commission use the hourly rate. The figures upon which the employees based their curve are as follows:—

	Wages
In 1913, average week of 57 hours, at 27½ cents. . . . .	\$15 57
In 1917, average week of 57 hours, at 30 cents. . . . .	17 10
In 1918-19, average week of 57 hours, at 37 cents. . . . .	21 09

In 1919-20 average week of 48 hours, at 55 cents. . . . .	26 40
In 1920, average week of 48 hours, at 60 cents. . . . .	28 80
In 1933, average hours, 5 days per week, 40 hours, at 60 cents. . . . .	24 00

Evidence was presented by the employees to support their contention that they were entitled to the same consideration as civic employees. Their representatives presented the following exhibits showing the wages paid to civic employees in Toronto. Toronto owns the street railway system.

WAGES OF GARBAGE MEN AND STREET CLEANERS  
Regulars \$30 per week.

Less 5 per cent from March 1-December 31, 1934.

24 days per year sick pay.

Two weeks' holidays for less than 10 years' service.

Three weeks' holidays for those of over 10 years' service.

WAGES OF TORONTO POLICE FORCE

1st year. . . . .	\$1,551 50
2nd year. . . . .	1,765 50
3rd year. . . . .	1,765 50
4th year. . . . .	2,086 50

Less 5 per cent from March 1-December 31, 1934.

Free uniforms.

Sick pay.

Two and three weeks' holidays.

WAGES OF TORONTO FIRE FIGHTERS

1st year. . . . .	\$1,550
2nd year. . . . .	1,550
3rd year. . . . .	1,682
4th year. . . . .	1,810
5th year. . . . .	2,086

Less 5 per cent from March 1-December 31, 1934.

Free clothing.

Four weeks' sick pay.

Two and three weeks' holidays with pay.

The Toronto Transportation Commission representatives stated in their evidence:—"The principal wage rate we have to consider is the rate paid to trainmen (motormen, conductors and operators) after one year's experience." The curve on the chart, to which I referred previously, was based on the hourly rate, and for the last twelve years or more it follows the 60 cents basic rate.

The T.T.C. officials strongly urged that Eastern Canada was the place to compare the basic hourly rate for this class of employment; and cited Montreal, 51 cents an hour for two men cars; Winnipeg, 51 cents for two men cars; Hamilton, 54 cents for all one man cars; and so on.

The representatives of the employees argued just as strongly that it was very unfair to compare rates in the Province of Quebec with Ontario, and pointed out that Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster enjoyed a rate of 60 cents an hour and got 6 cents extra for one man cars, compared with Toronto's five



cents. They also presented evidence to show that, on January 1st this year (their latest information), Calgary trainmen received 63 cents an hour, compared with 60 in Toronto, and Edmonton trainmen received 65½ cents. The employees cited cities in the United States which they thought compared with Toronto.

This brings up the question of rates paid in the United States. It was suggested, during the discussions, that the rates in the United States might reflect the operation of the N.R.A. and may not be a fair comparison.

The international officer of the Union, in giving evidence, made it quite clear that in the United States, where the international union had agreements, the contracts

had an arbitration clause embodied therein. And failing agreement between the parties arbitration took place. In such cases, the N.R.A. did not interfere and had nothing to do with the result. Where employees of street railways are unorganized, then the N.R.A. had a bearing upon the conditions, etc. He also pointed out that in the United States there was no Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The following evidence from the representatives of the employees, showing comparative rates in certain cities, carries with it the numbers of the divisions of the international union having agreements. According to the clear statement of the international officer, the influence of the N.R.A. didn't apply.

#### SCHEDULE OF WAGES FOR SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Div. No.	Location	Minimum	Middle	Maximum
241	Chicago, Illinois..	·65	·68	·70
	One-man cars and busses 8 cents additional.			
308	Chicago, Illinois—			
	Motormen..	·65·7	·666	·711
	Conductors..	·648	...	·666
589	Boston, Mass.—			
	Surface..	·51	·57	·71
	Rapid Transit..	...	...	·76
	One-man cars and busses 10 cents additional.			
26	Detroit, Michigan..	·67	·71	·75
	One-man cars and coaches 5 cents additional.			
85	Pittsburgh, Penn. ....*	·58	·63	·65
	One-man cars 9 cents additional.			
	(Pittsburgh Railways Co.)			
85	Pittsburgh, Penn. ....	·48	·51	·58
	(Beaver Valley Traction Co.)			
268	Cleveland, Ohio..	·60	·63	·65
	One-man cars and coaches 5 cents additional.			
790	Montreal, Quebec..	·41	·46	·51
	One-man cars 5 cents additional.			
	Busses..	·52	...	·56
623	Buffalo, New York..	·55	·57½	·60
	One-man cars 5 cents additional.			
	(International Railroad Co.)			
627	Cincinnati, Ohio..	·50	·53	·55
	One-man cars and busses 7 cents additional.			
819	Newark, N.J. ....	·56	·58	·60
	One-man cars and busses 5 cents additional.			
618	Providence, R.I. ....	·54	·57	·59
	One-man cars and busses 6 cents additional.			
788	St. Louis, Mo., Conductors..	·50	·55	·60
	Drivers 5 cents additional.			
	(Peoples Motorbus Co. of St. Louis.)			

The Chairman of the Toronto Transportation Commission made it quite plain to the Board of Conciliation that he believed a reduction of four cents per hour in the basic rate was quite necessary and that the three Commissioners of the T.T.C. unanimously ratified the proposal of the officials for a reduction in the hourly rate to this extent. The officials of the T.T.C. stated quite frankly that the Commissioners were behind them in their proposals.

The financial statement for the last fiscal year was discussed before the Board. The representatives of the employees claimed that over a period of years the T.T.C. had made a great deal of money. Whether the sums mentioned were surplus earnings or profits caused a very heated discussion. I present the statement submitted to the Board by the representatives of the men, and, as they challenged the T.T.C. officials to deny it and were

prepared to swear to it, it has an important bearing on the question of a reduction of wages.

The statement reads:—

T.T.C. FINANCES	
Cash from City.. . . .	\$40,483,598 68
Cash out of Earnings.. . .	10,496,011 98
Tickets in hands of public..	265,723 51
For Contingencies.. . . .	489,764 51
For Stabilization.. . . .	250,000 00
Surplus.. . . .	541,503 72
	<hr/>
	\$52,526,602 40
Outstanding Bonds.. . . .	29,535,934 09
	<hr/>
	\$12,990,668 31
	<hr/>
Current Assets.. . . .	\$1,784,592 35
Invested Funds.. . . .	1,400,438 97
	<hr/>
	\$3,185,031 32
Less Current Liabilities.. .	1,152,044 21
	<hr/>
	\$2,032,987 11

The Chairman of the Commission and his officials declared that they had taken over \$1,000,000 out of the reserves during the last few years and \$300,000 of the million during the last fiscal year. The men's claim that the T.T.C. was in a sound position financially and could afford to pay the wages in the old agreement was not seriously contested, in my opinion. We had no detailed evidence of how the revenues had been spent, except the general statement in the annual report.

The increase in the passenger traffic for the first five months of this year is a bright spot in the evidence. It amounts to 3.85 per cent, or 2,654,986 passengers. Should this continue or increase, it should go a long way to entirely stop the encroachments on the reserves.

During the period of falling revenues, the management and the employees have worked hard to maintain the service and distribute the work. The weekly hours of the employees have been reduced and the weekly wage, but,

throughout, the hourly rates have been maintained. The first five months of 1934 show a turn for the better in an increase in passengers and revenue.

The agreement between the parties on other conditions implies a five-day week or forty-hour week until Exhibition time, and then increased hours, and the intimation was that it would be unnecessary to lay off any more men. The Commissioners, through the Chairman, intimated that a mistake had been made in not laying off a number of men several years ago. It was not a mistake, it was good judgment to retain a valuable and experienced staff of employees, who agreed to distribute the work.

From all that has been said, it certainly appears that the present hourly rate can easily be maintained without any hardship to anyone. For anyone to imply that if the men do not accept a cut in the hourly rate, more men will be laid off, is most unfair. From all the discussions and judging from the agreement reached on conditions, this is not necessary and such an argument should not be used to determine the amount of a fair and reasonable wage rate to be paid by a successful and great public utility.

The efficient operation of the road and the harmony for a long number of years should not be disturbed. A publicly owned utility which has been built up by the management, the men and the public to its present excellent position should not be jeopardized by a division at this time on wages.

Both parties conducted their case skilfully and certainly it should not be beyond the intelligence of both sides to settle this item of wages, without recourse to any other action than the application of common sense and fair dealing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) FRED BANCROFT.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between Various Firms, Members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and Their Employees, Members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in March to deal with a dispute between various firms, members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their employees, being members of the Vancouver District Waterfront Workers' Association, were received in the Department of Labour at the beginning of July. The points in dispute involved wages and working conditions, approximately 940 employees being directly affected. The personnel of the Board was as

follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice Harold B. Robertson, of Victoria, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. J. E. Hall and Charles McGregor Stewart, both of Vancouver, B.C., nominated by the employers and men respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Hall. Mr. Stewart submitted a minority report. The texts of these reports are given below.



### Report of the Board

IN THE MATTER OF *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Chapter 112 of The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and in the Matter of a Dispute between the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association and the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited.*

#### Introductory

Pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited (hereinafter called the Federation), on the 9th of March, 1934, applied to the Honourable the Minister of Labour, for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and a statement in reply having been transmitted by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Worker's Association (hereinafter called the Association) to the Registrar dated the 15th of March, 1934, a Board was duly established, consisting of the following:

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. B. Robertson, Chairman, appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, J. E. Hall, Esq., recommended by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited and C. M. Stewart, Esq., recommended by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.

The Board held public meetings on the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of April, the 31st day of May and the 1st, 5th, 6th and 8th days of June, 1934, when evidence was heard upon the following factors of disagreement:

#### 1. Claims of Federation, viz:

To employ labour as required on the waterfront.

To distribute the work as the needs of industry demand.

To determine the number of men which the industry can support.

To determine whether any one or more of the employees is or are physically fit or qualified for the work.

Protection from prejudice or injury by the employees calling a sympathetic strike or walkout.

To protect their employees from discrimination and to insure the continuance of their employment.

#### 2. Letter of Association, dated March 15th, 1934, to the Registrar, containing,

(a) Association's reply to claims of Federation.

(b) Claims of Association, viz:

Increase in wages.

Recognition and 100 per cent of long-shore work.

Dispatching by the Association.

Workmen's Compensation allowances.

Equal ship and dock rate of wages.

Travelling time.

Hours of Labour.

Waiting time and Suspended time.

Removal of Special Exceptions.

Other changes in Schedule "A," to wit:  
Sections 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 23, 26 and 27.

(c) A request for an additional section in Schedule "A."

(d) A statement that certain demands had been agreed or partially agreed to conditional upon agreement finally being arrived at with respect to:

(1) Registration of ships' gangs.

(2) Placing of spare men on the spare board.

(3) Working on top of bulk grain.

Both parties to the dispute were agreed that the cardinal question upon which depended the fact as to whether or not the parties could come to an agreement was contained in the said six claims made by the Federation, and asked the Board to postpone hearing of the evidence upon the Association's claims. This was agreed to by the Board.

On the 19th of April, each party having submitted all its evidence on the six claims, the Board adjourned after stating that the parties would be informed as to its decision and, if deemed advisable, an interim report would be submitted to the Deputy Minister of Labour. Thereafter the Board considered the evidence but were unable to come to an unanimous decision. Particulars of the conclusions reached by the majority, also the minority, members of the Board, were then communicated to both parties to the dispute, it being hoped that negotiations would again be resumed between them and result in an agreement being reached.

On May 31st the hearings were resumed, at which time the Board was informed by the parties that they had been unable to come to an agreement based on the findings of either the majority or the minority of the Board, and were ready to proceed with the remainder of the case. The claims of the Association were then taken up during the hearings which followed and the evidence adduced and arguments put in were subsequently considered by the members of the Board in private sessions. Unfortunately, the Board was still unable to arrive at a unanimous view with the result that it is necessary for the undersigned, being the majority of the Board, to make a separate report.

At the outset, it was apparent to the Board that, due to the unusual nature of the industry in question, many contentious features

were involved for which elaborate provisions were necessary in any contract which might be considered equitable and meet with the approval of the parties concerned. In the majority of cases, undertakings of this nature in other lines of industry and commercial businesses can be defined in relatively few words with the beginning and end of the work periods definitely set in advance. Such is not the case with longshore work. In this instance, the operation to be performed is the handling of cargo, to and from deep-sea ships, at such times, and at such places as may prove necessary, either by day or night. The work itself is varied in nature and extent, and is often subject to delays and interruptions. Few, if any, of these features are within the control of the employer—in this case the Federation. Under the circumstances, detailed arrangements are necessary to cover the numerous situations which develop and it is not surprising that differences of opinion have arisen between the parties concerned when dealing with these matters.

From the records, which were produced, it would appear that for the past ten years relatively harmonious relations have prevailed between the parties and little difficulty has been experienced in arriving at satisfactory agreements—the last document of this nature being the agreement dated November 22, 1930, and, although it has expired, is still being carried out by the Federation and the Association, pending the making of a new agreement.

From the evidence put in (exhibit 15 A, B and C, and others) it became immediately apparent that, under present conditions, there is not sufficient work to assure a fair return to all the members of the Association. Therein it was shown that the total payroll during 1926-27-28 and 1929 averaged approximately \$1,544,000 per annum while the average number of active men available in the various men's organizations during the same period was 1,048. In contrast to this the total payroll for the industry during 1933 was some \$765,000 with 781 active men available. Thus, in effect, the amount of work available decreased approximately fifty per cent, while the number of active men on the payrolls showed a decline of only twenty-five per cent. Unquestionably this has been the principal cause of the parties being unable to renew their arrangements and has prompted the demand on the part of the Association for a more equitable distribution of earnings for some time in the past. The effect thereof concerns not only the question of the distribution of labour, but many other features involved in the agreement as well.

Under the circumstances some difficulty was experienced by the Board in arriving at what might be considered a proper solution to the problems presented. Quite a large number of witnesses were called, and in all some eighty exhibits put in, but many of these latter were mere statements by the representatives of the disputants and in many instances little, if any, concrete evidence was brought forward for the guidance of the Board. Under the circumstances, as will appear hereafter, the majority of the Board availed themselves of the report of the Conciliation Board of 1930 wherein it was apparent practically all the different features involved in this dispute had been thoroughly investigated, and, reference thereto will be made, in several instances, in the reasons and conclusions which are given later herein.

From this information, and after giving careful consideration to representations by both the Federation and the Association, we have reached definite conclusions as to what we would consider fair and reasonable arrangements, under existing circumstances, for both parties.

We now turn to a consideration of the six claims made by the Federation.

We deal first of all with Federation Claims 1 and 2 above, namely,

*Claim 1. To employ labour as required on the waterfront.*

*Claim 2. To distribute the work as the needs of industry demand.*

While not very happily expressed, we understand that the Federation desire to continue, in the future, as they have done in the past, to dispatch labour for all longshore work. The Association claims, "the distribution of the work should be governed by an agreed code of dispatching regulations whereby as far as possible, equal opportunity of employment in the respective work classification will be the greatest factor of distribution," and that it shall do the dispatching. To put it plainly, each of the parties says that it should have complete control of the dispatching of the men.

According to the Federation the actual procedure of dispatching which has been followed since October, 1933, is as follows:—

The stevedoring and dock companies, through their respective superintendents, telephone their requirements to the dispatcher on duty, notifying him how many gangs they require and the class of work which is to be performed. From this information the dispatcher knows whether he should allot general purpose or general cargo gangs, and from the gangs which are available he chooses the



gangs which he considers are capable of doing the work required, taking into account their earnings and endeavouring to distribute the work among the gangs as fairly as possible. Upon making his choice of the gangs, he books the order which he has received from the stevedoring or dock company and notifies the gang leaders of the work which they have been allotted to, the names of ships, the starting time and the nature of the cargo which they are to handle.

Dock gangs are dispatched to the companies whose work they have been following, if they are available, if not, the first dock gangs available are allotted the work, without any regard being paid to whether they are a company gang or not.

The wheat trimmers are ordered by the stevedoring companies and are dispatched according to the number of men who are required, in rotation, off the wheat trimmers' board. The usual order from a stevedoring company is for so many wheat trimmers for a certain ship at a certain time. When extra ship and dock gangs are required, the personnel of the gangs are made up by the dispatcher from the surplus (spare) board; the dock men in rotation, the ship men according to their registered classification, which is arrived at through the stevedoring companies and is based upon each man's experience and capabilities. From these men, those who are registered as hatch tenders, winch drivers, side runners, and boom men, are detailed to extra gangs under their various capacities and the hold men are taken, in rotation, off the surplus board.

At a joint meeting of the Federation and the Association representatives held January 15th, 1934, Mr. Emery, on behalf of the Association (exhibit 12, page 15) stated that the Association had taken the question of dispatching into consideration and had abandoned the idea of the Association supplying the dispatchers, and were then asking for an Association representative in the dispatching office which latter right apparently the Association had long enjoyed for the chairman replied to him: "You have always made use of that."

The reasons given for this are contained in exhibit 26 filed by the Association wherein it is stated the proposal for dispatching by the Association was withdrawn "By the membership believing that in so doing they could avoid a possible strike and at the same time secure improved dispatching methods through an Association representative in the dispatching office and a code of fair dispatching regulations."

Thereafter negotiations apparently proceeded between the Federation and the Association and by the 9th of March, 1934, the Association had changed its mind with regard to the question of dispatching and was then insisting that the Association should do it. This is borne out by the fact that the said application by the Board is dated the 9th of March, 1934, and the dispute, of course, had arisen prior to that, so that between the 15th of January, 1934, and the 9th of March, 1934, this change in the views of the Association had taken place.

No concrete plan as to detailed methods of procedure which would be adopted, if the Association controlled the dispatching, was submitted by it, but the basis of the Association's request for the controlling of dispatching is that, if this were in its hands it would be better able to distribute the work among the members of the Association and, as each one of its members was able to give a fair day's work, if its scheme were adopted, there would be no loss of efficiency and there would be no "speed-up," with a resulting decrease in the number of accidents. At first, we thought that the intention of the Association was, if it got control of the dispatching to so arrange matters that each one of its 940 odd members would have an equal chance of employment with any other member, and, would therefore be in the position to earn just as much money as any other member. This seemed like a very fine effort on the part of the Association and no doubt would have been greatly welcomed by the men on the spare board. Later on, however, it developed that the Association's proposition was to equalize the earnings (a) as between the high and low-earning gangs and (b) as amongst the men on the spare board. The method to be adopted was to rotate the high and low-earning gangs and also to rotate the men on the spare board. While this would tend to equalize more nearly the earnings of the gangs and the spare board men in their respective classes, it was not explained how the earnings of the spare board men as a whole would be increased.

The Association called three witnesses in support of its contention that it should be allowed to do the dispatching. The first was Mr. I. A. Emery, who detailed the result of his investigations as to the employment of longshoremen made at Tacoma, as set out in exhibit 38. In this exhibit it is stated that all dispatching, distribution of work and earnings, making up of regular gangs and assignment to the various classes of work, is carried out by the officials of the Local under agreement with the employers; that certain employers are allowed to prefer certain

gangs as regular company gangs, and are allowed to have those gangs on preference only; that when such a company requires additional gangs, it must take the gang sent by the local. On all calls, for other than company gangs, the low-earning gang is sent out first, and in this way earnings of all gangs are equalized to within a few dollars per month; but when a spare man has worked six hours or more on the job, he may not line up again until all others have worked six hours or more. Other matters were mentioned which it is not necessary to discuss here.

In answer to this evidence the Federation called H. W. Wells, manager of the Tacoma Waterfront Employers' Association for the last seventeen years, who said there was no written agreement between the employers and the longshoremen. He said, however, the officers of the men's Union did dispatch the men, but the employers had always reserved the right to choose their men; that the employers retained the right at all times to reject any gang; that the gangs are not dispatched in rotation and that the good men would refuse the rotation just as quickly as the employer. Further, he said, it was not the case that when a spare man had worked six hours or more on a job, he must not line up again as above mentioned. With reference to the statement in exhibit 38 that the relationship between gang earnings and those of spare ship men and truckers was controlled by the Union and showed some very slight differences and that some company gangs have earned about \$9 per month above the average for all gangs since the present system was adopted, Mr. Wells said that in Tacoma in the month of March one or two gangs made \$107 more than a number of other gangs, that the arrangements to distribute the work had only been in force the last two years, and that when an employer refused to have a man he did not work for that employer. The Pacific Lighterage Company which did most of the work in Tacoma always had its own gangs. There was not much difference in the earnings of the gangs whose work was similar, but the general average earned by the Pacific Lighterage gangs would be \$90 a month and the other gangs about \$81 a month. He said the system followed in Tacoma was to bring about a distribution of the work and while the Union officials did the actual dispatching, they did so under the supervision of the employers' representative and "that it was more a matter of consultation." He further said that nearly every company in Tacoma had one or more preferred gangs, who were more efficient than others, and that with the exception of the Pacific Lighterage gangs, if any gang, usu-

ally working for another company, had high earnings, that company would take another gang so as to equalize their earnings.

It would, therefore, appear that the system in Tacoma is not operated under a written agreement and while the men do the actual dispatching, it is done under the supervision of the representative of the employers: That each employer other than the Pacific Lighterage Company retains the right to the services of his own gang, with the exception above mentioned, as well as the right to say who shall work on that gang; and that the Pacific Lighterage Company at all times employs only its own gangs. This is not the system of dispatching the Association is now claiming the right to operate at Vancouver.

Evidence was also given by the Association of the mode of dispatching at New Westminster, British Columbia. W. W. Scott, who was the business agent of the longshoremen at New Westminster, said that in that port they handled mostly lumber, some box shooks and some general cargo and considerable lead; that the New Westminster gangs were very efficient; that the Association there makes up the gangs, but in doing so they consider the employer's views and that he, as the agent of his Association, did the dispatching; that he dispatches the gangs in rotation "according to the hours" and he also dispatches the sixty-seven spare board men in individual rotation, keeping the hours worked by them, and to do this he keeps a record of the working hours of all gangs of men. He says he handles 300 men by himself and keeps track of their earnings. He said there was very little difference in the amount of wages earned by the men, who are satisfied with the system and that there is no trouble with the employer.

In answer to his evidence, the Federation called John McMillan, manager of the Empire Stevedoring Company in New Westminster, who said he had read a transcript of W. W. Scott's evidence. Apparently five weeks before the date on which he was giving evidence, which was the 16th of April, 1934, trouble had arisen in New Westminster. At that time there were two associations in New Westminster which had their headquarters at Shaw's Hall and Scott's Hall. The Empire Stevedoring Company gave six gangs of Shaw's Hall the first call to work and when these had been put to work, it called on five gangs from Scott's Hall and it took the latter men in rotation, according to their earnings. The employer reserved his right at all times to call any gang. That about five weeks ago, as above mentioned, the men agreed among themselves to go into one hall, out of which they would work, and to recognize eleven regular gangs, two spare gangs and surplus



men. Accordingly, under the present system, the eleven regular gangs are given first call to work. So long as there is only work for eleven gangs, they go regularly to work, from day to day, and the two spare gangs and surplus men remain idle. As a result, this witness said that a day or so before he gave evidence the representatives of the two spare gangs and surplus men came to him and said they had been getting no work since the amalgamation, and, if he would promise to give them work, they would start another hall in New Westminster. He said that the system of dispatching by the men worked well in New Westminster as he had the power to correct and remedy grievances. The above, of course, is not what the Association is asking for at Vancouver. In the first place, in New Westminster there is no written agreement, and in the second place the employers retain the right to have their own gangs. The fact of the matter is, it is practically under the control of McMillan, so far as his company is concerned, because he has power to correct and remedy grievances. It will be noticed that although the matter of dispatching was in the hands of the men, within five weeks of amalgamation trouble arose as above mentioned.

Returning again to exhibit 26 (Association statement on dispatching by the Association) the Association said: "Finding since that the Federation has no intention of improving dispatching methods, nor of agreeing to any of our proposals which might affect their reiterated intention of 'controlling the labour on the waterfront,' the Association has no alternative but to face this issue of 'control' squarely by returning to the original proposal of 'Union dispatching' or more properly 'dispatching by the Association.'"

"The principal reasons underlying this proposal by the Association are:—

- "1. Abuses of the present system;
- "2. Impossibility of effecting improvement;
- "3. Desire for more equitable distribution of work and earnings;
- "4. Inability to function as a labour organization without the goodwill of the Labour Manager."

The statement goes on to say: "Abuses of the present system range all the way from intimidation to favoritism, examples of which can be provided almost indefinitely. A relative of one of the dispatchers was able to earn \$200 a month although not a registered longshoreman or member of the Association; gangs in the bad books of the dispatcher on duty have been denied the chance to go to work when asked for by the stevedores; non-registered men have been 'picked' and

sent out when capable, registered Association members were available; dispatching Association members to short jobs and holding back longer jobs for non-registered men; juggling dispatching slips in order to either favour certain spare men with long jobs or to penalize others with 'foo-foo' short jobs; dispatching non-registered gangs from North Vancouver as a threat against the claim for 'travelling time' and many other instances too numerous to mention."

And that the reason why they withdrew was: "It is the contention of the Association that no real obstacle to the solution of these problems exists, but that the Federation does not wish to find a solution, preferring to keep the system as it is now, for the following reasons:—

"5. It maintains the 'speed-up' in productivity through competition between gangs for high earnings and by fear of the power of the dispatch office to discriminate.

"6. It smotheres any effective efforts of the men to enforce wage rates or working conditions, provides the means for side tracking 'agitators', so-called, and prevents the expression of the right to collective bargaining through an autonomous Labour Union, having been able for the past ten years to force the men to accept company Union agreement.

"The excuse for maintaining such a system is the much lauded 'decasualization of longshore labour'. The uninitiated, not familiar with the peculiar conditions of longshoring usually swallow this 'decasualization' bait, hook, line and sinker. The longshoremen on the Pacific Coast themselves 'fell' for it ten to fifteen years ago. To-day every longshoreman from Vancouver to San Pedro, except in Tacoma, is up in arms against it. In Tacoma the 'Union' has a decasualization system of its own which it administers itself to the general satisfaction of both the men and the employers. Details of the Tacoma system are attached in a separate statement."

We now propose to deal with these matters. The first is that the Federation have no intention of improving dispatching. Evidence was produced that in order to meet the wishes of the Association as to the equalization of earnings of the high and low earning gangs and the spare board men and to assist in alleviating the situation, which had arisen, due to shortage of work, the Federation since October, 1933, has been following out the plan of rotating the high and low earning gangs, and the spare board men, with the result that the difference in the earnings of these classes has been considerably reduced as is

shown by the evidence of Major Crombie in exhibit 72 prepared by him. This statement shows that since October, 1933, the spread between the high and low earnings of the ships' gangs has been reduced—in the case of "logs and lumber" gangs from \$35.79 to \$27.53 per man per month, and in the "general" gangs from \$47.90 to \$31.72.

There was another matter which caused apparently a great deal of irritation on the part of the members of the Association and that is what is described as classification. Under this system of classification, the names of men on the spare board had opposite them certain letters, which indicated that these men were not acceptable, as employees, to certain members of the Federation, or, that they were not as competent as other men with the result that these men did not have the same chance of employment as other men on the Board, with no such mark opposite their names. In order to meet the wishes of the men, this system of classification was abandoned last year and while the Association have suggested there is some fear of a return to this, we understand the Federation are prepared to undertake that it will not be employed again.

As to the alleged "abuse of the present system" particulars thereof are given in exhibit 26. The first of these is intimidation and favouritism. There was no evidence given in support of either of these allegations, nor was any evidence called to support the allegation that gangs in the bad books of the dispatcher on duty had been denied the chance to go to work when asked for by stevedores. There was some evidence that non-registered men, who were in the basement of the dispatching hall, had been sent out, but not when competent, registered, Association members were available. There was no evidence of dispatching Association members to short jobs and holding back non-registered men for longer jobs, nor of juggling the dispatching slips. An attempt was made to show that non-registered gangs from North Vancouver were employed while there were members of the Association available for employment, and in exhibit 26, this is described as a threat against the claim for "travelling time". According to the evidence there was only one occasion when a gang from North Vancouver was employed. H. A. Stevenson, a past president of the Federation, swore that on a Saturday morning there was a call for men, who could not be obtained from the Association, and, therefore, a gang of North Shore men were sent.

Referring to Claim 2 above, viz., "Impossibility of effecting improvements", there was no evidence called to support this by the Association. As stated above, the evidence shows that two considerable improvements have been effected since October of last year.

Claim 3, viz., "Desire for a more equitable distribution of work and earnings". Particulars of the improvements which have become effective, as related to this feature, have already been referred to. Our conclusions herein are given later.

Claim 4, viz., "Inability to function as a labour organization without the goodwill of the labour manager." Admittedly, the duties involved in the position of labour manager are of vital importance to the smooth operation of any arrangement between the parties. It was claimed by the representative of the Association that discrimination had been shown by the present occupant of the position in the dispatch of the men, but there was nothing in the evidence to substantiate this allegation.

Exhibit 26 further alleges that the Federation preferred to keep the present system because "it maintains the speed-up in productivity through competition between gangs for high earnings and by fear of the power of the dispatch office to discriminate."

It is, therefore, necessary now to consider the evidence on the question of speed-up. Mr. Winn, the chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, was called by the Association and said the number of accidents held some relationship to the number of men employed. When asked if he would consider the speeding up of the work on the waterfront had anything to do with the increase of accidents, he said speeding up undoubtedly contributed to accidents, but he could not say what happened on the waterfront, that is, he had no knowledge of the conditions causing accidents on the Vancouver waterfront. The Association called its business agent, O. E. Salonen, who said that the speed-up was the cause of the increase in accidents on the waterfront, but he gave no instances to support this contention. James Dean, called by the Association, said that the increase in speed was the main factor in the cause of accidents. He gave no instance of accidents happening from speed-up, but, he said, that before the work was speeded up the men could take time to see that they were safe and a man now trying to live up to the Safety Code, hereinafter referred to, would "get fired". He had not worked on the waterfront from 1925 to 1930, but he said,



that while in 1925 he was doing an honest day's work, he was now working from half to twice as hard as he did then, and that the speed-up started right from 1925. He had to admit, therefore, that if his statement were correct, the increase in accidents should have started in 1925. Exhibit 66, put in by the Federation, shows that the number of accidents on the waterfront had decreased from .123 per cent in 1927, to .094 per cent in 1933. Again, exhibit 67, giving particulars of the accidents during the years 1930-33, the period of the last agreement, showed that the percentage of accidents was less during that period.

It is rather extraordinary that two of the men called by the Association apparently were not afraid to object to what they thought were unsafe conditions. One of these was H. H. Stewart, who, when asked did he think the foreman hurrying the men was likely to fluster them or if it had any tendency to make the men not look to what they were doing, replied, "His experience was that safety was his first motto." And whether the foreman, "hollers" or not, if he figured he was doing right, "that goes." He said he was more or less responsible for three men who worked with him and that he "took safety first," that was "his regulation." When he was asked whether he was ever checked up for taking extra time to do something from a purely safety angle, or did the foreman get after him for it, he said he had had "no come back" when he was in the right, he had had "no ill effect." The said witness, H. H. Stewart, said the trouble with regard to "speed-up" arose by reason of competition among the foremen who desire to get everything out of the men and that the men were handling more cargo in 1933 and the increased speed was bound to make conditions more hazardous.

The other witness for the Association, James Dean, stated that the superintendent or foreman did not take the said "safety Code" seriously and that a man who insisted on living up strictly to this Code would not be able to hold his place on any gang very long because he would be fired; yet, he said, he himself lived up to the safety code "pretty strictly." He did not know of any case where a man had been fired. He told of an incident where his foreman came down and was trying to speed him up a little bit and wanted him to work "under a load" and although he refused and waited for the load to go up, the foreman did not fire him. He further said with regard to the "speed-up" that the tendency was to increase the size of the loads and decrease the number of men and he instanced the loading

of salmon, salt fish and sugar. He was not able to give any figures as to the increase in accidents, in fact, he said he never took the trouble to inquire how many accidents there had been on the waterfront during the past four years, but based his opinion on what he saw in the newspaper reports.

The evidence on behalf of the Federation was as follows:

R. L. Mason, the assistant manager of the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Company, denied there was any speeding up and said that the men individually did just as much work five years ago as they do now; that it would be impossible to force men beyond a reasonable daily performance and that his company never sacrificed safety to speed. He said, in reply to Dean's evidence, that about the same amount per man of salt fish and salmon was being handled now as five years ago and that his firm did ninety-five per cent of the loading and discharging of sugar; that that work was in a class by itself, and the reasons for the additional amount of sugar cargo being loaded or discharged was that in addition to improvements in machinery and handling equipment, they were now employing thirty-two men in the hold, as against eighteen in former years.

Philip George Groves, called by the Federation, stated he was manager of the Empire Stevedoring Company and had been on the Vancouver waterfront for the last twenty-seven or twenty-eight years. He said his company did fifty per cent of the longshore work in Vancouver and that the men were not producing more work now than they did five years ago, but were doing a fair day's work. He said there was no attempt to speed up the men, in fact, that the gangs needed very little supervision.

Robert Montgomery, superintendent of the Griffiths Stevedoring Company, said that he never drove his men and George Watt Webster, who is superintendent of the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Company, said that the men were not worked as hard as they were five years ago and that he had never driven men to the extent that it was dangerous for them to work, but, on the contrary, many times he warned them to be careful.

It would appear to be correct that, generally speaking, more cargo is now being loaded and discharged by the men on any given day. Various reasons are given for this. Groves said there was a better spirit amongst the men, they had been working together for a long time and each man knew his own job and he did it. He also said there was better gear and machinery. Mason said the ships coming into port, were improved from the

point of view of cargo being loaded, or discharged faster, because the ships' holds were clear of stanchions and there were longer booms to carry the tackle. There was other evidence along this line.

Further, on two occasions, the Board visited the waterfront, to see ships being loaded or unloaded. On the 11th of April, the Board, accompanied by the representatives of both parties, saw the cargo being discharged from the *Empress of Russia*, and lumber being loaded on the *Bonnington Court*. On the 13th of April the Board, again accompanied by the representatives of both parties, visited the Lapointe Pier, where they saw grain being loaded from an elevator into the *Amerika* and the Terminal Dock Warehouse Pier, where they saw flour and paper being loaded into a Japanese ship *Hikawa Maru*. On none of these occasions was any attempt made to direct the attention of the Board to speed up, or any unsafe condition arising from the speed with which the work was being done, and we, the majority of the Board, did not notice any evidence of speed up.

Reference has been made hereinbefore to a Safety Code (exhibit 59) which came into force on the 1st of September, 1932. Captain Spring was appointed safety engineer by the Federation to administer the code, and he took part in its compilation, being assisted therein by the late Mr. H. B. Gilmour who was then one of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board. After the Code came into effect, Spring was instructed by Clendenning of the Federation to have no fear in any contact which he might have with any individual employer who was a member of the Federation and if he found conditions were not right, and were not remedied immediately, to stop work and the directors would back him up. Spring confirmed these instructions in his evidence; said there had been no interference in his duties and that there had been no fatal accidents since he was appointed.

Some complaints have been made about the fact that the men were compelled to work under hatch beams which were not properly bolted. James Dean, an Association witness, said that since the Code came into force all these beams had been properly bolted or lashed.

Dealing then with the last point raised in exhibit 26, page 2, that the action by the Federation smothers any effective efforts of the men to enforce wage rates or working conditions, no evidence was called in support of this.

We have said that there was evidence that the rotation of the gangs and of the spare board would result in inefficiency. The witness Montgomery said that up to the time of the change the gangs had been efficient, but since the change his company was not getting efficient service. The witness Groves, whose company does fifty per cent of the waterfront work in Vancouver, said that the efficiency was less since the gangs were sent out in rotation. The witness Mason said that since the gangs were sent out in rotation there was a general slackening down as the men had lost interest knowing they were not going to get any more money and his company was dissatisfied with this. The witness Wells said that the distribution of the work by rotation meant a loss in efficiency.

There was one feature connected with the various points which have been under discussion which came to the attention of the Board which we feel should be referred to here. It is the arrangement which was agreed upon and became effective the 28th of June, 1932, exhibit 34, page 4, and has prevailed between the parties to deal with the grievances and complaints of the Association covering shortages of pay, irregularity or breach of agreement and/or rules, working conditions and wage schedule. This was in the nature of a "claim form" (exhibit 73) which was to be filled out by the Business Agent of the Association, filed with the Federation and dealt with in the manner set out in the agreement. It is noteworthy that notwithstanding the number of grievances now recited by the Association, not one written complaint was filed by the present Business Agent during his eight or nine months tenure of office.

In conclusion on claims 1 and 2 of the Federation after having given careful consideration to the evidence and argument of the Association which we have hereinbefore set forth and dealt with, we find that the employment and the regulation of all waterfront labour including the dispatching and distribution of the work and earnings should be controlled and supervised by the Federation, but we recommend that the Federation should continue in an endeavour to meet the wishes of the Association to equalize, as far as possible, the earnings between the high and low earning gangs.

#### *Claim 3.—To Determine the Number of Men which the Industry can Support*

The point at issue here is the question of what number of men should be kept available to take care of the traffic of the port. The Federation contend that this is a matter for which they only can take the responsi-



bility and desire particularly at this time, to see that the present situation is not aggravated further by an increase in the membership of the Association. They submit also that, when entering into a contract covering a period of years, they are entitled to the assurance of no radical change in the personnel of the other party to the contract which does not first receive their approval. Against this, the Association claim that the matter of increases or decreases in their membership is one for their determination only.

This feature was considered of substantial importance by the Board as, while there were differences of opinion on both sides in regard to the number of men which should be kept available, the evidence showed that under conditions which have prevailed during the past two years and still continue to exist, there has not been sufficient business to assure fair average earnings for all of those now belonging to the Association—in effect, the real cause of the present difficulties between the parties, as already recited.

After due consideration and while not wishing to interfere with the Association in the operation of its internal affairs, we feel the demand of the Federation for some control in this instance is reasonable and justified. Accordingly we recommend that the situation be met by the substitution of the undermentioned clause. This would give the Federation the assurance asked for and at the same time permit the Association to increase its membership should conditions warrant such action from time to time in the future.

"That the Association shall not admit new members without the consent in writing of the Federation, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld. In event of consent being refused by the Federation, the matter to be referred to the senior County Court judge for the County of Vancouver or one of the County Court judges of the said Court to be chosen by him, as sole arbitrator pursuant to 'the Arbitration Act' whose decision shall be final."

*Claim 4.—To Determine Whether any one or more of the Employees is or are Physically Fit or Qualified for the Work.*

The intent and purpose of this clause, as explained by the Federation, is to provide for proper physical examination of proposed new additions to the waterfront organization before they are added to the membership, thus insuring as far as possible, a personnel of sound and physically fit men. They stated they wished to avoid the development of some fundamental weakness in an employee

and the performance by him of some act resulting in injury, not only to the individual himself, but possibly also to those with whom he is working. The Federation felt that such an additional safeguard would be of value not only to themselves, but to the members of the Association as well.

Strenuous objection was registered to this clause by the Association, their representative claiming that with few exceptions, an examination of this nature was not required in any other industry nor was it necessary in this case. It was contended that the probationary period of the two months subsequent to the admission of new members provided ample protection.

From a purely humanitarian point of view some safeguard of this nature would seem desirable in the interest of both parties concerned, but, admittedly, the possibilities of risk are somewhat remote and in view of the attitude of the Association towards the proposal, we feel this clause could be eliminated from the agreement without serious consequences and so recommend.

*Claim 5.—To Protect Workmen from Prejudice or Injury by the Employees Calling a Sympathetic Strike or Walkout.*

While the Association claim that they have always considered that "stoppage of work," "strike" or "walkout" are the last things to be resorted to, and have shown a willingness to be fair and reasonable in this respect, nevertheless it reserves the right to exercise the principles of a labour union.

In the submission of the Federation dated April 20th, 1934, it said as follows:

"The provision with respect to sympathetic strikes is one which the Federation considers essential. The evidence has disclosed the nature of the longshoring industry; that it is intermittent and that the source of supply of work is not within the control of the employers. When ships come to the Port of Vancouver, they must be loaded or unloaded, as the case may be, and it would create a chaotic condition of affairs if the loading and unloading of these ships were made dependent upon the result of some dispute between other labourers and other employers in this same community not connected with the longshoring industry."

When parties enter into a contract for a period of time it is natural to expect each party to the contract to live up to the terms thereof and to do nothing to put himself into a position in which he will not be able to carry out the terms of his agreement. It would, therefore, seem fair that the Association should agree not to go on strike because of

its sympathy with men in other organizations, because this would result in a breach of its contract with the Federation. However, the Board feel that the Federation should be satisfied with the undertaking of the Association, as contained in the proposed agreement, to supply the necessary labour during the lifetime thereof, and should not anticipate that the Association will engage in sympathetic strikes, thereby committing a breach of its contract. We, therefore, feel that this provision could be omitted.

*Claim 6.—To Protect their Employees from Discrimination and to Insure the Continuance of their Employment.*

We feel that the success of any contract which the parties may enter into, will depend in no small measure on the good faith shown by both parties, in an endeavour to live up to the terms thereof and to faithfully carry out its provisions. Any attempt by either party to discriminate against the other is bound to work injuriously against the harmonious operation of the contract and we feel that both parties, once they enter into a contract, will do so, with a view to making it a success, and because of this, and also the fact that no evidence has been produced to show that the Association has in any way discriminated against the employees of the Federation, or in any way affected the continuance of their employment, we feel that this claim might also be omitted.

We now turn to the claims of the Association, the first of which is,—

*Increase in Wages.*—The Association considers that a further increase in wages is justified.

The Association submitted that a further increase in wages was justified and that the basic wage in Vancouver should not be less than other Pacific ports, and we shall hereafter refer to the evidence which they gave in support thereof.

The Federation in their submission, exhibit 79, contended that:

"Rates of wages will rise and fall in the future as in the past. The Federation has always been and is and will be in the future, ready and willing to discuss wage scales. What is required is that in any agreement which is entered into, proper provision be made for this subject to be dealt with by a properly constituted joint committee, and we suggest in this connection that the 1930 agreement, exhibit 5, clause 17, is a fair and equitable basis on which to work.

"If, however, you consider it desirable to bring in an award setting a rate of wage, then we point out that the rate now being paid is

the rate of 1924, and is a rate which pays a proper wage to every man who has reasonably steady employment.

"In fact, in 1934, the Federation was paying the same rate of pay as the men earned in 1924, but we are quite sure that the Federation need present no arguments to show that the rate paid to-day is equivalent to approximately twenty-five per cent more than the eighty cents paid in 1924—in this connection we would refer you to exhibit No. 77. It is no part of the case of the Federation, to attempt to establish that this present rate of wage, or double that, for that matter, will pay full wages to surplus or intermittent workers. We submit, however, if you do decide to make an award on this matter, that you will affirm our present scales."

According to exhibit 16, the rates of wages paid at the present time for straight time are eighty cents to ship men and seventy-six cents to dock men and the Association claims that there should be no difference in the rate of wages paid to ship men and dock men and that the wages paid to ship men and dock men should be eighty-five cents an hour. This would entail an increase to ship men of five cents per hour and to dock men of nine cents per hour. In support of their contention, the Association first put in the wage scales exhibits 49-A and 49-B, showing the rates of wages paid to longshoremen in Tacoma and in Seattle, which are higher than those paid in Vancouver. With regard to this, we find ourselves in the same position as the 1930 Board and agree with what they said in their report, exhibit 4, page 4, as follows:—

"The Board feels so many other factors may enter into the determination of the wage rates at these ports (referring to Seattle, Tacoma, etc.), such as higher cost of living, a lower average of available work per day and other considerations touching which no evidence has been presented, that the mere fact of a difference in rate of pay, taken by itself and without evidence as to other concomitant circumstances and conditions is not conclusive grounds for an increase."

Furthermore, if it were proper to compare rates of pay with those paid in foreign ports, without sufficient evidence to enable us to judge as to why these wages were higher, it would be equally fair to consider the wages paid in other Canadian ports, which we understand are lower than the wages paid in Vancouver.

The Association also submits a statement, exhibit 52, purporting to show the relative cost of living in Seattle and Vancouver. This evidence, we consider very meagre and unsatisfactory. In any case, we feel that the rate of wages to be paid in Vancouver should



be based upon the cost of living in Vancouver. This has been the custom in the past in the longshore industry, as appears from the agreement exhibit 5 paragraph 17 dated the 22nd of November, 1930, between the Federation and the Association which provided as follows:

" . . . . In determining whether wages should be increased or decreased, there shall be taken into consideration only, in the case of the longshoremen, the cost of living in Vancouver, or some condition which directly concerns the welfare or livelihood of the longshoremen, and, or in the case of the employer some condition which directly affects the well being of individual business of the shipping industry collectively which may justify the raising or lowering of wages . . . ."

"For the purposes of determining whether or not wages shall be increased or decreased, on account of the increase or decrease respectively of cost of living in Vancouver, it is agreed by both parties that the cost of living in Vancouver shall be calculated from the statistics published in the Canada LABOUR GAZETTE covering a period of two years prior to the date of the said demand, and shall be averaged over such period. It is also agreed that for the purpose of determining whether or not wages shall be increased or decreased on account of increase or decrease of cost of living that this agreement shall be deemed to be a continuation of the previous agreement between the parties hereto, dated the 1st of December, 1924, and that in pursuance hereof, that the cost of living in Vancouver for the year 1924 and the hourly base wage existing at that time shall constitute the index figure upon which all future calculations shall be based. The parties hereto further agree that for the purpose of this calculation, the cost of living in Vancouver for the year 1924 was \$21.91 per week and that the hourly straight time base wage for longshore labour was eighty cents. The parties hereto also acknowledge and agree that any increases which have taken place in the said base wage since the year 1924 have not been due to any increase in cost of living, but were granted voluntarily by the Federation at the time said increase went into effect and are not to be deemed a precedent upon which further application for increase in the hourly base wage may be made."

In the above agreement, it will be seen that the Association agreed that for the purpose of determining whether wages should be increased or decreased the cost of living should be calculated from statistics in the Canada LABOUR GAZETTE. The Board accordingly obtained a copy of the LABOUR GAZETTE issued

by the Department of Labour, Canada, for May, 1934, and at page 475 appears the average cost per week of a family budget for staples, foods, fuels, lighting and rent in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities in Canada, and it was there shown that the average for the month of March, 1934, was \$16.51 per week and for the month of April, 1934, \$16.28. Again, exhibit 77, put in by the Federation shows that the decline in the cost of living from 1924 to 1933 is 30.92 per cent, while the rate of wages now being paid is the same as in 1924.

In conclusion we think that there is no justification for an increase in wages at the present time, because if it is based on the wages paid in Seattle and Tacoma, we have not been supplied with sufficient evidence of the nature above suggested, of the conditions obtaining in those places, and, wages in other parts of Canada are less than those being paid to Vancouver longshoremen; and, if it is based on the cost of living, it is apparent the Association's demand is not only not supported by the evidence, but it is shown that the cost of living is much less than when the basic rate of wage was eighty cents.

*Recognition and 100 per cent of the Longshore Work.* This has been virtually agreed to, but the Federation have refused to give a written guarantee to this effect.

The demands of the Association under this head are contained in exhibit 25 and deal with two different points. The first refers to clause 9 of the proposed new agreement which reads,

"This agreement shall apply, so far as the employment of workmen is concerned, to those members of the Association who were registered in the July, 1930, registration and who then held Shipping Federation identification cards."

The Association claims this clause denies recognition to Association members who are not in possession of Shipping Federation cards.

In this connection the Federation agree that registration has not yet been agreed upon for all of the names submitted by the Association, but state that only eight or nine names remain to be dealt with and they have agreed to register those concerned. Under the circumstances there should be no further cause for complaint as to this feature.

The second deals with clause 12 of the proposed agreement which reads:—

"While the Federation cannot guarantee 100 per cent of the work, the Federation will continue to allot work and employ only Association men when available as the Federation is doing at present, that is to say, with the exception of jitney driving and/or the working

of other mechanized dock devices, and the work performed by dock maintenance men; the Federation will allot work to the efficient members of the Association now registered with the Federation or who may hereafter become so registered in accordance with the terms of this agreement and according to the amount of daily work available."

The Association state that this clause is still unacceptable since it does not guarantee preferential employment of its members on all longshore work as defined in clause 2 of the present Schedule "A."

The principle involved here is the question of "closed shop" to which the Federation are unwilling to agree. Their main contention in this respect is that so long as they are responsible for the dispatching of the labour they cannot have their hands tied in working out this feature. They point out, for instance, that should a shortage of gangs develop at any given time, for some special class of work, and suitable men are not available from the spare or surplus boards, they desire the right to fill the deficiency from outside sources should it be necessary.

The evidence shows that with the single exception of the employment of one gang from North Vancouver, to which reference has already been made, members of the Association have been given preference for and received all of the work of the Federation. Under the circumstances, we feel there should be no cause for concern on the part of the Association with respect to this feature, and recommend that the clause referred to stand as at present.

*Dispatching by the Association.*—The Association withdrew this claim conditional on improved dispatching methods being adopted, and that the Association be allowed a representative in the dispatching office. Since this has been refused by the Federation, the Association has no alternative other than to revert to the original claim "Dispatching by the Association."

This has already been dealt with in our findings on claims 1 and 2 of the Federation.

*Workmen's Compensation Allowances.*—Although this is a matter which properly comes under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature, the Association has asked that a basis for computing the Compensation payable to an injured member be mutually agreed upon.

The Association's claim in this respect is set out in exhibit 47 in which it is stated:—

"The Association claims that the only fair basis for computing compensation allowances

is by the most commonly used time unit on which wages are based. This is true in respect to workers on a steady weekly or monthly wage rate, but not in the case of casual workers.

"Longshoremen are paid on an hourly base wage for an eight-hour day and a six-day week, and this should, in our opinion, be accepted as the basis for the compensation allowance."

In this exhibit, however, the Association suggests as a compromise:—

"That the average earnings of all registered longshoremen over a period of one year previous to the accident be taken as the minimum figure for the payment of compensation allowance. That for all earnings above this figure the present method be followed."

The submission of the Federation is that it should not be expected to pay anything in addition to that which it must pay under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Prior to 1916, a workman could not recover against his employer unless he could show negligence. In that year the Province of British Columbia passed the Workmen's Compensation Act, which, generally speaking, made the employer liable for any accident which happened to any of his workmen whether it arose from negligence or not. The present Act, R.S.B.C., 1924, Chap. 278, provides for the various industries in the Province being divided into classes, and an assessment being made upon each of these classes, based on the individual payrolls of each industry. Section 19 of the Act provides that where permanent total disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be a periodical payment to the injured workman equal in amount to sixty-two and one-half per centum of his average earnings and shall be payable during his lifetime.

Section 20 of that Act provides that where permanent partial disability results from an injury, the compensation shall be a periodical payment to the injured workman equal in amount to sixty-two and one-half per cent of the difference between the average earnings of the workman before the accident, and the average amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident. The Compensation is payable to the workman during his lifetime. Section 21 of the Act provides for minimum compensation at \$5 per week.

Section 25 (1) of the said Act provides as follows:—

"The average earnings and earning capacity of a workman shall be determined with reference to the average earnings and earning capacity at the time of the accident, and may



be calculated upon the daily, weekly, or monthly wages or other regular remuneration which the workman was receiving at the time of the accident or upon the average yearly earnings of the workman for one or more years prior to the accident, or upon the probable yearly earning capacity of the workman at the time of the accident as may appear to the Board best to represent the actual loss of earnings suffered by the workman by reason of the injury, but not so as in any case to exceed the rate of \$2,000 per year."

The principle underlying compensation as provided for in this Act appears to be that each man is to receive compensation based upon the amount of his earnings which is to be determined in the manner provided for in section 25 above quoted.

As appears from the Association's claim, they are not satisfied with the method of compensation fixed by the Workmen's Compensation Act, and it is clear that if their proposal were acceded to it would mean that the Federation would have to pay a much greater sum as compensation. The difference in the amount of compensation which, under these circumstances, the Federation would pay would be a purely voluntary payment, entirely outside the Workmen's Compensation Act and is something which, so far as we have been able to learn, is not done by any other employers in the Province of British Columbia. This question, no doubt, has become much more important to the Association by reason of the great reduction in the total of the earnings of the longshoremen as has heretofore been mentioned.

It appears from exhibit 47, page 2, that the Association thought that the Workmen's Compensation Act would be amended at the session of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia which was concluded in the spring of this year, but later on they were told this legislation would be brought down next year. It is quite likely that this same request has been made to the Government of British Columbia from time to time and has evidently been refused, presumably for good reason, and we think that if any change is to be made in the compensation arrangements between the parties, it should be done by amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

*Equal Ship and Dock Rate of Wages.* The Association claims that there is no justification for the present difference of four cents per hour between the two classes of work.

The Association's claim is contained in exhibit 48 at page 2, in which they set out the definition in Vancouver of longshore work as follows:—

"(a) Ship's work—loading and unloading of vessels, from hold to sling and from sling to hold and also to and from open cars when within reach of ship's tackle.

"(b) Dock work—from sling to cars direct; to first place of rest or to pile in the shed or on dock, and from pile in the shed or dock or from cars to sling direct."

In this exhibit it is pointed out that in Seattle and Tacoma, longshore work covers both ship work and dock work as above defined and the men are paid the same rate of wages. It is further submitted that the only argument against distinction in wages has been on the ground that dock work is not as hazardous, is easier work, requires less skill, and that the dock operators cannot afford to pay the same rate. The Association's claim, in answer to this, is that dock work is less hazardous than ship's work because of the fact that proper safety regulations are not enforced on the ship. We will deal later with the safety regulations and their enforcement. The Association also point out (exhibit 48) that the element of hazard is present on the dock, to a marked degree, as a visit to any ship discharging or loading cargo will show. Details of the hazard are enumerated by it. It was contended also that dock work is just as arduous, and in some cases more so, than ship work.

The answer of the Federation to this submission is contained in exhibit 77 at page 6 wherein the Federation point out that Mr. Winn, the chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, on the hearing, "Definitely pointed out the less hazardous nature of dock work to ship work." And in addition the Federation points out that the Association's exhibit No. 57 shows that there have been only 282 dock accidents in the last four years for the whole of British Columbia as against 1,600 ship accidents. To this the Association replies in their final argument, exhibit 80, at pages 7 and 8, by stating the Federation had omitted to give the comparison between the number of men employed on ship and on dock. The Federation further contends in said exhibit 77 at page 7 that from the nature of the work itself and the additional hazard in working cargoes into and out of ships' holds the ship men are entitled to a higher hourly rate of pay than the dock men, and particularly so where ship men confine themselves to ship work and dock men to dock work, as has been the custom here for years. We under-

stand that in Tacoma and Seattle any member of the Association does either ship or dock work, in other words, there is no difference in the work done by all the members of the Association.

In connection with this difference as between the Federation and the Association, there are two things which assist us in coming to a conclusion. The first is that Mr. Winn said that the rate assessed against wharf operators in 1934 by the Workmen's Compensation Board was two per cent, whereas for stevedores it was eight per cent, and he said he undoubtedly considered the hazards greater in the latter than in the former. This was confirmed by the impression we received when the Board visited four ships and had an opportunity of noting the work carried on by both the ship gangs and the dock gangs, from which we have no hesitation in saying that not only is the work on the ships harder and more hazardous, but the men, specially working in the holds, have to do so in a restricted area on uneven surfaces and under conditions which are much less favourable. Furthermore, they have not the same mechanical aids, and, therefore, have to do much more lifting than the men on the docks.

Taking everything into consideration, we feel that a higher rate of pay for the men on ship's gangs is justified and find accordingly.

*Travelling time.* The Association demands that travelling time be restored on the basis of time spent in travelling or on the basis of the Interim Report of the Board of Conciliation on this question dated 17th July, 1930.

Due to the fact that in the longshore industry there are many different places at which the work has to be performed, the exact location of which cannot always be determined until the employees report at the dispatching hall, the question naturally arises as to whether or not the men should receive remuneration for the time spent while proceeding to the job, and if decided in the negative, to what extent this rule should apply.

Dealing first with the main principle involved, viz., as to whether or not travelling time should be allowed while men are proceeding to their work:—

The Association's claim is that an allowance should be made in all cases and to all points to which the men have to proceed for their work. No evidence was put in to support this contention other than the statement contained in exhibit 46. Herein it is contended that employees when leaving home in the

morning seldom know where they are likely to find themselves working before the day is over, also the fact that the building of docks on the North Shore is proof that some inducement or advantage exists there sufficient to offset the disadvantages which were known to exist when the dock was built. Against this is the claim of the Federation that it is a universal practice in the longshore industry for men to report directly to the job, within a certain area, without remuneration. They contend that in many cases the employees proceed direct from their homes to their work, giving as an instance the month of May this year when out of a total of 186 orders to gangs only forty-nine gangs had to report to the Dispatching Hall before going to work.

Evidence was put in showing the practice prevailing at Tacoma (exhibit 49-A) and Seattle (exhibit 49-B). Herein it was laid down that at Tacoma no travelling time was allowed inside the harbour while at Seattle no travelling time is allowed within the harbour nor at adjacent ports as far as Everett on the north and Tacoma on the south—approximately thirty miles in each case. The 1930 evidence shows that a similar situation prevailed at Portland and San Francisco.

As regards Vancouver, however, the 1930 Board reached an unanimous conclusion with respect to this feature. Their findings which are contained in their main report, exhibit 4, and supplement thereto, exhibit 4-A, being as follows:

"1. Travelling time should not apply to points within the harbour which can be reached by available public transport in a time not to exceed thirty minutes, according to the regular schedule, or by other transport provided by the Federation when the time taken is within said limit, the starting point to be the nearest point of departure (from the Federation Hall) of available suitable transportation. Travelling time and transportation in excess of thirty minutes to be allowed in proceeding to all points within the harbour which cannot be reached in compliance with the foregoing provisions.

"2. That the starting point should be from the Shipping Federation Hall to the place of employment instead of from the nearest point of departure.

3. That full time be paid for all time in excess of one-half hour spent in travelling to and from points inside the harbour which come under the definition of 'travelling points.'

"4. That to all points where travelling time applies, as defined, transportation to be paid both ways by the Federation."



These findings were further elaborated in a letter from the Board dated August 4th, 1930, to the Deputy Minister of Labour, which stated it had been agreed by the parties that the Japan Dock and Midland Pacific Elevator on the North Shore were to be considered as within the thirty minutes radius for the purpose of dealing with travelling time.

From the evidence it is apparent that the common practice at other ports is for the employees to proceed to the points at which the work is to be performed before pay time commences. It would also appear that in many cases the employees report direct to the job rather than stopping first at the dispatching hall, as the Federation's claim in this regard was not refuted. Under the circumstances, we can see no reason to alter the conclusions of the 1930 Board which appear fair and reasonable as applied to Vancouver Harbour and concur in their findings in this regard.

We were further impressed with the definition laid down by the 1930 Board with respect to the radius within which the free travelling time arrangement was to apply, viz: those points which could be reached by available public transport, etc., etc., within a period not exceeding thirty minutes. Under conditions which prevail at Vancouver this definition would seem to be a fair compromise as between the claims of both the Association and the Federation and receives our concurrence.

Failure on the part of some members of the Federation to allow full travelling time to two booming grounds which are admitted by the Federation to be outside the thirty-minute radius was claimed by the Association. This was not confirmed by sworn evidence, but if the statement is correct the omission should be rectified by the Federation, if the findings of the 1930 Board are to be complied with—which is our recommendation.

*Hours of Labour.*—The Association has demanded a maximum of eight hours with a limit of ten consecutive hours under special conditions, and that double overtime rate be paid for all work in excess thereof; also, that when men have worked five or more hours in any one day, they shall not be ordered back after the supper hour when other members are available.

The contention of the Association is set out at page 3 of exhibit 46 as follows:—

"A long-standing grievance of the men against the necessity of having to work long hours, has resulted in the demand that ten (10) hours shall be the maximum day's work, and that in order to ensure that this rule will not be abused, that a penalty of double over-

time shall be paid for any time worked in excess of ten (10) hours. This rule would also guard against the possibility of reducing the number of regular men below requirements for the purpose of showing high earnings as an argument for low hourly wage rate.

"This rule, together with the proposed rule that when men have worked five (5) hours or more in any one day, they may not be ordered back after supper, would serve to enforce a more equitable distribution of work. No man can stand up under the average longshore work for longer than eight (8) hours and continue the same pace. The employers themselves agree to this and to the fact that long shifts are responsible for increased accidents. Yet, in spite of these admissions, individual employers persistently break the rule and we believe the only way in which they can be made to live up to the rule is to attach such a stiff penalty that they will take no chances and make provision for fresh men in ample time."

The answer of the Federation is set out at page 8 of exhibit 77:—

"What Mr. Emery describes as a long-standing grievance of the men, having to work long hours and which he says is a bone of contention between the Association and the Federation, never has centred upon the maximum hours of work. Whatever reluctance there has been to maintain maximum hours of work, has been on the factor of efficiency and the question of the availability or not of an efficient supply of labour being obtainable if the supply of regular and efficient men was curtailed and the less experienced men had to be employed in their place.

"It should be pointed out that submissions of the Association as to maximum hours of labour, while veiled by arguments which may be true as far as they go, such as physical endurance, liability to create accidents and so on, are as previously pointed out to the Board in other matters mainly directed towards improving the conditions of the surplus men and give no consideration to or provide any assurance to the employer of obtaining or maintaining a guaranteed standard of efficiency if maximum hours were reduced. It seems extraordinary if this is to be considered a serious matter, that no better proof can be shown by the Association than has been given to the Board. Working men excessive hours being a common practice, no evidence is given, nor has it been proved to be the case that individual employers persistently break the existing rules, and it seems reasonable to assume that if the Association really attached the importance to this question which they would have the Board believe that

they would have produced more conclusive evidence than they have done to substantiate their claim that this is a grievance for the Board to pass upon and one which could not have been settled by ordinary procedure between the Federation and themselves."

This again is a matter which was carefully gone into by the 1930 Conciliation Board, and we quote from their report:—

"It seems necessary to point out at the beginning that the question before the Board is not what is commonly termed 'a ten-hours day.' At present the standard day is one of eight hours and there is no indication of a disposition on either side to make any change in that respect. The real point at issue is a desire on the part of the Association to limit a maximum of ten hours the duration of any one day's work . . . . At present thirteen hours is the maximum agreed upon. The Association's claim is that a ten hours' maximum would work to better advantage and would attain the desired results and could be brought into effect without hurt to the Federation by modifying the 'Rules and Working Conditions' in such manner as might be found necessary to safeguard the Federation against incurring 'penalty' rates of pay. It has been contended by the Federation that the adoption of a ten hours' maximum would result in loss of gear and in efficiency of work, due to having to change men more frequently, and to having to break into the third shift. At present, a shift consists of four hours and ten hours would be equivalent of two and one-half shifts.

"The Board is satisfied from the evidence submitted that the ideal working day is not more than eight hours and that the Federation should endeavour to have all its members recognize this and be governed accordingly. The Board feels, also, that the adoption of a ten-hour maximum per day should at least be given a fair trial for a period, as there does not appear to be evidence of sufficient weight to the contrary, nor to justify the continuance of the present thirteen-hour maximum per day. It is the opinion of the Board that any loss which accrue to the Federation from the changing of men or loss of gear would be compensated for by the higher efficiency of the men on the job and the probable reduction of hazards."

In the wage schedule, exhibit 16, section 9, adopted following the above report, ten consecutive working hours was fixed as the maximum number of hours.

No evidence has been produced before us to show that this provision has worked a hardship upon the men and we feel that ten consecutive hours (with time off for meals) should be the maximum for a gang or individual, except that in cases of emergency,

such as those covered by items "B" and "C" of section 9. Double time should be (either straight time or overtime as the case may be) allowed with twelve hours the extreme working limit.

As to the suggestion that when men have worked five hours or more in any one day they should not be ordered back after supper when other members are available, it appears to us that the present clause is advantageous to both parties in case only where a limited amount of work remains to be completed. To guard against abuses, however, we would suggest that it be modified by inserting a provision that when men have worked five hours or more in any one day they should not be ordered back after supper, unless not more than two hours' work is involved and this, of course, should be subject to the provision that twelve hours should be the extreme working limit.

*Waiting Time and Suspended Time.* The Association has demanded that the full overtime rate be paid for waiting or standing by during overtime hours. Also that Suspended Time without pay shall apply only in cases of "Shifting Ship" and "Compass Adjustment."

At page 3 of exhibit 46 filed by the Association it is stated:—

"Other conditions lost or altered in recent years include waiting and suspended time and special conditions concerning the handling of silk, mail and express cargo, while these are minor conditions, they were altered without much reason and were simply a case of the employers chiselling in on long recognized conditions in order to save a few dimes at the expense of the men."

No new evidence on this point was given on this occasion. The 1930 Board seem to have given a great deal of time and attention to these features and their findings apparently improved former arrangements to an extent which proved satisfactory to the men.

With reference to waiting time, the finding of the Board was as follows:—

"It feels, however, that, even so, the Federation is not unfair in desiring to pay only one-half instead of full overtime for 'waiting time.' The men lose no work on this account, the work being merely deferred and still remaining to be done; while the employers can have no possible interest in deferring work, if it can be avoided." (Exhibit 4, page 11.)

With reference to suspended time, the 1930 Board was unanimous in approving changes suggested by the Federation subject to the addition, in the interests of clarity, of certain things therein mentioned, and these changes



were adopted in the schedule which became part of the agreement of the 22nd of December, 1930, between the Federation and the Association. There does not appear to have been any change from the conditions under consideration by the last Board so far as waiting and suspended time are concerned. No evidence was called to show that the present regulations in regard to waiting time and suspended time worked a hardship on the men, and as far as we can see, rather than constituting a hardship, they are of considerable advantage to them, and are designed to protect the men, in view of the possibility, from various causes, of the Federation being unable to say definitely, in many cases, when work will commence and how long it will last.

We have carefully considered both these matters and feel that the findings of the 1930 Board are fair and reasonable.

*Removal of Special Exceptions.*—Concerning the handling of silk, mail, baggage and express cargo, to wit:—Section 8 (b) of present Schedule "A" to terminate after the words "Finishing Ship." Deleting subsection (b) of section 10 of said Schedule.

While appreciating the desire of the Federation to have an extra thirty minutes allowance between one and 1.30 a.m. in case of emergency in discharging mail, baggage, silk, or express cargo, we feel these features could be eliminated in accordance with the wishes of the Association without undue hardship and so recommend.

*Other changes in Schedule "A" to wit:—*

(a) Section 3.—To include Saturday afternoon in overtime hours.

With regard to this the Association said (exhibit 46, page 2):—

"A new condition being asked for is the recognition of Saturday afternoon as a half holiday on overtime rate of pay. This would reduce the working week from forty-eight (48) hours to forty-four (44) hours and assist in spreading employment. When it is considered that one of the demands of longshoremen now on strike in U.S. ports is for a six (6) hour day, and thirty (30) hour week, our demand for a forty-four (44) hour week seems very modest. The majority of European ships calling at the port recognize the Saturday half holiday and many European ports also."

Exhibit 77, page 9, sets out the view of the Federation on this question as follows:—

"The question of a Saturday afternoon being included in overtime hours seems to the Federation to have no real justification for its proposal, and the interjection of working

weeks and hours of work based upon an eight-hour day, is irrelevant to the subject."

No evidence was called to support the statement that "the majority of European ships calling at the port and many European ports also" recognized the Saturday half holiday. Assuming, however, this to be the case, then there would be no work to be done for the majority of European ships calling at Vancouver. We feel the trouble with the present situation is that there is not enough longshore work to enable the men to work anything like eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week, and, therefore, there is no necessity to reduce hours to assist in spreading employment. If the high and low earnings gangs do not desire to work on Saturday afternoon, this would give an opportunity to the spare board men to secure some much needed employment. It seems to us there is no justification, at this time, to penalize the employer by forcing him to pay overtime rate of pay on Saturday afternoons, when there is a scarcity of work. In view of the fact that under present conditions a continuation of the six-day week will assure more work for the men on the spare board and others in the low earning class in the event of the high earning gangs desiring to lay off Saturday afternoons we recommend that Saturday afternoon be not included in overtime hours.

(b) *Section 5.*—To delete clause providing for new gangs starting work between 6 and 7 p.m. being paid only overtime rate.

After due consideration, we feel that this clause could be eliminated, as requested by the Association, without undue hardship to the Federation.

(c) *Section 6.* Inclusion of "Armistice Day" and "Picnic Day" as recognized holidays.

Section 6 of the Rules, Working Conditions and Wage Schedule (Exhibit 16), provides for eight holidays, namely, "New Year's Day," "Good Friday," "Empire Day," "King's Birthday," "Dominion Day," "Labour Day," "Thanksgiving Day," and "Christmas Day." On these days and on Sundays overtime is paid. The Association now desire to add "Armistice Day," and "Picnic Day" as recognized holidays, that is to say, days upon which overtime will be paid. The Federation have no objection to substituting "Armistice Day" for the "King's Birthday" and the Association agree, provided "Picnic Day" is included as a regular holiday. Now, all the holidays set forth in said section 6 with the exception of the "King's Birthday" are Dominion statutory holidays and "Armistice Day" is also a

Dominion statutory holiday. "Picnic Day" is purely a voluntary arrangement on which day the Association members and their friends have a picnic at some point near Vancouver and spend an enjoyable time when the cares of work are forgotten. The Federation as a body and its individual members, make substantial contributions to this event and it is the endeavour of all parties to arrange that the picnic day shall be fixed at a time when there are to be very few ships, if any, in port. Under these conditions we see no reasons why, "Picnic Day" should be placed in the same position as a statutory holiday or why the Federation should be penalized because as a result of some conditions over which it has no control it may happen some work has to be done on that day. We, therefore, recommend that "Armistice Day" be substituted for the "King's Birthday" and that "Picnic Day" be not included as a regular holiday.

(d) *Section 8.* Changing the two-hour minimum time to apply to any one job instead of any one day, and deleting note to subsection (a).

*Section 8 (a),* exhibit 16, reads as follows:—

"A minimum of two (2) hours' pay, straight or overtime as the case may be (clause 4, page 2) shall be paid for any work performed in any one day, except that if a man is discharged for sufficient cause only actual time worked will be allowed. Note.—Where waiting time is involved and actual work does not consume two (2) hours, men shall be paid for the actual time worked at straight or overtime rate, as the case may be (clause 4, page 2) and in addition for the actual waiting time (clause 12, page 6), the total of which must not be less than two (2) hours' pay at straight or overtime rate as the case may be."

This section was evidently intended to assure to the men a minimum remuneration of two hours' pay after they had reported for work; Also if on any one day a man worked for two or more employers and his working time was less than two hours, he got a minimum of two hours' pay. We think this might be changed by providing that the minimum should apply to the work of each employer, so that if he did work on two or three jobs for one employer, on any given day, and worked a total of less than two hours, he should receive two hours' pay from that employer; but if he worked for two or more employers on any given day, no matter how long he worked for each employer, he should get a minimum of two hours in each case.

The Association desire the note to section 8 to be struck out of the schedule. It will be observed that this note involves waiting time which is covered by sec. 12 of exhibit 16. This provides for payment at half time rates

to men who have been dispatched to work or report direct to the job and are waiting for the work to commence and are eventually put to work. The result of striking out the note accordingly would be that an employee reporting at the job and waiting for the work to commence and eventually being put to work would receive at least two hours' pay at full time rates, although he actually worked less than that period and in addition would receive pay for the time he was waiting, at half time rates. As an illustration if a longshoreman waited half an hour and then worked half an hour he would receive pay under section 12 at the waiting time rate for the one-half hour in addition to full pay for two hours at straight time or overtime as the case might be. We consider the present arrangement a very fair and reasonable one and can see no reason why an additional penalty should be imposed on the Federation as suggested by the Association.

(e) *Section 10.* Changing the maximum working time without eating from six hours to five.

While there was no evidence of abuse of the present arrangements, the Association's request as to this feature would seem reasonable, and the change from six to five hours is recommended.

(f) *Section 15.* Revision of list of Special Commodities to provide for minimum of one hour and adding: Salt Fish (in cases) and Salmon Eggs. All shovel work. All cargo injurious to eyes, lungs or skin, employers to supply respirators or goggles when required.

*Section 15* of exhibit 16 provides for an additional wage being paid to longshoremen handling any special commodity such as caustic soda, cement, fertilizer, green hides, etc., when in lots of twenty-five tons or over and the Association now ask that to this list be added salt fish, salmon eggs and all shovel work. Again, while we think that the practice in other ports is not at all conclusive as to what should be done in Vancouver, we note that the above-mentioned salt fish, salmon eggs and shovel work are not included in the special commodities covered by the same sort of rules in Seattle and Tacoma as shown by exhibits 49-A and 49-B, and moreover it appears that the Vancouver list includes several commodities which are not listed at these ports. There is no evidence as to the special commodities which would be handled by shovel work and no reasons have been given why this should be included in the special commodities list. From information which we have received, however, we think that salt fish and salmon eggs should be added to the list of special commodities. It



was noted that the Seattle and Tacoma rules with regard to special commodities only apply when in lots of thirty tons or over. We see no justification for eliminating the twenty-five tons minimum mentioned in exhibit 16.

With reference to the suggestion that the employer should supply respirators or goggles, when required, when cargo injurious to eyes, lungs or skin is being handled, we feel this would impose on the Federation a very onerous expenditure because it would be necessary to supply a large number of the members of the Association with these protective apparatus. It is obvious that each man must have his own respirator or goggles as it would not be sanitary or proper for one person to use another's. Then, again, if this apparatus were supplied by the Federation, some of the men might be careless in the care which they took of them, with resulting loss to the Federation. The respirators and goggles are required for the most part in the trimming of wheat, and wheat trimmers receive an additional ten cents per hour, not only because of the nature of their work, but no doubt because they have to supply themselves with these protective appliances. Under the circumstances we would not feel justified in recommending that the Federation supply respirators and goggles.

(g) *Section 16.* To allow for one-half hour to allow men to cool off from previous work before going into refrigerators without loss of pay.

We agree that it is in the interests of the Federation, as well as of the men that every precaution should be taken to see that the health of the men is not endangered and would recommend close supervision of this feature by both parties. After careful consideration, we do not see how any definite rule can be laid down which would prove workable in this case, because, owing to weather conditions, or other causes, it is impossible to say how long it will take men, under a given condition, to cool off, so that it would be safe for them to enter a refrigerator. We, therefore, think that the matter is one that must be left to the sound discretion of the foreman and is one which should receive the careful attention and supervision of the safety engineer. It must be remembered that only a small part of the gang, say, four men, actually go into the refrigerator, and half an hour's time allotted to these men to cool off means that the whole gang is laid off during that time. We feel that the matter could be covered by the Federation instructing its safety engineer and foreman to allow a sufficient time in each case, for the men to cool off, so there will be no danger to their health.

(h) *Section 23.* Allowing for protection of wheat trimmers against pouring grain while below decks, and of men working cargo in adjacent hatches against the wheat dust.

The Association in exhibit 61 has requested new rules covering the undermentioned features:

"(a) No grain shall be poured into an open hatch while men are working below decks."

They state they believe the above practice has been discontinued but would like the above rule written into the schedule in order to maintain this condition.

Apparently the practice of having men work in holds while the grain is being poured has been discontinued and if such is the case we see no reason why the proposed provision should not be put in the agreement.

"(b) When men are working in a hatch or adjacent to a hatch into which grain is being poured, and the entry of dust is not effectively shut off, men shall suspend work and receive suspended time allowance until the entry of dust is shut off or until pouring ceases."

They state that the rule is asked in order to protect cargo workers who have no respirators and who are therefore more susceptible to the effects of the dust. It is also a safety measure as the dust often becomes so thick that men cannot see the load coming down nor the hatch tender see if all is clear below when lowering load.

With reference to these features, while we feel it would not be possible to lay down any broad rule we strongly recommend that this matter be the subject of careful consideration of the Federation as well as close supervising by the safety engineer.

(i) *Section 26.* Providing against the necessity of carrying double lunches.

As the Federation agree that men shall not be called upon to supply more than one lunch, it is recommended that the rule be amended accordingly.

(j) *Section 27.* Providing that men sent to outports will be furnished free board and lodgings after work is finished and still transportation to Vancouver is provided.

No evidence at all was called upon this point, but the parties seemed to be agreed upon the principle involved and there should be no difficulty in arriving at an agreement on this point.

(C) *Adding an Additional Section to Provide that Men be Paid on the First Recognized Pay Day After Being Released from the Job, whether the Ship is Finished or Not.*

There is no evidence of this request ever having been made previously to the Federation. As a matter of fact, we are told, it is the custom for most of the employers to pay off at any time the men desire. We feel, however, that regular pay days should be instituted, the same to be no less frequent than one day per week.

*((D) In Addition to the Above, Certain Demands were Made at a Membership Meeting which have been Agreed or Partially Agreed to, Conditional upon Agreement being Finally Arrived at, to wit:*

"1. That no registered ship gangs with less than eleven men be dispatched.

"2. That all spare men be placed on the spare board for the work they follow. This has not been fully carried out by the Federation who refuses to recognize Association members not registered with the Federation in 1930."

These features appear to have been agreed upon or partially agreed upon conditional upon a final agreement being entered into between the Federation and the Association with the exception of the question of registration of members which we have dealt with under item (1) of the Association's claims.

"3. That no work be done on top of bulk grain where there is less than six feet of head room."

While no evidence was put in with respect to this feature, we are advised that there are certain Dominion regulations governing shipping which provide that no foreign-bound steamer shall proceed to sea without the cargo holds being completely filled, or other suitable arrangements made to preclude the possibility of cargo shifting. The point at issue in this instance is in connection with the shipment of bulk grain, it apparently being the practice when the hold is not completely filled with this class of cargo, to complete the required stowage with some other cargo such as lumber, sacked grain or general merchandise.

The contention of the Association with respect to this feature—exhibit 61—is that no work should be done on top of bulk grain where there is less than six feet of head room, the suggestion being that, if necessary, the remainder of the shipment be sacked and stowed in that manner.

In reply, the Federation submit this is a matter over which they have little, if any, control. They state further that in the majority of cases the full six feet of head room is available, and point out that, should it be necessary to sack the bulk grain, a penalty

to the ship would be incurred which would seriously affect the earnings of the ship and indirectly the traffic of the port.

From inquiries which have been made, it would appear that there are no fixed regulations with respect to this feature, the matter of proper stowage being left to the discretion of the Port Warden who supervises this operation and whose certificate must be secured before the vessel proceeds on its voyage.

Taking everything into consideration, a hard and fast rule would appear impracticable in this instance, but unquestionably, working under the conditions recited is more onerous than is ordinarily the case. Accordingly, we suggest that the situation be met through the payment by the Federation of ten cents an hour extra for this class of work, which would appear fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

We have now fully discussed and given our conclusions on all matters referred to the Board.

If it be the case that some of the members of the Federation have not been living up to the spirit of the agreement between the Federation and the Association, and have been "speeding up" the work unduly in order to obtain the greatest possible degree of efficiency we think such matters should be dealt with promptly by the officers of the Federation. Similarly, action might be taken with respect to the observance of the safety code. In this connection, we would recommend that the Federation instruct all its foremen in writing that the safety of men should be the first consideration and that the safety rules are to be observed absolutely and no man is to be in any way prejudiced by his complaint of a breach of the safety rules. Further, we believe, that the men should be circularized and encouraged to complain against breaches of the safety rules and be assured that such complaints will not in any way prejudice their positions.

In conclusion, and while relatively satisfactory relations would appear to have prevailed between the parties for the last ten years, it is evident the present difficulties have arisen from the depression and paucity of work available on the waterfront. Now that conditions seem to be improving we trust it may again be possible for the representatives of the Federation and the Association to come together and arrive at a satisfactory agreement.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of June, 1934.

(Sgd.) HAROLD B. ROBERTSON,  
Chairman,

J. E. HALL,  
Member of the Board.



## Minority Report

### Introduction

Application having been made pursuant to the provisions of the Act by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited on March 9, 1934, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and a statement in reply having been transmitted by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association to the Registrar on March 15, 1934, a Board was duly established consisting of the following:—

Hon. Justice H. B. Robertson, Chairman.

J. E. Hall, Nominee of Shipping Federation of British Columbia Limited.

C. M. Stewart, Nominee of Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.

The Board commenced their hearings on April 9, and divided the sittings into two sessions owing to the fact that the Federation claimed that it would be useless to proceed further until the basis of an agreement was reached on their six points.

The sittings were prolonged through the necessity of the Chairman having to leave town, and the men have complained that this delay was prejudicial to their best interests.

The Board failed to reach a unanimous decision and the following is the minority report of the representative of the Association.

Evidence was first taken on the Federation's submission to Ottawa, and consisted in a huge mass of statistical data, which in my opinion had very little bearing on the case. The Shipping Federation took the dictatorial attitude at the very outset, that the six points mentioned in their application must be the basis of any agreement signed on the Vancouver Waterfront.

In the Federation's application for a Board of Conciliation to avert a strike on the Waterfront, made necessary by the passing of nine (9) by-laws by the Association, was not founded on fact. The passing of the by-laws by the Association was necessary to protect their members from discrimination by the Federation. For instance: the forming and employing of non-union gangs when Association men were available, also to assure the membership that the Association was a workers' organization representing the interests of the workers, and not a part of the Federation system to keep the workers under control.

A great part of the evidence of the Federation consisted of opinions of their members and of their office employees.

The evidence of the Association consisted of concrete realities from the day to day struggle of experienced longshoremen.

The morning of the first day's hearing, April 11, the Board was taken for a visit to the Federation Hall, also on board a C.P.R. liner loading at the C.P.R. Docks.

Mr. McLellan, spokesman for the Federation, implied that the Hall was kept largely for the convenience of the men. It was pointed out by Mr. Emery for the Association, that the Hall was really built and designed for the convenience of the Shipping Federation. So far as the men were concerned they had little or no comforts. Anyone knowing the history of the Vancouver Waterfront knows that Mr. Emery's contention was correct; that the Hall was built and designed to assist the employers at a time of labour trouble, such as, housing strike breakers, loading men in the Hall and driving them direct to the Docks without having to come into direct contact with pickets.

On our visit to the Empress liner I could not help but notice that the class of cargo, and the environment in the sheds was much better than on some ships and docks that had been visited by myself a few days previously. One thing very noticeable, especially on the ships, was the terrific speed-up. Although the men are not supposed to work (according to the safety blue book) underneath when a load is going up, the men in the hold would continue to prepare the slings when a load was directly overhead. I can only come to one conclusion: that it is fear of the consequences that makes men risk their lives in such a manner. Therefore I would strongly recommend that a Safety Engineer be appointed by the Government to see that the safety regulations are observed.

On Thursday, April 12, two ships were visited; one at La-Point Pier loading wheat, and the other at the Empire Dock. The Board got some idea of the horrible occupation of a wheat trimmer. These men had just finished work when we arrived so we did not actually see them at work, but from their appearance alone we got a good idea, and on looking into the hold where the wheat was being poured it was like nothing else than a thick fog. At this work the men must wear masks, supplied from their own meagre earnings. In conversing with some of the men I found that some of them are not able to buy respirators because of their low earnings and are consequently forced to wear pieces of gauze or old silk hose around their face to protect their lungs. Upon offering a cigarette to one of these men I also found that it was impossible for them to smoke for at least two hours after working in the wheat. If the Federation persists in

refusing to supply this much needed safety equipment, I would advise the Association to take the matter up with the Workmen's Compensation Board with the view of having the government supply the necessary equipment for the health and safety of the men.

In view of the fact that the Workmen's Compensation Act provides for compensation for occupational diseases in such occupations as mining, I would therefore recommend that the Association inquire into whether this also covers wheat trimmers, and if not the matter should be taken up with the view of having the Workmen's Compensation Act amended to cover wheat trimmers.

Another dangerous practice brought to our notice was the loading of Deck Cargo when men are working in the hold. This should be discontinued immediately. Human life should come before profits and reputations of foremen, but this does not seem to be the order on the Vancouver Waterfront.

Great emphasis has been laid by the Shipping Federation on the amicable relations existing for years on the Waterfront, but the Association representatives have proven conclusively that the discontent dates back many years, and the attempt of the Federation to bring in the publication "The Heavy Lift" as the trouble maker, was just another attempt of the employers to drag out the "red bogey."

Although only five agitators were said by the Federation to be the cause of the discontent on the Beach, when asked to name these men they were unable to do so.

The Federation made much capital out of the fact that the Association refused to co-operate with them on a relief scheme for destitute Longshoremen when the Federation put up five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for this purpose and asked that the Association put up a like sum. The Association has spent much more than the above sum in caring for their members. I consider it to be the duty of the employer and the State to care for the destitute and unemployed. The worker by so doing lowers still further his standard of living and removes the load from where it rightly belongs to his own shoulders.

Major Crombie, the Labour Manager for the Federation, gave evidence that he encourages individual workmen to give him information. This in my opinion is encouragement for any unprincipled member of the Association who wishes to better himself at the expense of his fellow workers, and is a good argument for dispatching by the Association.

The Federation points out to the Board that in past arbitrations they were never charged with the same offences as was done

before this Board. In looking over the evidence I can only conclude that past Boards had the same grounds for making the charges, but the Association being under the complete control of the Federation, the men, through fear of discrimination, refrained from making these charges.

No concrete proof was offered by the Shipping Federation to contradict the charge that the speed-up was the chief contributing factor to the great number of accidents on the Beach.

In reply to the Federation's claim Number One—To employ labour as required on the Waterfront—the Federation has failed to prove to the Board why it is necessary to claim this right. The Association does not expect the Federation to employ men when they are not required, but the Association does dispute the right of the Federation to engage non-Association men to do longshore work when there are Association men available.

2. To distribute the work as the needs of the industry demand.

The Association's claim is justified that they have an equal right to protect the interests of their members by refusing to sign an agreement which would leave them liable to be denied the right to earn a livelihood. Clause 4 and 13 of the Federation's Draft Agreement places the power in the hands of the Federation to decrease the number of men on the Association's books. This is denial of the first principle of a trade union. Under this clause, classification is dealt with, and the fallacy of this system has been shown to the Board by the recent experiences of men loading concentrates, which is the hardest work on the Waterfront. These men established a Port record and 29 per cent of them had been classified by the Shipping Federation.

In my opinion the Federation has failed to prove to the Board that any real attempt has been made to equalize earnings, but its feasibility has been shown the Board by men who were practical longshoremen.

To allow the Shipping Federation full authority to distribute the work is putting too much power into the hands of the Federation. Therefore I must recommend to the men that they refuse to sign any Agreement with this clause embodied in it.

3. To determine the number which the industry can support.

I do not fully understand why the Federation should desire this clause in the agreement, knowing that all the men who are in the Association to-day are there with the approval of the Federation, and I can only come to the conclusion that it is another means of keeping absolute control of the Association



by the Federation. It is not feasible to think that the Association would indiscriminately accept new members, but when new members are to be accepted, that must be the right of the Association to say who they shall have as members. The sixty (60) days probationary period is ample protection for the employer. The men fear, and rightly so, that a large fringe of surplus men and a small group of registered men would be used as a continual club over their heads, and I must recommend to the men that they strongly resist the inclusion of this clause in any agreement signed by them.

The sentiments of all Board members were that clauses 4, 5, and 6 be deleted, although we reached our conclusions from different angles. It would be impossible for any workers' organization to sign an agreement with any of these clauses embodied in it, as they are all anti-working class.

No. 4—Demands medical examination.

No. 5—Denies the right of the Association to participate in a sympathetic strike.

No. 6—Would deny the Association the right to control their members.

In comparison with the demands of the Shipping Federation who practically demanded that the Association cease to be a Labour organization, the demands of the Association are mild indeed.

On May 31st the Board reconvened to deal with this part of the case.

In the demand for higher wages, I consider that the increase of five cents (5c.) an hour asked is moderate. It is two cents (2c.) less than they received in 1932, and is less than the wages paid for the same class of work in any other Pacific Coast Port.

Recognition and 100 per cent of the work has been maintained by the militancy of the men. I would therefore recommend that these conditions be recognized and embodied in the agreement.

For Despatching by the Association the men put up a strong case. Even Federation witnesses swore on the stand that in two different ports, where this system is in operation, the arrangements are perfectly satisfactory for both employers and employees. (New Westminster and Tacoma).

Despatching by the employers is a sore spot to all Longshoremen. For instance: Fifteen thousand (15,000) workers are fighting a courageous battle in Pacific Coast Ports from Seattle to San Diego, and their chief demand is that despatching be in the control of the Union. If the Federation refuses to concede this demand I can see no alternative other than that the Vancouver Longshoremen will be forced to adopt the same course as the Longshoremen to the South.

Workmen's Compensation was gone fully into, and in my opinion the Shipping Federation has acted in this matter in a very arbitrary way. Previous to 1932 a Joint Agreement existed between the Federation and the Association, whereby thirty dollars (\$30) a week was agreed upon as a basis on which to compute the compensation. At the present time extreme cases of hardship exist where men have earned practically no wages, and compensation is based on the actual earnings. I see no reason why a man should be penalized because he has not had work in past months when his services were just as necessary to the employer at the time of the accident as a man who had been in regular employment.

I therefore recommend to the men that they demand the reinstatement of the thirty dollars (\$30) a week flat rate.

In the demand for equal Ship and Dock rate of wages I uphold the contention of the Association that both classes of work should receive the same remuneration. No logical reason has been advanced why Dock workers should receive four cents (4c) an hour less than Ship men. The argument of the Federation that Ship work is much more hazardous according to accident figures, loses its significance when we consider that for every man that works on the Dock, four men work on the Ship.

On Travelling Time, I support the claim of the Association that travelling time be restored on the basis of time spent on travelling, or on the findings of the Supplementary Report of Conciliation Board dated July 17, 1932. It is an imposition that men should be asked to spend time travelling to and from the Federation Hall for the convenience of the Stevedoring Companies in their own time without payment.

The Association in demanding a reduction of the maximum working day from ten (10) hours to eight (8) hours receives my fullest endorsement. The Association has proven conclusively that in so doing no hardship would be worked on the Shipping Industry, since the men have signified their willingness in cases of absolute necessity to work longer than eight (8) hours. Their objection is to extending this extra time longer than ten (10) hours, and I endorse their demand that double overtime be paid as a penalty for all work done in excess of ten (10) hours. This would assist in spreading employment, equalizing earnings and lessening the accident hazard, as brought out in the evidence before the Board, and I also endorse the demand that when a man has worked five (5) hours

or more in any one day, he should not be ordered back for work after supper when other men are available.

For Waiting and Suspended Time the demands of the men are more than moderate. His labour power is all a worker has to sell, and when he has to stand by or wait for the convenience of his employer, the employer should be made to pay the full wage whether it be in overtime hours or regular working hours.

In the removal of Special Exemptions concerning silk, mail, baggage and express cargo, in my opinion no sound reason has been offered by the Shipping Federation why the above-mentioned cargoes should receive more consideration than other commodities, and the clause should be changed in accordance with the wishes of the Association.

All the other changes desired by the Association in Schedule "A" were thoroughly discussed by the Board. The principle of regular working hours in my opinion is of paramount importance, and when we take into consideration that for an average of four (4) hours' work a Longshoremen may have to be away from home ten (10) hours, Saturday afternoon should be included in the overtime rates.

B. Section 5. The Board was of the unanimous opinion that this clause should be deleted.

C. Section 6. For the same reason that Saturday afternoon should be included in overtime rates, Picnic Day should also be recognized as a holiday.

D. Section 8. Should be changed as desired by the Association, otherwise abuse is liable to creep in.

E. Section 10. To change the maximum working time without eating from six (6) to five (5) hours, was endorsed by all members of the Board.

F. Section 15. Revision of list of special commodities should be changed as desired.

G. Section 16. Men should receive ample time to cool off in a restful manner at regular rate of pay, before entering refrigerator, as protection for health.

H. Section 23. } The demands of the  
I. Section 26. } men regarding these sec-  
J. Section 27. } tions are so reasonable  
they require no com-

ment, and I understand the Federation is prepared to make several of the above changes as desired.

In conclusion I will say that in my opinion a Conciliation Board hearing is a very refined form of the class struggle. I consider that the differences between employers and employees can never be solved by a Conciliation Board. Before and after the Board was in session I spent a great deal of time acquainting myself with conditions on the Waterfront, and although I believe that I have a more thorough understanding of the day to day life of the workers than my two colleagues, because I belong to the wage earning class myself.

I am therefore convinced that no three men, regardless of whether they have a thorough understanding of Longshore work or not, should be allowed to be the final arbiters in a dispute which involves the lives, health, and safety of working men and their families.

(Sgd.) CHARLES M. STEWART.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of six cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 408, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925, the date of the inception of the Board, to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the

agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one



year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

**Case No. 139—Operating Department,  
Central Region**

A firebuilder, while engaged in his duties was ordered off the locomotive by the foreman and later dismissed from the service on the ground that he was under the influence of liquor while on duty and further that he refused to obey his foreman's orders. The former charge was denied by a number of the fellow-employees of the dismissed man, who claimed reinstatement, with payment at the schedule rate for all time lost. The management adduced evidence in support of the charges, and stated that the past record of the man was unsatisfactory.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 143—Operating Department,  
Atlantic Region**

In December, 1931, the management found it necessary to make a reduction in the roundhouse at Dartmouth, N.S., the staff being adjusted to take care of the requirements. Instead of a foreman and four classified labourers, staff was set up consisting of a day foreman, a night working chargehand and one classified labourer, the latter working the day shift. As the duties of the night man were largely restricted to those of a watchman in charge of one engine as well as watching the premises, he was classified as a working chargehand and placed on a monthly rate without overtime, his hours of duty being from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. with time off every alternate Saturday night.

The employees contended that the changing of the classification of one of the men from classified labourer to chargehand was a violation of Article 11, Rule D of the schedule. They also contended that this employee's classification, hours of service and rate of pay should be re-established in accordance with the provisions of the schedule. The employees claimed further that the employee concerned should receive overtime payment as provided in Article 7, Rule A, for all time worked in excess of eight hours on each day since his classification was changed.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 144—Operating Department,  
Atlantic Region**

A lady employed in the superintendent's office applied for the position of roadmaster's clerk, but her application was denied by the management although as the senior applicant she was entitled to the promotion in accordance with Article 3, Rule C of the Schedule for Clerks and other Classes of Employees. The management considered that female employees should not be permitted to occupy positions as roadmasters' clerks, this being the view held also by managements of other railways. It was considered to be bad practice to allow female employees to be around the yards or tracks in the exercise of their duties, and this was one of the railway's rules regardless of any schedule application.

The Board denied the claim of the employees, holding that the management was justified in declining to promote the applicant, as certain of the duties which a roadmaster's clerk is required to perform made it undesirable that this position should be occupied by a female.

**Case No. 148—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour  
Car Department, Winnipeg, Manitoba**

The claimant in this case, a sleeping car porter at Winnipeg, was employed from time to time as a porter, commencing May, 1924, being occasionally laid off on account of reductions in staff. On the current seniority list, his name appeared with the seniority date July 5, 1930. On that date he was re-employed as a porter after an interval of unemployment of about five years, during which period he reported for work each spring. The employees contended that the man's seniority status should date from July, 1925, as under Article 8 of the 1920 schedule he was entitled to re-employment when the staff was increased, with seniority dating from the time he entered the service. The management denied the claim on the ground that the earlier periods of the claimant's services were not sufficient to provide a basis for a seniority claim as from 1925.

The Board sustained the employees' claim, holding that the porter was entitled to seniority as from May, 1924, in accordance with the schedule rules, as it was claimed by the employees that he regularly reported for work each spring during the years 1926-1929, this claim not being denied by the management; and also because the evidence showed that during these years other employees with less service than the claimant were given employment.

### Case No. 149—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Winnipeg, Manitoba

A sleeping car porter was employed by the former Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from February, 1915, to May, 1919, when he took part in a strike. He was next employed by the C.N.R. as temporary porter in 1921, and was laid off in January, 1922, in a reduction of staff; he was re-employed subsequently at various intervals, being dismissed for cause in March, 1923, and being next taken on as a porter at Winnipeg in June, 1923. The employees contended that his seniority should date from 1915, the management claiming on the other hand that June, 1923, was the correct limit of seniority in this case.

The case was first heard at the meeting of the Board in February this year, when it was referred back to the parties. The Board was later advised that a satisfactory settlement had been reached and a request for the withdrawal of the case was granted.

### Case No. 150—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Winnipeg, Manitoba

This case concerned the seniority rights of a dining car steward who entered the service

in 1919 as waiter, being promoted in July, 1920, to the position of steward. This position he held for about five and a half months, after which, owing to a reduction in staff, he reverted to the position of waiter, being subsequently employed at intervals in the positions of cafe car steward, dining car steward, and steward waiter. The employees claimed that the man's seniority as dining car steward should date from July, 1920, when he first became dining car steward. The management refused the claim, contending that the seniority should date from June, 1926, as prior to that date he was not considered to possess the qualifications necessary to fill permanently a steward's position.

The Board sustained the employees' claim that the claimant should be given seniority in accordance with schedule rules, holding that the contention of the management that he was not qualified could not be conceded in view of the fact that the claimant had been permitted to work as a steward for five and a half months.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1934

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for June, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*June, 1934..	24	3,278	34,483
*May, 1934..	32	3,954	36,846
June, 1933..	13	3,097	37,500

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts, as well as the numbers of workers involved and the time loss in man-working days in June was lower than in May. Only one dispute in June, that involving metal miners and smelter workers at Flin Flon, Man., involved a large number of workers or caused substantial time loss, whereas in May there were several disputes of importance, including loggers in Vancouver Island, five strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, three strikes of pulp and paper workers in Ontario and Quebec. In comparison with June, 1933, there was a considerable increase in the number of disputes, but the numbers of workers involved and the time loss were about the same as a year ago, there being at that time six disputes, which involved relatively large numbers of employees.

Six disputes, involving 261 workers, were carried over from May and eighteen disputes commenced during June. Of these twenty-four disputes, eleven terminated during the month, five being in favour of the employer concerned, two in favour of the workers involved while compromise settlements were reached in four cases. At the end of June, therefore, there were thirteen disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: pulpwood cutters, Strickland, Ont.; metal miners, Flin Flon, Man.; two disputes of fur



factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; overall factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; knitting factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q.; furniture factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; spring and mattress factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; sawmill workers, Newcastle, N.B.; compositors, London, Ont.; musicians (radio), Montreal, P.Q.; and musicians (radio), throughout Canada.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are not longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: photo-engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; and moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer. The dispute involving women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers) employed by several firms in Toronto, commencing March 22, 1934, and carried in the above list for some time, is reported by the union to have lapsed by the beginning of June, and has consequently been removed from the list.

A cessation of work on April 9, by ten employees, continuing for two days, in a knitting factory at St. Catharines, Ont., was reported too late for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May or June. An adjustment of piece rates was made as a result of negotiations.

A dispute involving cordwood cutters at South River, Ont., commencing April 16, 1934, was recorded in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as lapsed on May 31, the strikers having been replaced. Toward the end of June it was reported that the strikers were still picketing and intervention of the police was required.

A minor dispute involving truck drivers on highway construction near Sarnia, Ont., on June 23, has been reported. It appears that a small number of truckers demanded an increase in pay for drivers with trucks from 80 cents per hour to \$1.25, and that work was resumed the next working day. It is reported that an adjustment in rates was made.

A dispute during June involving internes, medical doctors, at a hospital in Montreal, P.Q., has been reported in the press. Not being an industrial dispute, it is not included in the record.

Longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., on June 22, refused to unload a boat loaded at a United States port by strike breakers, a strike at

various Pacific ports being in progress. As the employers of the regular longshoremen did not require their employees to handle this freight, it is not recorded as a strike. The agents of the steamship secured other men for the work.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—As stated in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, this dispute was terminated on June 2, the union reporting that an agreement had been signed.

**FUR DRESSERS AND DYERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—At the end of the month this dispute appears to have lapsed, the strikers having been substantially replaced.

**PAPER MILL WORKERS, DOLBEAU, P.Q.**—A representative of the provincial Government mediated in this dispute during June but the union refused the employer's offer of a wage increase of ten per cent and held out for recognition of the union and the union scale. At the end of the month the employer arranged to reopen the mills with newly engaged paper-makers but the union declared the strike still in effect.

**RIVERMEN (SORTERS), GATINEAU POINT, P.Q.**—Employees of one company ceased work on June 27, demanding an increase in wages from 25c.-29½c. per hour for a ten-hour day to 40 cents per hour for an eight-hour day or thirty-five cents per hour for a ten-hour day. At the end of June a settlement was reached providing for a rate of 32½ cents per hour for a ten-hour day, and work was resumed at the beginning of July.

**METAL MINERS, FLIN FLON, MAN.**—Employees of one company operating a metal mine and a smelter ceased work on June 11 demanding recognition of the Mine Workers Union of Canada, increase in wages, the eight-hour day for all employees, and other changes in working conditions. The increase in wages demanded was the cancellation of a previous reduction effected through a deduction from pay of 15-18 per cent. Municipal authorities interviewed the parties to the dispute but a settlement was not reached by the end of June.

**METAL MINERS, NORANDA, P.Q.**—A number of the employees of one company operating a mine and smelter ceased work on June 12, demanding recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and a ten per cent increase in wages. It is reported that about five hundred out of 1,500 employees did not report for work, but that only 200 or 300, chiefly miners, were on strike, the others being intimidated by pickets. The union, however, was reported to have 500 members. The employer immediately began to replace the strikers and operations were reported not to be seriously affected. By June 20, 300 had been replaced and picketing ceased. A number of strikers were reported to have been arrested on charges of distributing leaflets illegally, intimidation, unlawful assembly, etc., and toward the end of the month some of these were sentenced to fines or imprisonment.

**FUR WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in four establishments ceased work on June 13, demanding increases in wages, partial restoration of reductions previously made, and an unemployment insurance fund to which employers and employees would contribute. Toward the end of the month, at the request of the union, the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, the Toronto representative of the Department arranged a conference between the representatives of the parties to the dis-

pute. Early in July an agreement was signed providing for wage increases of five per cent for those receiving \$29 per week and over, seven per cent for those receiving \$20 up to \$29, and ten per cent for those under \$20 per week. The arrangement for unemployment insurance was left in abeyance. Work was resumed on July 9.

**FUR WORKERS (COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.), TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 28 alleging that workers had been laid off when work was sent out to contractors contrary to the provisions of the agreement in effect up to June 1, 1934. At the end of the month the dispute was un-terminated.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 7, demanding a thirty per cent increase in wages and recognition of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, also a reduction in hours from fifty-five and over per week to forty-eight. It was reported that some employees had been dismissed for union activity. As a result of the mediation of a committee of the municipal council an agreement was reached with the union providing for wage increases of ten per cent for those receiving less than \$10 per week and fifteen per cent for the others; hours not to exceed fifty-five per week. Work was resumed on June 25.

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to June, 1934</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	48	96	Commenced April 25, 1934; to secure union wages and working conditions; terminated June 2, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Fur, Leather, Etc.—</i>			
Fur dressers and dyers, To- ronto, Ont.....	60	1,500	Commenced May 28, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; lapsed by end of June; in favour of employer.
<i>Pulp and Paper—</i>			
Paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q.....	42	1,092	Commenced May 23, 1934, for increased wages with recognition of union; un-terminated.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Compositors, London, Ont....	77	1,000	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; un-terminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Furniture factory workers, To- ronto, Ont.....	12	200	Commenced May 15, 1934; alleged violation of agreement; un-terminated.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Spring and mattress factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	22	545	Commenced May 15, 1934; for increased wages and reduced hours; un-terminated.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1934—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during June, 1934</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b>			
Pulpwood cutters, Strickland, Ont.....	52	1,000	Commenced June 8, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of camp committee; untermi- nated.
Rivermen (sorters), Gatineau Point, P.Q.....	55	220	Commenced June 27, 1934; for increased wages; terminated June 30, 1934; compromise.
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b>			
Metal miners, Flin Flon, Man...	1,073	19,314	Commenced June 11, 1934; for increased wages, 8-hour day, improved conditions and recognition of union; untermi- nated.
Metal miners, Noranda, P.Q....	300	1,200	Commenced June 12, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; terminated June 20, 1934; in favour of employer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Fur, Leather, etc.—</i>			
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	52	832	Commenced June 13, 1934; for increase in wages and for unemployment insurance; untermi- nated.
Fur factory workers (collars, cuffs, etc.), Toronto, Ont....	33	99	Commenced June 28, 1934; alleged violation of agreement <i>re</i> sending out work; untermi- nated.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Men's clothing factory work- ers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	120	1,800	Commenced June 7, 1934; for recognition of union, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated June 23, 1934; compromise.
Women's clothing factory work- ers, Montreal, P.Q.....	25	200	Commenced June 8, 1934; for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated June 19, 1934; in favour of employer.
Overall factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	70	980	Commenced June 15, 1934; for increased wages; untermi- nated.
Knitting factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	25	450	Commenced June 18, 1934; alleged violation of agreement and for reinstatement of discharged worker; untermi- nated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Shingle weavers, Vancouver, B.C.....	50	200	Commenced June 19, 1934; against reduction in wages in violation of agreement; terminated June 22, 1934; in favour of workers.
Sawmill workers, Cabano, P.Q.....	272	680	Commenced June 18, 1934; for increased wages; terminated June 20, 1934; compromise.
Sawmill workers, Newcastle, N.B.....	500	1,000	Commenced June 29, 1934; for increased wages; untermi- nated.
<b>TRADE—</b>			
Sorters, etc. (waste materials), Toronto, Ont.....	70	280	Commenced June 6, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition; terminated June 9, 1934; compromise.
Sorters, etc. (waste materials), Toronto, Ont.....	20	20	Commenced June 27, 1934; for employment of union members only; lapsed by June 30; in favour of employer.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Musicians (radio), Montreal, P.Q.....	50	750	Commenced June 11, 1934; for increased wages and employment of union members only; untermi- nated.
Musicians (radio), throughout Canada.....	200	1,000	Commenced June 16, 1934, in sympathy with musicians on strike in Montreal on June 11; un- termi- nated.
Caddies (golf), Toronto, Ont..	50	25	Commenced June 16, 1934; for increased wages; terminated June 16, 1934; in favour of employer.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in two establishments ceased work on June 8 demanding recognition of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers and increases in wages up to the provincial minimum wage scale for women. The union then made a complaint to the Minimum Wage Board. Work was resumed on June 18 in one establishment, the strikers being replaced. In the other establishment the strikers resumed work on June 20, the employer having made adjustments in wages but refusing union recognition. In connection with picketing a number of strikers were arrested on charges of assault and remanded for trial.

**OVERALL FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in two establishments ceased work on June 15 demanding a wage increase of 25 per cent, being the restoration of one of the reductions previously made by agreement with the union, the United Garment Workers of America. Toward the end of the month negotiations were carried on through the conciliation of a committee of the Toronto District Labour Council and a settlement was reached early in July providing for a ten per cent increase in wages and forty-four hours per week with extra pay for the last four hours. The union label, which had been withdrawn by the union during the strike, was restored. Work was resumed on July 4.

**SAWMILL WORKERS, CABANO, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 18 to secure an increase in wages of four cents per hour, the rates in effect being between fifteen cents and sixty-seven and one-half cents per hour for a ten-hour day. As a result of the conciliation of the Secretary of the Quebec Board of Conciliation and Arbitration negotiations between the parties were carried on and a satisfactory settlement was reached, work being resumed on June 21.

**SAWMILL WORKERS, NEWCASTLE, N.B., AND VICINITY.**—Employees in three establishments ceased work on June 29 to secure a minimum wage of \$2 per day, ten hours. Early in July as a result of conciliation by the Premier of New Brunswick, the Minister of Lands and Mines, a settlement was reached. About fifty longshoremen at Nelson, N.B., were reported to be indirectly affected. A number of bridge construction employees at Morrissey Bridge left work for a few hours to join a parade in support of the strikers.

**SORTERS, ETC. (WASTE MATERIALS), TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 6 to secure increased wages with a minimum rate of 30 cents an hour, a reduction in hours to forty per week, time and one-half rates for overtime, and recog-

nition of the General Workers' Union, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League. As a result of negotiations a settlement was reached providing for forty-five hours per week, a minimum rate of 26 cents per hour with increases for male employees, recognition of the union shop committee, the agreement to be in effect for one year. Work was resumed on June 11.

On June 27 a number of the employees, about twenty, were reported to have again ceased work demanding the closed union shop, but these were replaced.

**MUSICIANS (RADIO), MONTREAL AND THROUGHOUT CANADA.**—The members of the Montreal local of the American Federation of Musicians employed at four radio broadcasting stations at Montreal ceased work on June 11, when their demands for a higher scale of wages and the employment of union musicians only were refused. It is reported that out of five hundred members of the union at Montreal, about fifty were employed chiefly at the radio stations. One of these stations being that of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, a sympathetic strike of union musicians was called on June 16 at all the other stations of the Commission throughout Canada. It is estimated that 200 of the musicians affected were employed on regular programs which averaged half of their time. At the end of the month the dispute was unternminated. Early in July a settlement was reached as a result of negotiations between the chairman of the commission and the international president of the union. As was the case before the dispute the union scale in each locality where musicians are organized is to be paid, employment not to be confined to members of the union but a new union scale to be negotiated for Montreal.

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A conference of the mayors of Ontario, held at Galt on June 21-22, adopted resolutions asking the Dominion and provincial Governments to assume the entire cost of emergency unemployment relief and recommending the provincial Relief Board to consent to the substitution of cash relief for the present system of goods orders. The Dominion Government was asked to undertake at once a study of the best means of establishing unemployment insurance and minimum wages for men. Reduction of the age limit for old age pensions from 70 to 65 years was also proposed.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1934, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in May was 44, and 17 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 61 disputes in progress during the month, involving 18,700 workers, with a time loss of 133,000 working days for the month. Of the 44 disputes beginning in May, 7 were over demands for advances in wages, 5 over proposed wage reductions and 9 over other wage questions, 16 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 7 over other questions. Settlements were reached in May of 45 disputes, of which 11 were settled in favour of workers, 19 in favour of employers, and 15 ended in compromises; in one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

No report of a settlement of a dispute of plasterers and labourers in the principal towns of Scotland, involving directly and indirectly 2,000 workers, which began March 1, for an increase in wages, has been noted.

### Czechoslovakia

The number of disputes for the year 1933 was 215, involving 510 establishments and directly involving 34,942 workers, with a time loss of 368,264 working days for the year.

### France

A strike of 10,000 workers in porcelain factories at Limoges, began June 18, against a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

### Latvia

The number of disputes for the year 1933 was 246, involving 4,323 workers, with a time loss of 24,002 working days for the year.

### United States

Preliminary figures for 1933 show 1,373 disputes beginning in the year, involving 774,763 workers, with a time loss of 13,455,758 working days. This is the largest number of disputes occurring during any year since 1923 and the largest number of workers involved in disputes in any year since 1922, but very considerably less than the numbers involved in the years 1919 to 1922 inclusive. Figures for time loss are only available since 1927, and although the time loss for 1933 was greater than in any year from 1929 to 1932 inclusive, it is less than half of the time loss for either 1927 or 1928.

The number of disputes beginning in March, 1934, was 129, and 88 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 44,769 and the time loss 1,133,734 working days.

A strike of 7,000 typewriter factory workers at Norwood, Ohio, Syracuse and Ilion, New York, which began May 9, was terminated June 18 with the granting of union recognition and substantial wage increases with a 40-hour week.

Street railway and electrical workers employed by a public utilities company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were on strike for four days. A settlement was reached June 30 through the intervention of federal government officials, and the company agreed to negotiate with their employees according to the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The strike of longshoremen at ports on the Pacific Coast which began May 9 and was mentioned in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, was still in effect at the end of the first week of July. Disorders occurred when attempts were made by employers to open the ports under police protection.

The City Council of St. Johns, Quebec, has adopted a community garden plan for the unemployed. Unemployed persons desiring to participate in the plan are required to register their names at the office of the unemployment relief committee, and the city will rent land, and make it available for gardening.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA IN 1934

THE Parliament of Canada which was in session from January 25 to July 3, 1934, enacted a number of laws of labour interest, including new statutes providing for unemployment relief and the construction of public works, a revision of shipping legislation and amendments to Acts relating to technical education and the regulation of companies.

### Relief Act, 1934

The text of the Bill which has now become the Relief Act, 1934, was printed in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 341. The Bill, which is, generally, similar in its terms to the Relief Act, 1933, passed without further change and received the Royal Assent on April 20, 1934.

### Technical Education Act, 1934

The Technical Education Act, 1934, extends for a further period of five years the time within which the unexpended portion of the ten millions dollars appropriated under The Technical Education Act, 1919, may remain available for the purposes of the Act.

### Picketing

Section 12 of an Act to amend the Criminal Code amends section 501 of the Code by adding as clause (g) of the section the proviso:—

(g) Attending at or near or approaching to such house or other place as aforesaid, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section.

This clause was originally enacted in Canada in 1876 as part of the section dealing with picketing which was adopted from the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, of the United Kingdom. The proviso was omitted from the section in 1892 when the criminal law of Canada was codified. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has for many years asked for the reinstatement of this clause.

The section now reads:—

Every one is guilty of an offence punishable on indictment or on summary conviction before two justices, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful

right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain,—

- (a) uses violence to such other person, or his wife or children, or injures his property; or
- (b) intimidates such other person, or his wife or children, by threats of using violence to him, her or any of them, or of injuring his property; or
- (c) persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or
- (d) hides any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of, or hinders him in, the use thereof; or
- (e) with one or more other persons, follows such other person in a disorderly manner, in or through any street or road; or
- (f) besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be.
- (g) attending at or near or approaching to such house or other place as aforesaid, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section.

### Canada Shipping Act

The events leading up to the revision of the Canada Shipping Act were outlined by the Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, to the House of Commons. When Confederation was formed in 1867, he stated, Canadian shipping was governed almost entirely by the merchant shipping laws or acts of the United Kingdom, because they were expressed to apply throughout the whole empire. Shortly after Confederation Canada commenced to enact merchant shipping legislation of her own under the authority granted by the British North America Act. When the revision of the Canadian statutes took place in 1906 the commissioners who were entrusted with that revision had to gather all these separate Acts and put them into one Act which they called the Canada Shipping Act; and from that date the Canada Shipping Act was amended from time to time. The British Merchant Shipping Act required that when the laws enacted by Canada or any other Dominion were different from those contained in the Imperial Act, they had to be reserved until they were confirmed and approved by His Majesty the



King. This situation remained until 1926 when at the Imperial Conference of that year representations were made as to the limitations contained in the British law, and it was resolved at that conference that an expert committee and sub-conference be set up to "study, to consider and report on the principles which should govern, in the general interest, the practice and legislation relating to merchant shipping in the various parts of the Empire, having regard to the changes in constitutional status and general legislation which have occurred since existing laws were enacted." This conference on the shipping laws met in London in 1929, and its recommendations were to the effect that the limiting provisions of the Imperial statutes should be entirely wiped out. The recommendation was given effect to in the Statute of Westminster in 1931. Thus, for the first time, Canada is entirely free to enact any legislation with regard to shipping matters, and when necessary to give her legislation an extra-territorial effect without any reference to or without limitation by the Imperial statutes.

In 1931 the different parts of the Empire came to an agreement which laid down the main lines along which legislation should be enacted in the different Dominions. This convention is known as the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement, and covers briefly: (1) common statutes in ownership, registration, etc., of British ships; (2) standards of safety; (3) extra-territorial operation of laws; (4) equal treatment; (5) ships' articles, internal discipline, and engagement and discharge of seamen; (6) certificates of officers; (7) shipping enquiries; (8) relief and repatriation of seamen; wages and effects of deceased seamen; (9) offences on board ship, and (10) general provisions.

It was in the light of the Statute of Westminster and the shipping agreement that the Department of Marine undertook in 1932 and in the first part of 1933 to formulate a shipping code which when enacted would give Canada full power over Canadian ships wherever they might be, and over all other British and foreign ships when they were within Canadian territory. In the new draft code were incorporated the provisions of the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line conventions which were adopted in London by the leading Maritime nations in 1929 and 1930. These conventions were enacted into law in Canada in 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1931, page 981).

The resulting Bill was presented in the Senate in 1933, where it was referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Com-

merce. Subsequently the Bill was re-drafted and was re-introduced this year in its present form.

The revised Canada Shipping Act will come into effect on Proclamation of the Governor in Council and may be proclaimed in whole or in part, as may be deemed advisable. The Act comprises sixteen parts among which are parts dealing with recording, registering and licensing; certificates of officers; seamen; relief and repatriation of distressed seamen and seamen left abroad; sick mariners and marine hospitals; pilotage; steamship inspection service; wrecks, salvage and investigations into shipping casualties; navigation; collisions, limitation of liability; coasting trade of Canada. In addition there are a number of schedules containing the text of certain international conventions referred to in the Act as well as various forms and regulations. The statute incorporates numerous sections of the old Canada Shipping Act and of the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain, and the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act. Sections which had been added from time to time to the Canada Shipping Act to put into effect Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference have been included in the new statute. Of these the sections enacted in 1933 to implement the draft conventions of the 1929 Conference regarding the protection of workers loading and unloading ships and the marking of weight on heavy packages had not been proclaimed in force. The new statute also contains provisions implementing the Draft Convention covering seamen's articles of agreement, and that concerning the repatriation of seamen, both of which were adopted at the International Labour Conference of 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926, pages 684-687). Part III of the Act deals with seamen.

#### *Engagement of Seamen*

The master of every British ship other than home-trade ships, inland waters ships and minor waters ships of less than fifty register tons must enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in Canada under penalty of a fine of \$20. An agreement is to be signed by the master before being signed by a seaman, and must be in a form approved by the Minister of Marine and must show the surname and other names of the seaman, his age or date of birth, state clearly the rights and obligations of each of the parties, and contain the following particulars—the name of the vessel or vessels on board which the seaman undertakes to serve; either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the

intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which it is not to extend; the number and description of the crew specifying how many are employed as sailors, if possible the place and date at which each seaman is to be on board, or to begin work; the capacity in which such seaman is to serve, the amount of his wages, and the scale of provisions to be furnished him; the time agreed upon, if any, which is to expire after arrival of the ship before the seaman shall be discharged; any regulations as to conduct on board and as to the fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishment for misconduct which have been approved by the Minister and which the parties agree upon; particulars of the deck line and load lines specified in the ships' load line certificate. The agreement must be so framed as to admit of such stipulations, to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case whether respecting the advance and allotment of wages or otherwise, as are not contrary to law or to the Seamen's Articles Convention. It must state the place at which it was completed and the date. If the master of a ship, registered at a port outside of Canada, has an agreement with the crew made according to the law of that port and engages single seamen in Canada those seamen may sign such agreement instead of one in the form approved by the Minister of Marine.

The agreement made in Canada in the case of foreign-going ships registered either within or without Canada, is to be signed by each seaman in the presence of a shipping master who is to give reasonable facilities for its examination by the seaman, cause it to be read and explained to him, or otherwise ascertain that he understands it before he signs it, and attest the signature. When the crew is first engaged the agreement is to be signed in duplicate, one part being retained by the shipping master and the other by the master and must contain a special place or form for the signatures and descriptions of substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship. Where a substitute is engaged to fill the place of a seaman who duly signed the agreement and whose services are lost by death, desertion, or other unforeseen cause, within twenty-four hours of the ship's putting to sea, the engagement is to be made before a shipping master if practicable, and if not, the master must as soon as possible cause the agreement to be read and explained to the substitute and signed by him before a witness. Agreements may be made for a voyage or, if the voyages of the ship

average less than six months, may extend over two or more voyages, in which case they are termed running agreements. Running agreements are not to extend beyond six months from the date of their making or the first arrival of the ship at her destination in Canada after that period or the discharge of cargo consequent upon that arrival. On every return to a port in Canada before the final termination of a running agreement the master must make thereon an endorsement as to the engagement or discharge of seamen, either that none has been made or is intended to be made before the ship leaves port or that all those made have been according to law. A maximum fine of \$100 may be imposed on a master wilfully making a false statement in such an endorsement. The master must deliver the endorsed agreement to the shipping master who, if satisfied that the provisions of the law have been complied with, will sign the endorsement and return it. The duplicate running agreement retained by the shipping master on the first engagement of the crew is to be kept by him until it expires.

In the case of home-trade ships for which an agreement with the crew is required, such agreement may be made either for service in a particular ship, or in two or more ships belonging to the same owner. In the latter case the names of the ships and the nature of the service must be specified. Engagement before a shipping master is at the option of the master of the ship, but if the engagement is not so made the master must, as soon as possible, cause the agreement to be read and explained to each seaman and signed in the presence of a witness. An agreement for service in two or more ships belonging to the same owner may be made by the owner. In the case of a ship making short voyages, running agreements with the crew may be made to extend over two or more voyages or for a specified time not exceeding six months but the owner or his agent may enter into time agreements, in forms sanctioned by the Minister, with individual seamen, to serve in any one or more ships belonging to such owner. Such agreements need not be limited to six months and a duplicate must be forwarded to the Minister within forty-eight hours after it has been made. The same rules as to endorsement of agreements on return and retention of duplicate agreements by the shipping master obtain in the case of home-trade ships as in the case of foreign-going ships.

With respect to inland waters ships and minor waters ships, crews and single seamen must, if the ship is over eighty tons register,



and may if she is of lesser tonnage, be engaged in the same manner as prescribed for home-trade ships. Other provisions relating to agreements in the case of inland and minor waters ships are similar to those for home-trade ships except that running agreements in the former case may extend to nine months and no rule is laid down for endorsement of agreement or retention of duplicates by the shipping master.

A foreign sea-going ship may not be given clearance without a certificate from the shipping master to the effect that the provisions of Part III of the Act have been complied with. The master of a foreign-going or home-trade ship whose crew has been engaged before a shipping master must, before finally leaving Canada, sign and send to the nearest shipping master a statement in approved form of every change which takes place in his crew before finally leaving Canada and such statement shall be admissible in evidence. A fine not exceeding \$25 may be imposed for failure without reasonable cause to comply with this provision. In the case of a foreign-going ship the shipping master is to grant the master a certificate that the law respecting the agreement with the crew has been complied with, and the certificate must be produced to the officer of customs before proceeding to sea. The master of such a ship must deliver his agreement with the crew to a shipping master within forty-eight hours of the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in Canada or of the discharge of the crew whichever first happens. A maximum penalty of \$25 may be imposed for non-compliance and clearance inward may not be granted to a ship until a certificate of delivery of the agreement is produced. The master of a home-trade, inland waters or minor waters ship of fifty tons or over must likewise deliver his agreement to a shipping master within twenty-one days after its termination under a like penalty and receive a certificate of such delivery.

At the beginning of every foreign voyage the master must cause a legible copy of the agreement to be posted in some place accessible to the crew. A fine not exceeding \$25 may be imposed for failure to comply with this provision. Any erasure, alteration or interlineation in an agreement, except for shipping substitutes, etc., is inoperative unless proved to have been made with the consent of all parties interested by the written attestation of a shipping master, justice of the peace or other public functionary, or, outside of His Majesty's Dominions by a British consular officer or, failing such, two respectable British merchants. Fraudulent alteration of an agreement is an indictable offence. Where the

master of a ship registered in Canada engages a seaman in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or in a port where there is a British consular officer, such engagement must be before a superintendent or officer of customs and at a port where there is a British consular officer the master must procure the sanction of such officer before carrying the seaman to sea, and if not contrary to the law of the port, engage the seaman before him. The master must request the officer to endorse upon the agreement an attestation to the effect that it has been signed in his presence and otherwise made as required by the Act, and if the officer is a British consular officer that it has his sanction. If such attestation is not made, the burden of proving that the agreement was made as required by the Act is upon the master. For failure to comply with these provisions a maximum penalty of \$100 may be imposed.

#### *Rating and Discharge*

A seaman is not to be entitled to the rating of A.B. (able-bodied seaman) unless he has served three years before the mast on a sea-going ship, but the employment of fishermen on decked deep sea fishing vessels is only to count as sea service up to two years of that employment; and the rating of A.B. will only be granted after at least one year's sea service in a trading vessel in addition to two or more years' sea service on board of decked fishing vessels.

When a seaman serving in a foreign sea-going ship or in a home-trade ship of over fifty tons register, whether registered in Canada or not, is, on the termination of his agreement, discharged in Canada, he must, whether the agreement be for the voyage or a running agreement, be discharged before a shipping master. If the master or owner of a home-trade ship of less than fifty tons register, or an inland waters or minor waters ship so desires, the seamen of that ship may be discharged in the same manner. A master or owner who contravenes this provision is liable to a fine not exceeding \$50.

The master must sign and give to a seaman discharged from his ship, either on his discharge or on payment of his wages, a certificate of discharge in approved form, specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge, but not containing any statement as to his wages or the quality of his work unless requested by the seaman. Non-compliance renders a master liable to a fine not exceeding \$50.

Where a seaman is discharged before a shipping master, the master must make and sign a report, in approved form, of the con-

duct, character and qualifications of the seaman, or may state in the said form that he declines to give any opinion thereon, and, if the seaman so desires, the shipping master is to give him a copy of such report. The shipping master must forward such reports to the Minister to be recorded. Any person knowingly making a false report of character or forging or fraudulently altering a certificate or report or assisting in committing any of these offences or fraudulently using a certificate or report, is guilty of an indictable offence.

### *Wages*

Except where payment is by a share of the profits the master or owner of a foreign seagoing ship registered in Canada must pay each seaman his wages, if demanded, within three days after the delivery of the cargo, or upon the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens. Where a seaman is discharged before a shipping master in Canada his wages must be paid through or in the presence of the shipping master unless a competent court directs otherwise. A penalty of not more than \$50 is provided for a breach of this rule. The master must before paying off or discharging a seaman, deliver an account in approved form, of the seaman's wages and any deductions therefrom. The account must be delivered to the seaman twenty-four hours before his discharge or payment off, if he is not to be discharged before a shipping master. If he is to be so discharged, it must be given him before he leaves the ship or delivered to the shipping master twenty-four hours before the seaman's discharge or payment off. The penalty for failure to comply with this provision is a fine of not more than \$25. No deductions from wages are allowed unless included in the account except in respect of a matter happening after delivery. The master must keep a record of deductions and produce it, if required, at the time of paying wages. Where a master disrates a seaman he must enter a statement in the log book and furnish the seaman with a copy of the entry and any reduction of wages consequent on disrating is not to become effective until such entry is made and statement furnished. Payment of wages in currency other than that agreed upon is to be made at the rate of exchange for the money stated in the agreement.

An agreement may contain a stipulation for payment to or on behalf of the seaman conditionally on his going to sea of a sum not exceeding one month's wages. Any other agreement by or on behalf of an employer of a seaman conditionally on his going to sea

is void and money paid thereunder may not be deducted from the seaman's wages or recovered at law. Where a seaman wilfully or through misconduct fails to join his ship after negotiating an advance note received under his agreement or deserts before the note becomes payable, he is liable to a fine not exceeding \$25 or at the discretion of the court to imprisonment for a maximum period of twenty-one days. On being satisfied that a seaman has wilfully or through misconduct failed to join his ship, the shipping master is to make a report to the Minister who may direct that any of the seaman's certificates of discharge shall be withheld for such period as he may think fit, during which period any person having custody of the necessary documents may refuse to furnish copies of his certificates of discharge or extracts relating to service or character.

A stipulation by a seaman for an allotment of any part of his wages during his absence is to be inserted in the agreement with the crew and state the amounts and times of payment. Where the agreement is required to be made in proper form the seaman may require that a stipulation be inserted therein for the allotment by means of an allotment note of any part not exceeding one-half of his wages in favour of a near relative or of a savings bank. A shipping master or other person before whom a seaman is engaged must offer such allotment notes. Payment under such notes is to begin at the end of one month from the date of the agreement and to be made monthly thereafter and only in respect of wages earned before the date of payment. The sum received by a savings bank in pursuance of an allotment may be paid out only on application made by the seaman himself through a shipping master or the Minister or in case of the seaman's death by some person to whom his property may be paid under the Act. Where the balance of wages due a seaman exceeds \$50 the master must if the seaman so desires give him facilities for remitting so much of the balance as is in excess of \$50 to a relative or a savings bank in whose favour an allotment note may be made. He is under no obligation to give such facilities, however, while the ship is in port if the sum will become payable before the ship leaves port, or otherwise than conditionally on the seaman going to sea in the ship. A master failing to comply with this rule is liable to a fine not exceeding \$25.

Provisions relating to rights in respect of wages are similar to those of the former Canada Shipping Act. A section from the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain has been added, however, providing that when-



ever, in any proceeding relative to seamen's wages, it is shown that a seaman or apprentice has, in the course of the voyage been convicted of an offence by a competent tribunal and rightfully punished, the court may direct any part of the wages due the seaman, not in excess of \$15, may be applied to the costs incurred by the master in procuring the conviction and punishment. A new section provides that whenever the service of a seaman belonging to a ship registered in Canada, terminates, by mutual consent of seaman and master, at any port in or out of Canada before the date contemplated by the agreement such seaman is entitled to be paid off before he leaves the ship and his wages are to be payable up to the time he leaves her. Provisions dealing with the mode of recovering wages are also similar to those of the old Act.

A section of the Merchant Shipping Act has been adopted empowering a court hearing a dispute between a master or owner and a seaman or apprentice, to rescind any contract between the parties or any contract of apprenticeship upon such terms as the court may deem just.

#### *Property of Deceased Seamen*

Provisions adopted from the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain enable a master to sell by auction the effects of a deceased seaman, entering in the log book a description of each article and the sum received therefor. Where a seaman or apprentice dies and the ship touches a foreign port, remaining there for forty-eight hours, the master must report the death to the British consular officer, or, if the port be in the United Kingdom or one of His Majesty's Dominions to the Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office or the Chief Officer of Customs. Such officer may require the master to deliver to him the effects of the deceased seaman, giving a receipt, and endorse upon the agreement any particulars required by the Minister. The receipt must be delivered to a shipping master within forty-eight hours of arrival of the ship at her destination in Canada. In case the ship comes directly to Canada or the official at a foreign port has not required delivery of the effects, the master must deliver them to the shipping master at port of destination in Canada within forty-eight hours of arrival. A master failing to comply with these provisions is held accountable for the property of the deceased seaman to the Minister and liable to a fine not exceeding treble the value of the property not accounted for, or, if such value is not ascertained, not exceeding \$250. If the property is not duly delivered and accounted for the owner of the

ship is liable therefor and in default of payment is liable to the same penalty as the master. If a deceased seaman leaves property abroad but not on the ship the Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office or the chief officer of customs, in the case of the United Kingdom or a British Dominion, or the nearest British consular officer in other cases is authorized to take charge of the property for which he must account, and which he must forward to the Minister who will dispose of it according to the order of the court having jurisdiction in the matter. Where a seaman is lost with the ship, the wages due him may be recovered by the Minister in the same manner as the wages of the deceased seaman and apprentices. Any person is guilty of an indictable offence who for the purpose of obtaining for himself or any other person any property of a deceased seaman or apprentice forges or fraudulently alters any document or makes use of such forged or altered document or knowingly gives false evidence or makes a false representation.

#### *Discipline*

Provisions from the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain which have been added include one permitting a seaman who intends to absent himself from his ship or his duty, to give forty-eight hours' notice to the owner or master in which case the court is not to exercise any of the powers conferred by the Act for causing him to be conveyed on board as a deserter or absent without leave.

Provision is also made for the arrest of deserters from ships registered in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions and also if reciprocal facilities are given from ships registered in foreign countries. In the latter case an order of the Governor in Council is necessary before the provisions become effective.

In case of desertion from a ship in a port out of Canada the master must produce the entry of such desertion in the official log book to the person authorized by the Act to grant certificates for leaving seamen behind abroad and request that person to make and certify a copy of the entry, which copy he must transmit to the Minister. A shipping master must keep at his office a register of deserters and show the list on request to the master of a ship.

A fine imposed on a seaman for any act of misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine is to be deducted in the following manner: If the offender is discharged in Canada and the offence and the entry in the log book required by the Act, are proved to the satisfaction of the shipping master before whom the offender or the crew, as the case may be, is discharged, the master or owner

is to deduct the fine from the wages of the offender. If the offender is discharged abroad and the offence is proved to the satisfaction of the proper authority by whose sanction he is discharged, the fine is to be deducted as aforesaid and an entry made in the official log book of the ship signed by the said authority. The master must pay the fine to the shipping master or proper authority under penalty. An act of misconduct for which a fine has been inflicted and paid by or deducted from the wages of a seaman may not be otherwise punished under the Act.

#### *Log Book and List of Crew*

The log-book and list of crew must be kept in a form approved by the Minister. Provisions regarding keeping of the log are similar to those in the old Act. Rules for the list of crew are adopted from the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain. The list must contain, among other particulars, the length and general nature of the voyage or employment; the names, ages and places of birth of all the crew including the master and apprentices, their ratings on board, their last ships or other employments, and the dates and places of their joining the ship; the names of any of the crew who have ceased to belong to the ship, and of any who have been maimed or hurt, with the times, places, causes, and circumstances thereof; the wages due at the time of death to any of the crew who have died, and the property belonging to any such with the manner in which it has been dealt with and the money for which any part has been sold. The master of a foreign seagoing ship must deliver the log-book of the voyage and the list of the crew to a shipping master before whom the crew is discharged within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her port of destination in Canada or upon the discharge of the crew whichever first happens. The master or owner of a home-trade ship for which an official log is required must within twenty-one days of the thirtieth of June and the thirty-first of December in each year deliver the log and list of the crew for the preceding six months to a shipping master in Canada. The log must also be sent home in case of transfer of ownership or of loss or abandonment of ship.

#### *Relief and Repatriation of Distressed Seamen and Seamen Left Abroad*

The provisions relating to relief and repatriation of seamen are taken mainly from the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain, as amended in 1906, with a few additions to bring the law into harmony with the Draft

Convention on Repatriation of Seamen adopted at the International Labour Conference of 1926.

The Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations to carry into effect any scheme proposed by the government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions relating to the relief and repatriation of seamen; the payment of the expenses of medical attendance, maintenance, burial, and repatriation in cases of illness or injury; the dealing with effects of deceased seamen and with wages of seamen left behind by ships; and the recovery of any expenses connected with those matters. If a seaman is left behind out of Canada the master must enter in the log-book a statement of his effects left on board and the wages due him and on the termination of the voyage furnish within forty-eight hours to the proper officer accounts in approved form of such effects and wages, and of expenses caused to the master or owner by the absence of the seaman if such absence is due to desertion or other offence. The master must deliver the wages and effects to the proper officer if he will receive them and is entitled to be reimbursed out of them any sums shown in the reimbursement account. He may be required to furnish evidence as to such sums being properly chargeable. Where several seamen are left behind the accounts may, at the option of the master, be dealt with collectively. These provisions do not apply in cases where the master does not exercise his option to deal with the accounts collectively and where either the amount of wages less deductions for allotments and advances under the agreement appears to be less than \$25 or the master satisfies the proper officer that the net amount of wages due the seaman is less than \$20. Further exceptions are made for cases where the question of forfeiture of wages has been dealt with in proper legal proceedings and where the master satisfies the proper officer that the seaman has left no effects on board and no wages are due him.

The master may not discharge a seaman at any place out of Canada (except at a port in the country in which he was shipped) without the sanction of the proper authority endorsed on the agreement, but that sanction may not be refused where discharge takes place on termination of service. The authority may, and if not a merchant, must examine into the grounds of discharge and may administer oaths and may grant or refuse sanction but may not withhold it unreasonably. A master failing to comply with this provision is guilty of an indictable offence.



Where a master discharges a seaman out of Canada, he must give him a certificate of discharge in approved form.

Where the seaman's service terminates at a foreign port otherwise than by the consent of the seaman, the master must make provision for his maintenance and for his return to the port at which he was shipped or a port in the country to which he belongs or any other port agreed to by the seaman. If he is repatriated as a member of a crew, he is entitled to wages for any work done during the return voyage. Distressed seamen, whether British subjects or not, who have been domiciled in Canada for a year before the commencement of a voyage may be returned to a proper return port at the expense of the government in accordance with regulations made for that purpose. Clothing and maintenance until their departure for such port may also be provided. Fines and deductions from wages of seamen must be paid to the shipping master or to the proper authority out of Canada if he is satisfied that there has been an offence. Temporary provision for distressed seamen in Canada may be made by the Minister of Marine, the expenses of which may be recovered from the master, owner or agent of the vessel to which the seaman belongs.

Some amendments have been made in the part of the Act relating to Steamship Inspection Service, mainly bringing it into line with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1932, in regard to the Safety and Load Line Conventions of the leading maritime nations, signed at London in 1929 and 1930 respectively. These conventions had been enacted in Canada by a statute of 1931, but are now made part of the Canada Shipping Act. The dockers' convention of the International Labour Conference of 1929 is dealt with by giving the Governor in Council power to make regulations for the protection of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships having regard in particular to the strength and fitness of the machinery and other equipment, the provision of safe gangways, stagings, rails, etc., and to the provision for caring for any injured workers. He may also appoint an inspector of ships' tackle. The marking of the weight on heavy packages is required in accordance with the draft convention of the International Labour Conference of 1929.

#### **Liability of Directors for Wages**

In the new Dominion Companies Act, the section of the former Act regarding the liability for the wages of the clerks, labourers, servants and apprentices of a company has

been replaced by a section similar to that of the Ontario Companies Act. As before, the directors of a company are jointly and severally liable for an amount not exceeding six months' wages due for work performed for the company. A director, however, is not liable under this section unless the company has been sued for the debt within one year after it has become due and execution is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part or unless the company has gone into liquidation or been wound up and a claim for the debt has been filed and proved. A director must be sued while he is a director of the company concerned or within one year after he has ceased to be a director. He is only liable for the amount remaining unsatisfied if execution has been made. If the claim is proved in liquidation or winding-up proceedings and the director pays the debt, he is entitled to any preference the creditor would have been entitled to.

#### **R.C.M.P. Pensions**

An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act makes provision for pensions for widows and orphans of members of the Force. Under the former Act, free pensions of one-fiftieth of final pay and allowances for each year of service up to 35 years were provided for constables, but no provision was made for dependants. Officers could contribute five per cent of their pay on account of a similar pension for themselves with half the amount to widows and allowances to children. The amendment requires constables to contribute a minimum of five per cent of their pay towards a fund for pensions for their widows and children. Supplementary contributions may be made at a certain rate if the constable wishes to increase the pension.

#### **Public Works Construction Act**

The Public Works Construction Act provides for the construction of the public works specified in the Act at a cost not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of forty million dollars. In the preamble to the Act it is pointed out that this construction work is undertaken in the public interest to accelerate recovery to more normal economic conditions.

A joint conference of the needle trades in Quebec will be held at Montreal in September under the auspices of Mr. Gustave Francq, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board, for the purpose of discussing problems affecting these trades, in particular the wide spread in wages and hours of labour as between Montreal and outside districts.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Applications for Extension of Agreements in (1) Shoe Industry at Montreal; (2) Construction Trades at Montreal; (3) Painting Trade at Quebec; (4) Electrical Industry at Three Rivers.

NOTICE of three applications for the extension of agreements under the provisions of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of the Province of Quebec (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417) were published in recent issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows:—

RESPECTING an application for the extension of a collective labour agreement by "La Fédération Catholique Nationale des Travailleurs en Chaussures du Canada," by the Quebec Shoe Manufacturers' Association and by The Shoe Manufacturers Association of Canada, Quebec Province Division.

Pursuant to article 4 of the Act respecting the extension of Collective Labour Agreements (24 Geo. V. ch. 56):—

Notice is hereby given by the Honourable Mr. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, that, jointly, La Fédération Catholique Nationale des Travailleurs en Chaussures du Canada, The Quebec Shoe Manufacturers' Association and The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada, Quebec Province Division, have presented, this day, a request to the effect that the collective labour agreement entered into between, on the one part: La Fédération Catholique Nationale des Travailleurs en Chaussures du Canada; and, on the other part: (a) The Quebec Shoe Manufacturers' Association (representing 22 companies, persons or corporations);\* (b) The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada, Quebec Province Division (representing 32 persons or corporations);\* be made obligatory for all employees and employers of the boot and shoe industry according to the following conditions:

I. The minimum rates of wages for male employees engaged in the boot and shoe trade shall be fixed according to the trade classes A, B, C and D hereinafter designated and for each of the economic zones hereinafter described, wherein the boot and shoe factories above mentioned are operating. These wages shall be paid fully in cash.

**Class A.**—Comprises experienced operators with at least six months' experience in the operations on which they are employed, and includes: cutters of upper leather for outsides, by hand or clicking machine; assembling and lasting-room employees; lasting by hand or machine or assembling by hand or machine; operators on pull-over; nigger-head, side lasting, flat bed, stapling, heel and seat lasting, pounding, sole laying (whether by McKay, standard screw or cement process) machines; operators employed on welting, rough rounding, lockstitch, heeling, heel trimming, heel scouring, edge trimming, heel slugging, McKay sewing, puritan F. S., Littleway sewing, levelling, wood heel seat trimming, wood heel fitting, wood heel attaching (by machine or by hand), standard screw, pegging, loose nailing, heel slugging,

edge setting, sanding bottoms, Naumkeag, treeing; and cutters of outsoles, classifiers of leather soles or insoles, insole channellers, channellers of McKay outsoles, and strippers of sole leather.

1. In factories, situated at Montreal and within the radius of ten miles around the Island of Montreal; Operators with more than six months' experience: 40 cents per hour; Apprentices, the first six months: 26 cents per hour.

2. In factories situated in other municipalities having a population of 3,000 or more persons; Operators with more than six months' experience: 38 cents per hour; Apprentices, the first six months: 25 cents per hour.

3. In factories situated in municipalities with a population less than 3,000 persons; Operators with more than six months' experience: 36 cents per hour; Apprentices, the first six months: 24 cents per hour.

**Class B.**—Comprises experienced men having at least six months' experience in the operations on which they are employed not including Class A operators, but including: Sole laying, stitch separating, Goodyear levelling, jointing, heel seat nailing, heel breasting, in-seam trimming, heel finishing, bottom polishing, re-cutting blocked shoes, cutting middle soles, tap soles, slip soles, top pieces, insoles, leather box toes or counters, reducing shanks on McKay outsole, channel opening on outsoles, soles fitting (appareilleurs), moulding soles or insoles, rounding insoles.

1. In factories situated at Montreal, and within a radius of ten miles around the Island of Montreal; Operators with more than six months' experience: 34 cents per hour; Apprentices, the first six months: 21 cents an hour.

2. In factories situate in other municipalities having a population of 3,000 or more persons; Operators with more than six months' experience: 32 cents per hour; Apprentices, the first six months: 20 cents per hour.

3. In factories situated in municipalities with a population less than 3,000 persons; Operators with more than six months' experience: 30 cents per hour; Apprentices, the first six months: 19 cents per hour.

**Class C.**—Comprises experienced boys having six months' experience in the operations on which they are employed, not included in Class A or Class B operations, but including: cutting of trimmings and linings, sorting out lasts, tacking insoles (by machine or by hand), pulling out tacks, fastening shanks, bottom filling, pulling out lasts, examining and making minor repairs, repairing damaged shoes, welt beating, upper trimming, welt knife, fudge wheeling, re-lasting, second relasting, heel breast scouring, heel seat trimming, skiving welt butts, wheeling by hand, stamping bottoms, wheeling on bottoms, painting and gumming bottoms, brushing and cleaning uppers, cutting small leather pieces or cutting tongues, back straps, felt bottom filling, welted shanks, fabric box toes, heel pads, etc., skiving outsoles, insoles and shanks, gaugers, gemming or general table work.

1. In factories situated at Montreal, or within a radius of ten miles around the Island of

\*Names are omitted.



Montreal; Boys with more than six months' experience: 18 cents per hour; Apprentices, the first six months: 15 cents per hour.

2. In factories situated in other municipalities having a population of 3,000 or more persons; Boys with more than six months' experience: 17 cents per hour; Apprentices, the first six months: 14½ cents per hour.

3. In factories situated in municipalities with a population less than 3,000 persons: Boys with more than six months' experience: 16 cents per hour; Apprentices, the first six months: 14½ cents per hour.

*Class D.*—Comprises helpers not including men or boys employed on any Class A, Class B or Class C work but including: floor sweepers, messengers, boys employed as helpers or general assistants on any class of work or helpers to operators of machines or any other minor or general work of any nature, and boys employed in Chaking lasts, returning lasts to bins, cleaning uppers, soles, etc., wetting soles, rubbing down channels, cementing channels, glueing heels, channel turning, fastening shanks, inking edges and heels, etc.

1. In factories situated at Montreal and within a radius of ten miles around the Island of Montreal: 13 cents per hour.

2. In factories situated in other municipalities having a population of 3,000 or more persons: 12½ cents per hour.

3. In factories in municipalities with a population of less than 3,000 persons: 12½ cents per hour.

II. In the case of piece workers, it shall be sufficient that at least 80 per cent of the employees in each class, viz: A, B, C and D, hereinabove described, receive the minimum wage above set out.

III. The territorial jurisdiction determined in the present agreement shall extend to all the Province of Quebec.

IV. The present agreement shall be in force for a period of twelve months from the date of its approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. It shall continue in force after such period unless notice of discontinuance be given in writing by one or the other of the contracting parties or by both. Such notice of discontinuance must be given on or before the first of May in any year and shall become effective the first of July following.

Within thirty days from the date of the publication of this notice, the Honourable Minister of Labour will receive objections which interested parties may desire to make against the request contained in the present petition.

Quebec, June 9, 1934.

GERARD TREMBLAY,  
Deputy Minister.

RESPECTING *an application for the extension of a collective labour agreement by the Chambre de Construction de Montréal, Incorporée, (Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc.), le Conseil des Syndicats des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal Incorporé, and Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal et de la Banlieue.*

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Act respecting the extension of collective labour agreements (24 Geo. V, ch. 56):

Notice is given by the Honourable Mr. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, that, jointly, the Chambre de Construction de Montréal, Inc. (Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc.), the Conseil des Syndicats des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal and the Conseil des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal et de la Banlieue, have presented, this day, a petition to the effect that the collective labour agreement entered into between, On the one part:

La Chambre de Construction de Montréal, Inc., (Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc.), having its head office at 118, New Birks Building, Montreal; and, on the other part: Le Conseil des Syndicats des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal, Incorporé, 1231 Demontigny Street East, Montreal; and Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal et de la Banlieue, 415 Sainte Catherine Street East, Montreal; be made obligatory for all employees and employers of the said trades, according to the following conditions:—

I. The rate of wages shall be the following for each of the trades mentioned below:—

Trade	Wage rate per hour
Bricklayers.. . . .	.70
Carpenters and joiners.. . . .	.60
Cement finishers.. . . .	.60
Electricians.. . . .	.65
Hod carriers.. . . .	.45
Labourers—common.. . . .	.35
Lathers—metal.. . . .	.65
Lathers—wood.. . . .	.55
Marble setters.. . . .	.70
Masons, stone.. . . .	.70
Ornamental iron workers:—	
Erectors.. . . .	.60
Helpers.. . . .	.50
Painters.. . . .	.60
Plasterers.. . . .	.67
Roofers—slate and tile.. . . .	.60
Roofers—composition.. . . .	.45
Sheet metal workers.. . . .	.60
Tile setters.. . . .	.65
Terrazzo Layers.. . . .	.55
Plumbers and Steamfitters.. . . .	.65
Stationary engineers.. . . .	.55

NOTE.—The labour contract entered into between the Chambre de Construction de Montréal, Inc., (Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc.), and the Conseil des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal et de la Banlieue, has no fixation of the rate of wages of the two latter trades hereinabove indicated, to wit: plumbers and steamfitters and stationary engineers.

II. The hours of labour will be in conformity with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1253 of June 14, 1933, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the limiting of working hours (23 Geo. V, ch. 40).\*

III. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement shall comprise and include in addition to the Island of Montreal and the Ile Bizard, the following counties: L'Assomption, Joliette, Terrebonne, Laval, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères.

IV. Notwithstanding paragraph one (1) of the present conditions, it is stipulated and agreed that, in all the municipalities of the

\*Labour Gazette, July, 1933, page 701.

jurisdiction determined in the preceding paragraph (3) and whereof the population is less than 5,000 persons at the last census of the Dominion of Canada, the general building contracts whereof the total cost, salaries and material included, is less than \$5,000, shall be subject to the following rate of wages:—

Trade	Wage rate per hour
Bricklayers..	.50
Carpenters and joiners..	.45
Cement finishers..	.40
Electricians..	.45
Hod carriers..	.30
Labourers—common..	.25
Lathers—metal..	.40
Lathers—wood..	.35
Marble setters..	.50
Masons—stone..	.50
Ornamental iron workers:—	
Erectors..	.40
Helpers..	.35
Painters..	.40
Plasterers..	.40
Roofers—slate and tile..	.40
Roofers—composition..	.35
Sheet metal workers..	.40
Tile setters..	.40
Terrazzo layers..	.40
Plumbers and steamfitters..	.45
Stationary engineers..	.40

NOTE.—The labour contract entered into between the *Chambre de Construction de Montréal, Inc.*, (*Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc.*), and *Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal et de la Banlieue*, has no fixation of the rate of wages of the two later trades hereabove indicated, to wit: Plumbers and steamfitters and stationary engineers.

It is however clearly understood and agreed that all general building contracts whose total cost, salaries and material included, amounts to \$5,000 and over and carried on within the same jurisdiction, the wage rates specified in paragraph one (1) shall govern.

V. It is expressly stipulated that building contracts granted and signed before the adoption of the Order in Council approving this petition, are not governed by the provision of the present agreement.

VI. The present agreement shall be in force from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present petition, and shall remain in force until the 31st of March, 1935.

Within thirty days from the publication of the present notice, the Honourable Minister of Labour will receive objections which interested parties may desire to make against the request contained in the present petition.

Quebec, June 16, 1934.

GERARD TREMBLAY,  
Deputy Minister.

RESPECTING an application for the extension of a Collective Labour Agreement by the "Union Nationale Catholique des Peintres de Québec, Incorporée."

In conformity with article 4 of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act (24 Geo. V, ch. 56).

Notice is hereby given by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Mr. C. J. Arcand, that "L'Union Nationale Catholique des Peintres de Québec, Incorporée" has this day presented a petition to the effect that the collective agreement entered into between, on the one part: (names of sixteen painting contractors omitted); and, on the other part: "L'Union Nationale Catholique des Peintres de Québec, Incorporée", be made obligatory for the employees and employers of the said trade, according to the conditions hereinafter set forth:

1. The words "journeyman painter" signify and include any person doing painting work either with a paint brush or pneumatic machine, varnishing, painting, decorating, papering or imitation or gilding.

2. Notwithstanding the foregoing definition (paragraph 1), any one holding a certificate of competence either from the Board of Examiners created in virtue of Article 7 of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, or from his professional association, pursuant to article 10 of the same Act, shall be considered as a journeyman painter.

3. The salary of the journeymen painters shall be forty (40) cents per hour.

4. Any work done outside the regular hours will be paid time and a half until midnight, and double time after midnight.

5. For the carrying out of the provisions of article 12 of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, the economic zone of the present agreement includes the judicial district of Quebec, without prejudice however as to the obligation for the parties signing the said agreement, to comply with the exigencies of the present agreement, when they will carry on their activities outside of the above stated territorial jurisdiction.

6. The hours of labour shall be in conformity with the provisions of Order in Council No. 1496 of the 12th of July, 1933, in conformity with the Act respecting the limiting of working hours (23 Geo. V, ch. 40).

7. The duration of the present agreement will extend from the date of the signing thereof to the 30th of April, 1935.

8. If the parties desire to modify or repeal the present agreement, they must give notice to that effect to the other party before the 1st of March, 1935.

Within thirty days from and after the publication of this notice, the Honourable the Minister of Labour will receive any objections which the interested parties may desire to make against the request contained in the present petition.

GERARD TREMBLAY,  
Deputy Minister.

Quebec, June 16, 1934.

RESPECTING an application for the extension of the collective labour by the *Union Nationale Catholique des Electriciens des Trois-Rivières*.

Pursuant to article 4 of the Act respecting the extension of collective labour agreements (24 Geo. V, Ch. 56):

Notice is given by the Honourable Mr. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour, that the *Union Nationale Catholique des Electriciens des Trois-Rivières* has presented this day a request to the effect that the collective labour



agreement entered into on the one part: (Various electrical contractors—names omitted). And on the other part: The Union Nationale Catholique des Electriciens des Trois-Rivières, be rendered obligatory for the employees and the employers of the aforesaid trade, according to the following conditions:

1. The electrical trade comprises electrical apprentices and journeymen, as defined by the Act respecting electricians and electrical installations (Ch. 178, R.S.Q., 1925, amended by 23 Geo. V, Ch. 70).

2. The rate of wages will be the following: Journeymen licensed by the Provincial Board of Examining Electricians 45 cents per hour.

Apprentices, first year, 15 cents per hour.

Apprentices, second year, 18 cents per hour.

Apprentices, third year, 20 cents per hour.

Apprentices, fourth year, 25 cents per hour.

3. The hours of labour shall comply with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1496 of July 12, 1933 in the carrying out of the Act respecting the limit of working hours (23 Geo. V, Ch. 40); there shall be no work on Sundays, holidays of obligation, the feast of Saint Jean Baptiste, Good Friday and Labour Day.

4. In the case of non-application or of derogation granted by the proper authority, with regard to the hours of labour, the rate of time and one half will be paid to journeymen and apprentices for any overtime work.

5. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the district placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Examining Electricians of Trois-

Rivières, to wit: the counties of Berthier, Maskinongé, Laviolette, Saint Maurice, Champlain, Nicolet and Yamaska.

6. The duration of the present agreement extends from the 1st of August, 1934, to the 1st of August, 1935.

7. The travelling expenses and time of travel of the workmen sent outside the town will be at the sole charge of the contractors; time and one-half will not be paid during the trip.

During the thirty days from the publication of this notice, the Honourable Minister of Labour will receive any objections which interested parties may desire to make against the request contained in the present petition.

Quebec, June 30, 1934.

GERARD TREMBLAY,

Deputy Minister.

### Other Applications

Applications for the extension of the following agreements under the provisions of the Act were recently noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the agreements being outlined in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages": (1) Between the Association of Construction Contractors of Sherbrooke and the Central Council of Catholic and National Unions of Sherbrooke; (2) Between general contractors and brick-laying masonry and plastering contractors on one hand and the Building Trades Council in Quebec and neighbouring counties.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN QUEBEC

### Orders Governing Food Industries and Stores

THE following orders of the Quebec Minimum Wage Board were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 30, 1934:

#### ANNEX "A"—ORDER NO. 14A\*

Montreal, May 31, 1934.

The operations performed by female workers in the food industries as covered by Order No. 14a may be described as follows:

Female work comprises all manipulations of the product immediately after baking or after the primary process in industries such as biscuit, candy, bread and cakes, chocolate, etc. In industries such as canning, preserving, etc., it starts just after reception. The manipulation of heavy containers weighing over 35 pounds is usually left to men.

#### OPERATIONS

To stack, spread, place, drop, cream, dip, top, double, bottle, deposit, divide, feed, ornament, separate, brush, detach, decorate, fill, glue,

pack, receive, wrap, form, set up, tie, close, label, stitch, prepare, cut, pick, sort, clean, wash, dry up, by hand, the products or merchandises and containers of all sorts, in trays on fixed tables or conveyers and on machines to stack, spread, place, drop, cream, stencil, dip, top, double, fill, ornament, deposit, pack, wrap, form, set up, tie, close, label, stitch, cut, clean, wash, dry up.

To inspect, check, count, measure, weigh, merchandises and containers.

To prepare samples.

To pick up and weigh broken and scraps.

To keep and check time and piece work.

To deliver and transfer between departments.

To clean, wash, and dry up returnable and non-returnable containers (except barrels), trays, machines, moulds, tables, recipients.

To sweep and keep up.

ORDER NO. 18.—*Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in departmental stores, chain stores and retail stores.*

\*Order No. 14 (provisory) governing the food industries was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 330.

**I. Minimum.**—No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:

Population groups	Experienced workers	Inexperienced help months
Montreal and Island	\$12 50	6 at \$ 7 00 6 at 8 00 6 at 9 50 6 at 11 00
Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull, and cities over 25,000 population	11 00	6 at 6 00 6 at 7 00 6 at 8 00 6 at 9 00

(a) These rates for a maximum of 48 hours, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment, if less than 48.

(b) Overtime must be paid for at proportionate rates.

(c) Part time employees are subject to the above minimum rates per hour plus an advance of 12½ per cent.

(d) Extra help engaged exclusively on Fridays and Saturdays shall not be counted as part time employees; they shall be paid at the regular rates but are not entitled to the 12½ per cent advance.

Population groups	Experienced workers	Inexperienced help months
Cities and towns between 10,000 and 25,000	\$10 00	6 at \$6 00 6 at 7 00 6 at 8 00 6 at 9 00
Cities and towns between 5,000 and 10,000	9 00	6 at 6 00 6 at 7 00 6 at 8 00

(a) These rates are for a maximum of 54 hours, or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment, if less than 54.

(b) Overtime must be paid for at proportionate rates.

(c) Part time employees are subject to the above minimum rates per hour plus an advance of 12½ per cent.

(d) Extra help engaged exclusively on Fridays and Saturdays shall not be counted as part time employees; they shall be paid at the regular rates but are not entitled to the 12½ per cent advance.

**2. Maximum of Inexperienced Employees.**—The number of inexperienced employees shall not exceed twenty-five per cent of the total female working force.

**3. Deduction for Absence.**—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost.

**4. Waiting Time.**—Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

**5. Permits.**—On request of employees, the Board may issue special permits to workers who are physically handicapped or over 50 years of age to work for lower wages than prescribed in this Order. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

**6. Discharge of Employees.**—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act.

**7. Penalties.**—Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine or imprisonment (See Section 12 of the Act).

**8. Definition.**—This Order governs all employees of departmental stores, chain stores, and retail stores of all descriptions, excepting employees of restaurants located in these establishments.

**9.** This Order shall not apply to individuals, firms or corporations employing not more than two female employees, nor to cities and towns with less than 5,000 population.

**10. Posting.**—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place where the employees have access.

**11.** This Order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

**12.** This Order shall come into force and be effective on September 1, 1934.

GUS FRANCO, Chairman,  
OMER BRUNET,  
C. J. GRIFFIN,  
EUG. RICHARD.

Montreal, June 20, 1934.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Orders under the Hours of Work Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act, and the Female Minimum Wage Act

THE Hours of Work Act which was passed by the British Columbia Legislature at its session this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 510), to take effect on proclamation, was, by an order issued by the Provincial Secretary on June 17, proclaimed as effective as from June 14, 1934. This Act is administered by the Board of Industrial Relations recently established under the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 511), which Board also administers

that Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act. The Board consists of the following members: Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour (chairman); Professor W. A. Carrothers (chairman of the Economic Council); Mrs. Helen Gregory MacGill, former judge of the Juvenile Court of Vancouver; Mr. James Thompson, past president of the Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council; and Mr. C. J. McDowell, of McDowell and Mann, engineers, of Victoria.



## Hours of Work Act, 1934

The following regulations under the Hours of Work Act, 1934, were published by the Board of Industrial Relations on June 14:—

### REGULATIONS

#### *Lumbering East of the Cascades*

1. (a) Persons employed in sawmills, planing-mills, and shingle-mills situate in that part of the province lying east of the Cascade mountains may work one hour per day in excess of the limit prescribed by section 3 of the Act, but the total hours worked in any week shall not exceed fifty-four (54).

(b) In the industrial undertakings referred to in clause (a) of this regulation, the limit of hours of work thereby fixed may be exceeded by one hour per day on five days of each week for the purpose of making a shorter work-day on one day of the week, but the total hours worked in any week shall not exceed fifty-four (54).

(c) In sawmills, planing-mills, and shingle-mills situate in that part of the province lying east of the Cascade mountains, and which are operated with a single shift of engineers, firemen and oilers, the engineers, firemen, and oilers may work overtime to the extent of one and one-half hours per day, to cover preparatory and complementary work, in addition to the said fifty-four (54) hours per week set forth in clauses (a) and (b) of this regulation.

#### *Lumbering, Night Shift*

2. Persons employed in sawmills, planing-mills, and shingle-mills on night shifts may work a total of forty-eight (48) hours each week in five nights in lieu of forty-eight (48) hours each week in six nights, but the number of hours worked in any night must not exceed ten (10).

#### *Logging*

3. Persons employed in:—

- (1) The logging industry in: (a) Booming operations; or (b) Transporting logs by logging-railway, motor-truck, flume, horse, or river-driving; or (c) Transporting workmen or supplies for purposes of the said industry; (d) or in the operation and upkeep of donkey-engines.

#### *Fish-canning*

- (2) Canning fish or manufacturing by-products from fish, but not those engaged in salting fish; and in

#### *Cook and Bunk Houses*

- (3) Cook and bunk houses in connection with any industrial undertaking,—

are hereby exempted from the limits prescribed by section 3 of the said Act to the extent necessary to surmount extraordinary conditions which cannot reasonably be otherwise overcome.

#### *Engineers, Firemen, and Oilers*

4. In all industrial undertakings which use steam as a motive power and which are operated with a single shift of engineers, firemen, and oilers, the engineers, firemen, and oilers may work overtime to the extent of one and one-half hours per day to perform preparatory or complementary work, in addition to the maximum hours of work prescribed by section 3 of the Act.

#### *Shipping Staff*

5. Persons employed as members of the shipping staff in industrial undertakings where shipping operations are of an intermittent nature may work such hours in addition to the working hours limited by section 3 of the said Act as (but only so many as) shall be necessary to surmount extraordinary conditions which cannot reasonably be otherwise overcome.

In determining extraordinary conditions the decision of the Board shall be final, and where the Board is of opinion that, under the provisions of this regulation, the working hours limited by section 3 of the Act are being unduly exceeded, the Board shall, by written notification to the management, exclude the industrial undertaking from the provisions of this regulation for such period of time as the Board considers advisable.

#### *Emergency Repairs*

6. While engaged upon repair work requiring immediate performance, persons employed in shipyards, engineering works, machine shops, foundries, welding plants, sheet-metal works, belt works, saw works, and plants of a like nature may work such hours in addition to the working hours limited by section 3 of the said Act as (but not more than) may be necessary to prevent serious loss to, or interruption in the operation of, the industrial undertaking for which the repairs are being made.

#### *Seasonal Boxes and Shooks*

7. Persons employed in the manufacture of wooden boxes or wooden containers for shipment or distribution of fish, fruit, or vegetables may work during the months of June, July, August, and September in each year such hours in excess of the limit prescribed by section 3 of the said Act as may from time to time be necessary to fill urgent orders.

#### *Seasonal Soft Drinks Delivery*

8. During the months of May, June, July, August, and until the 15th day of September in each year, delivery salesmen engaged solely in the distribution of non-alcoholic bottled beverages may work such hours in excess of the hours limited by section 3 of the said Act as may be necessary to surmount exigencies of the trade.

#### *Laundries*

9. Persons employed in laundries may, in any week in which a public holiday (other than Sunday) occurs, work on each of the remaining working days of the week such hours in excess of the limit of hours prescribed by section 3 of the said Act as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the business of the industry, but the total hours worked in any such week shall not exceed forty-eight (48).

#### *Seasonal Lithographing*

10. During the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October in each year persons employed in the lithographing industry may work such hours in excess of the hours prescribed by section 3 of the said Act as may from time to time be necessary to fill urgent orders. This exemption shall only apply when sufficient competent help is not available.

#### *Temporary Exemptions*

11. Temporary exemptions will be allowed by the Board by the granting of written temporary exemption permits limiting by their terms the

extent thereof, but only upon being satisfied by application in writing, signed by the applicant or some one thereunto duly authorized, of the urgency and necessity for the exemption, that it is of a temporary nature, and that no other means of adequately overcoming such temporary urgent condition is, or has been, reasonably available, and that the additional working hours applied for will not be more than will suffice for the extra pressure of work requiring the same.

#### *Overtime Record*

12. Every employer shall keep a record in the manner required by subsection (1) of section 9 of the said Act of all additional hours worked in pursuance of section 6 of the said Act or in pursuance of any regulation.

13. Every employer shall notify, by means of the posting of notices in conspicuous places in the works or other suitable place, where the same may readily be seen by all persons employed by him, the hours at which work begins and ends, and, where work is carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends; also such rest intervals accorded during the period of work as are not reckoned as part of the working hours; these hours shall be so fixed that the duration of the work shall not exceed the limits prescribed by the "Hours of Work Act, 1934," or by the regulations made thereunder, and when so notified they shall not be changed except upon twenty-four hours' notice of such change posted as hereinbefore specified, and in all cases of partial or temporary exemption granted by the Board of Industrial Relations under sections 11 and 12 of the Act or Regulation 11 above, a like notice of the change in working hours shall be posted, which notice shall also state the grounds on which the exemption was granted.

Made and given at Victoria, British Columbia, this 14th day of June, 1934.

BY BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### **Male Minimum Wage Act**

ORDER No. 6 *respecting a Minimum Wage in the Occupation of Taxicab Drivers\**

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

(1) That where used in this Order the expression "taxicab-driver" means and includes an employee in charge of or driving a motor vehicle with seating accommodation for seven passengers or less than seven passengers, used for the conveyance of the public and which is driven or operated for hire.

(2) The minimum wage for every employee employed as a taxicab-driver shall be the sum of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day.

(3) This Order shall apply to taxicab-drivers and their employers in the City of Vancouver, the City of Victoria, the Municipality of the Township of Esquimalt, the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay, and the Municipality of the District of Saanich.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 13th day of June, 1934.

\* Previous orders under this Act were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 419.

### **Female Minimum Wage Act**

ORDER No. 3A (EMERGENCY) *varying Order No. 3 relating to the Fruit and Vegetable Industry\**

Pursuant to sections 4 and 13 of the "Female Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 48 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders that Order No. 3 of the Board relating to the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, dated the 2nd day of May, 1934, be varied as follows:—

1. By adding to clause 2 thereof the following proviso:—

"Provided that in cases where experienced female employees in the fruit and vegetable industry are required to work in excess of eight (8) hours but not exceeding ten (10) hours in any one day, in order to handle or deal with perishable fruits and (or) vegetables which have been delivered to the plant or plants of their employer or employers in larger quantities than can be handled or dealt with within eight (8) hours in any one day, the minimum wage for every such employee shall be not less than the sum of twenty-seven cents (27c.) per hour."

2. By adding to clause 3 thereof the following proviso:—

"Provided that in cases where inexperienced female employees in the fruit and vegetable industry are required to work in excess of eight (8) hours but not exceeding ten (10) hours in any one day, in order to handle or deal with perishable fruits and (or) vegetables which have been delivered to the plant or plants of their employer or employers in larger quantities than can be handled or dealt with within eight (8) hours in any one day, the minimum wage for every such employee shall be not less than the sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour."

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 12th day of June, 1934.

### **Minimum Wages in Manitoba**

The Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba, on June 15, published the following regulations:

(1) That all male workers of eighteen (18) years or over shall receive not less than 25 cents per hour, except where the worker is mentally deficient, physically unfit, or where exceptional circumstances prevail, when a special permit of exemption or modification may be procured from the Board.

The above-mentioned clause to be inserted in all regulations.

(2) That wages shall be paid weekly in cash and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three days, and that this clause be inserted in all the regulations.

\* Order No. 3 of the Board was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 420.



## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN ONTARIO

*By Mr. F. S. Rutherford, Director of Vocational Education for Ontario*

UNDOUBTEDLY the greatest need of the world to-day is a revival of prosperity. Governmental and private agencies are employing their utmost resources to overcome the forces responsible for the present deplorable conditions of affairs, and to restore to their countries a measure of economic stability. The generation now at school will be confronted with similar perplexing problems in the future; and those in charge of the present educational machinery should not lose sight of the fact that the boys and girls of to-day will be the men and women of tomorrow upon whose shoulders these responsibilities will fall. The main aim of education, therefore, should be so to equip these future citizens, mentally, physically and morally, that they will be capable of adapting themselves to the revolutionary changes which are constantly taking place, and able to deal wisely and courageously with whatever problems may present themselves for solution.

The vocational schools hold a unique place within the educational system of Ontario. The courses are designed with the set purpose of training the youth of this province to take an active part in the industrial, commercial and agricultural development of the country.

Among the conclusions arrived at by the Dominion Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education was "that education should have regard to the growth of the powers of the body, mind and spirit concurrently, and that it should have regard to the preparation of the pupil for later life as an individual, as a working earner, as a citizen, and as a member of the race." In Ontario the extension of the scope of education to include vocational as well as cultural training has exemplified these aims and proved of benefit to thousands of young people as a preparation for life, in training them for contact with the world of industry and commerce. It was early realized that technical education cannot stand alone, but must be supported by a sound general education side by side with a program of bodily development and character-building. The vocational school curriculum has been organized on these principles from the outset. The courses in the different years are soundly predicated upon proficiency in academic scholarship; and physical education and moral leadership are essential features of the plan.

Apart from the handicap imposed in certain localities by overcrowded conditions, all indications point to satisfactory progress having been maintained throughout the vocational

schools during the past year. Lack of accommodation, caused by the discontinuance of building and a steady increase in day school enrolment, has been overcome to some extent by "staggering" classes and otherwise dovetailing subjects of study. Day school enrolment rose from 24,513 in 1927-28 to 36,938 in 1932-33, an increase of over fifty per cent in five years, while building in the same period has remained practically at a standstill.

At the Vocational School Principals' Conference, held in Toronto this spring, the Principal of the London Technical and Commercial School outlined the highly successful "staggered" organization adopted in that institution by means of which the capacity of the school has been increased by one-half. A modified form of the same procedure has been introduced in several other centres where lack of space presented serious problems. This annual meeting of Vocational Principals constitutes a useful forum for the discussion of the particular problems affecting the organization and management of vocational schools or departments. Valuable contributions are made as to the relationship which should exist between the principal, the school board, and the department. Such topics as adult education, vocational guidance, accommodation and equipment, text-book revision and costs, staff duties and qualifications, and the courses of study best suited to particular needs, serve to form the basis of interesting and informative debate.

Departmental endeavour is now being concentrated on improving the teaching ability of the instructors, on the assumption that to produce a more efficient teacher is to help solve, to a large degree, the difficulties of the pupil. Quite voluntarily, many teachers have accepted a standing invitation to submit to the inspectors for examination and comment examples of their courses of study. Helpful suggestions have been made as to content matter and presentation, and constructive criticism has been offered where necessary. Experience has shown that the interchange of ideas thus established has been of considerable advantage to the teachers and incidentally to the children under their charge.

Instruction in industrial, home-making, technical and art subjects has continued along the usual channels during the past year. The investigating commissioners were unanimous that agriculture should be taught as a vocational subject. In this connection, despite discouraging apathy on the part of rural school

boards and others who should be deeply concerned in such a development, Ontario has consistently pressed forward towards the goal of eventually incorporating agricultural vocational classes in rural high schools, in addition to the stimulation which has been given this subject in public and separate schools throughout the province. At present there are three vocational agricultural high schools operating under the Vocational Education Act—at Beamsville, Renfrew and Ridgetown. In an endeavour to expand the work, an experiment is being conducted at Stamford High School with the express purpose of introducing into the high school curriculum a course of study of actual, practical value to a rural community. Such a course is intended, not only to give instruction in the fundamental sciences related to agriculture, but to provide an opportunity for the acquirement of considerable practical knowledge under actual farm conditions in co-operation with adjacent farms. Realizing that in many secondary schools serving rural areas, a large percentage of the pupils leaving school necessarily turn to cultivating the soil for a livelihood, the department is anxious to awaken in local school boards an interest in the benefits to be derived from the study of such scientific subjects as Bacteriology, Agricultural Chemistry, Soil Physics, Animal Husbandry and Farm Mechanics under practical farming conditions. It is not too much to assert that the future greatness of Ontario as an agricultural unit will depend upon the continued improvement of farming methods as a result of the application of science to agriculture. It is hoped that, following the continuance of the economic improvement already in evidence throughout the country, the Dominion Government will soon decide that the state of the treasury warrants the proclaiming of the Federal legislation-in-aid of 1931, and that agricultural education will be included in the subjects eligible for subsidy under the Act, along the lines of the former Agricultural Instruction Act. For those past school age, the Royal Commission suggested that the education provided should be in close correlation with their occupations. That evening vocational classes in Ontario for adults have filled this requirement is evidenced by the peak registration of the 1931-32 session, when 45,358 men and women enrolled for subjects allied to their daily vocations.

The protracted controversy among educationists as to what constitutes true education has of late years become far less marked. Extremist views on academic distinction have been modified, until now it is almost univers-

ally recognized that the requirements of industry and commerce demand intelligence of a high order necessitating special training. This special preparation might be described as the teaching of "applied intelligence" in contra-distinction to education solely as a means of culture. Public opinion has radically changed. No longer is matriculation regarded as the only hallmark of proficiency. Industrial and commercial leaders are demanding more and more the educational status attainable by training in a vocational school. The term "education" in future must be synonymous with development of the mental processes in conjunction with their application to the practical problems of life.

A wise provision of the Ontario Act was that relating to the appointment of Advisory Vocational Committees. The representatives of employers and employees on these committees, in which are vested the control and management of vocational schools, have been instrumental in popularizing the courses for which they were responsible jointly with their elected colleagues. Due to the influence of these practical advisers, schools are kept in touch with the latest developments in industry and commerce; essential local interests are safeguarded; and, because of this co-operation, because of the recognition accorded by both employers and employed, the movement has spread rapidly, and is continuing to expand with increasing vigour and vitality. A recent illustration of the recognition by industry of the value of vocational training is contained in the announcement of the General Motors Corporation of Canada that the suggestion had been made to branch managers to endeavour to infuse new blood into their organizations by the employment of at least one new junior each year; and that graduates of vocational schools would provide material of the right calibre.

One of the greatest, if not the chief difficulty, encountered in the early development of vocational education was the dearth of properly trained teachers in the practical subjects. There was no lack of material in the way of skilled mechanics, but experience showed that a skilled mechanic was not necessarily a good teacher. He seldom realized that his product was to be trained boys and girls rather than material things. Several methods of overcoming the difficulty were attempted. First, evening teacher-training classes were organized; next, summer courses were established. Neither method provided sufficient instruction in the principles of paedagogy or adequate practice in actual teaching. Eventually the present Training



College for Technical Teachers at Hamilton was established, and, from a twenty-week course which might be spread over two or even three years, the regulations now provide for a straight twenty-five weeks' training from September to April in each year.

The men and women who have successfully passed the tests, and become an integral part of the teaching profession of Ontario, deserve a word of tribute. Selected from industry because of their mechanical or professional skill, but lacking, perhaps, the most elementary conception of teaching, they set themselves industriously to master the difficult laws of paedagogy and psychology, and with a force of character and tenacity of purpose seldom equalled in any walk of life, earned the approbation of their mentors and the respect of their academic coadjutors. They have proved themselves competent instructors, and by participation in all the varied activities of school life, constituted themselves a strong factor in the success of vocational education.

The annual records again show a substantial advance in the enrolment of day school pupils, from 36,328 in the previous year to 36,938 in 1932-33. A great distance has been traversed since 1919-20 when the Dominion Act first came into operation. In that year the day school enrolment totalled only 4,790 pupils. Evening class registration for the period, unfortunately, shows a sharp decline from 45,338 to 33,860. Economic conditions are mainly responsible for this condition, many centres having been compelled, temporarily, to abandon their evening classes. Notwithstanding such set-backs, which are incidental at the present time to all walks of life, the outlook for the future of both day and evening classes is considered bright. The steady increase in enrolment from year to year is indicative of the popularity of the day school course as a preparation for living. The pupil is prepared both for work and to enjoy life in leisure. In the evening classes no field of endeavour is excluded, provided the vocational needs of the workers are definitely met by the courses pursued. The return of prosperity will, doubtless, witness a revival of interest in these night school opportunities, which, as an aid to the workers in improving

their present standing, obtaining promotion, or preparing for a change of occupation, will exercise a profound influence on rehabilitating the depleted corps of skilled workers occasioned by unemployment conditions during the past few years

#### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1931-32	1932-33
Number of schools—		
Day.. . . . .	65	67
Evening.. . . . .	70	59
Enrolment of pupils—		
Day.. . . . .	36,328	36,938
Evening.. . . . .	45,338	33,860
Number of teachers—		
Day.. . . . .	1,405	1,480
Evening.. . . . .	1,619	1,173
Government grants.. . . .	\$1,470,865	\$1,429,215
Municipal expenditure.. .	7,143,645	7,225,613

The Dominion Royal Commission mentioned as a desirable consequence of technical training that the interest of boys and girls in their own training and instruction should be increased, and an understanding developed of their relation to working and living. In this regard, no one can enter one of the shops of a modern vocational school without being impressed by the attentive interest displayed by the students in their work. There is no doubt that the correlation of the work of the class-room with that of the shops and laboratories results in an appreciation by the pupils of the relationship of the one to the other. It is but a short step from this point to the realization of the necessity of fitting themselves into the larger pattern of community life.

Having reported in full to the Dominion Government from year to year on the steps taken in this Province in the ever-widening field of vocational effort, I think it may be confidently asserted that the fundamental objectives of the Dominion legislation, as set forth in the report of the investigating commission and in the agreements with the respective provinces, that the "preparation of the body, mind and spirit for following some useful occupation" and "the cultivation of the mental powers, the acquisition of knowledge and the development of the scientific spirit with direct reference to the occupation," have been assiduously pursued with no small measure of success. The schools are now thoroughly established, and the vocational idea has gathered a momentum that will overcome all obstacles in the future.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA IN 1933

THE sixteenth annual report of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board shows that there was a substantial decrease in the number of accidents in the calendar year 1933. During the year there were 8,160 accidents of which 21 were fatal and 57 resulted in some degree of permanent disability, as compared with the 1932 total of 8,974 accidents, 31 fatalities, and 98 resulting in some permanent disability.

Cash receipts and expenditures for 1933 show that \$86,171.68 more was expended than was received from assessments. However, other incidental items such as interest on reserve to the credit of the Accident Fund, etc., deduced the deficit to a net of \$5,700.32 as compared to the 1932 deficit of \$156,454.66.

The amount collected from the assessment on the pay-roll of 1933 was \$653,427.25, as compared with \$704,808.42 collected in 1932. "It is apparent," the report states, "that there was either a reduction in wages or decreased industrial activity, for the period under review. There was a substantial reduction in expenditure for 1933 owing to there having been fewer accidents, with also a reduction of cost per accident. Administration costs also were reduced by \$9,853.55."

*Assessment Rates.*—Explaining the increase in assessment rates in certain industries such as lumbering, mining, building, road-construction, etc., the report states: "The Board has received a number of complaints from both employers and employees against these increases. It probably has never occurred to those who complain against the increase in rates of the last few years, that the expenditure of the Board is largely uncontrollable and fixed by statute. Pensions payable to widows, children and other dependants of workmen killed in industry, remain stationary and do not fluctuate with rising and falling wages. Pensions to permanently disabled workmen are based on the average earnings for the last eight years, and are, therefore, only remotely related to the prevailing rate of wages. It also costs as much per case to provide medical attention and hospital care in periods of low wages as in the more prosperous periods. Compensation for time loss to injured workmen, however, is based on average earnings at the time of the accident, and is therefore quite definitely related to the prevailing wages. It therefore follows that if all the expenditures made by the Board were in relation to the prevailing wages, the assessment rates would remain fairly stationary, but

where you have a falling wage rate with expenditures to a large extent fixed by statute and therefore stationary, increased assessments are unavoidable."

An analysis of assessment rates levied on employers per \$100 of pay-roll shows that among the industries with high assessment are the following: logging, \$12; sawmills, \$12 and \$10 (according to total amount of pay-roll); street construction, \$10; railway construction (with blasting), \$6; fishing, \$6; highway construction (with blasting), \$6; other highway construction, \$4.50; building construction (over four stories high), \$5; employment in and about coal mines, \$4.50.

In the same table is presented the medical aid rating under the various schedules, based on each shift or part of shift. Under the Alberta Act employers are authorized to deduct a sum, as determined by the Board, from the earnings of each workman. These deductions are credited to a medical fund from which payments are made for medical service and hospital attention to workmen injured in the course of employment.

The highest medical aid rating in 1933 occurred in logging, sawmills, and sash and door factories each with 10 cents; and in coal mining, steel construction, trenching, railway construction, and highway construction each with 7 cents.

During the year \$179,609.56 was collected from workmen for medical aid purposes and the amount expended was \$158,775.60. In connection with medical aid financing, it was explained that owing to a large deficit in the fund for 1932 it was found necessary to increase the rates in some classes. The medical profession agreed to a reduction in the scale of fees, and this factor together with the increased rates resulted in a small credit balance.

*Pension Reserve Fund.*—The act provides that pensions are payable to permanently disabled workmen and to widows of fatally injured workmen, for the remainder of their lives, and to the children of such fatally injured workmen, until they have reached the age of sixteen years, and in some cases to eighteen years of age. Provision has, therefore, been made for the payment of pensions by the creation of a fund for that purpose, called the Pension Reserve Fund.

There is at present \$2,818,149.81 to the credit of this fund, being the amount required to pay the respective pensions to 1,232 pensioners, 502 of whom are permanently disabled workmen, 292 widows of fatally injured workmen, and 438 dependent children.



The Act was amended in 1927, providing that pensions in respect of dependent children may, with the consent of the Board, be continued to the age of eighteen, in order to enable them to obtain a secondary education. One hundred and forty-two children have been granted this privilege. The privilege is only withdrawn when the child proves non-co-operative or incapable of taking reasonable advantage of the educational facilities so provided.

The amount transferred annually to the Pension Fund is determined by generally accepted actuarial tables, and the money credited to the fund is invested in securities.

*Rehabilitation.*—Dealing with its rehabilitation policy, the Board stated that while several workmen were given a course of training at the provincial Technical Institute, yet there is very little demand from injured workmen for rehabilitation by technical training, "there being but few who are so badly injured that they are unable to earn a living at their former occupation." Continuing, the Board observed: "There are probably some who might be benefited by technical training, but whose academic standing is such that it involves a long course of study, and they are either unwilling to make the sacrifice or the Board has reason to doubt the value of a vocational training in such cases. There is a much greater demand from workmen who are partially permanently disabled to be rehabilitated by the commutation of their pensions, so as to enable them to commence business in a small way, or to engage in farming. The policy of the Board is to help them to attain their desire in that regard, provided there are reasonable prospects of their being successful."

*Accident Prevention.*—The Board continued its campaign in the matter of accident prevention. Every accident is reviewed, and if there appears to have been negligence on the part of the employer or employee, as the case may be, an explanation is requested, and if it is a case of improperly guarded machinery, the Board insists that the defect be remedied.

It is pointed out that "there are still many, both employers and employees, who persist in careless practice despite the presence of safety devices" and that "no type of safety appliance seems to prevent accidents in such cases."

The payroll for all classes in 1933 amounted to \$60,254 750 and the total number of

employees in such classes was 56,921. Other statistics for the year were summarized as follows:

Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1933.	4,645
Number of accidents reported during the year 1933. . . . .	8,160
Number of accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1932. . . . .	595
Number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payment of compensation. . . . .	3,398
Number of claims disposed of by payment only on account for medical aid.	2,242
Number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received. . . . .	115
Number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due. . . . .	1,930
Number of claims on which further payments have to be made. . . . .	507
Number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made . . . . .	563

Of the total of 8,160 accidents, 57 involved some permanent disability and 8,082 were of a temporary nature. The mining industry was responsible for greatest number of accidents with a total of 2,538. Second in accident frequency was the group involving trucking, manufacture of textiles, bakeries, power laundries, elevators, etc., with 948 accidents. The most frequent cause of accidents was that designated as "falling objects or bodies" (2,123) followed by "handling objects" (1,933).

The time loss in non-fatal claims totalled 306,480 days. The average time loss in permanent disability cases was 86.55 days; and in temporary disability cases, 35.42 days. The average age of injured workmen was 37.26 years. The number of accidents to minors (under 20 years of age) was 352 and to those of advanced age (60 years or over) 176.

The Mine Rescue and First Aid branch details the training and extent of equipment at the various stations. Particulars are also given of the first aid work at these stations.

Included in the report is the annual review of the administration of the Electrical Protection Act. The largest program of work was that occasioned by the electrification of grain elevators. There was also considerable attention given to inspecting oil and gas wells, and oil and gasoline warehouses.

## SAFETY WORK IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

THE monthly magazine *Pulp and Paper of Canada*, in its June issue, summarizes the replies to a questionnaire in which persons engaged in the industry were asked as to the methods in use or suggested for the improvement of safety conditions in the operation of pulp and paper mills. "It is evidently general practice among pulp and paper mills," it is stated, "to have a safety committee. With the membership on this committee held in turn by different representatives from each department it rotates the contact of workmen with the administration of this work in the plant. In many, if not most, cases there is some particular point of safety work brought up and discussed at the meeting and in this way a great many men in the mill eventually get a sort of safety education. In some mills meetings of larger numbers of men are held at intervals and safety programs are arranged. Another method that helps in this work is the question box and the suggestion box. When the men in a plant have reached the state where they have enough interest to make suggestions for improvements that will reduce accidents, progress is certainly being made."

The replies deal with Safety First rules and equipment, mechanical safeguards, work in the woods, treatment of injured workers, company doctors, etc. Among other suggestions it is recommended that the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards appoint an officer who will personally investigate claims in cases where the employers may have doubt of the occurrence of an "accident" as defined by the Act; that there should be greater co-operation between the companies and the Board; and that the services of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations should be more generally used by the members.

### Prevention of Accidents

The essentials of accident prevention work are described by Mr. W. L. Eliason, safety engineer of the Ontario Paper Company, Limited. These essentials are educational work, mechanical safeguards, and management. Educational work should be carried on in schools, in the homes of the workers, at the plants, factories and offices, in pictorial form and otherwise. Although under present day manufacturing conditions 95 to 98 per cent of all industrial accidents are due to personal and not mechanical causes, it is important to reduce the remaining 2 to 5 per cent which are due to lack of mechanical safeguards. Mr. Eliason describes some essential types of safeguard. As to the interest of managements in

safe working conditions the writer claims that the results obtained in accident prevention to-day are due to safety organizations reinforced by plant management. A safety organization should be built up in each department of a plant.

### Company Hospital

Dr. Wright, resident physician, and H. C. Laundry, safety supervisor of the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company, describe the work of the company's hospital at Kapuskasing, Ontario. This company has a centrally located first-aid room in charge of a trained first-aid man, and each year a St. John's Ambulance first-aid training class is instructed by the company doctor or one of his assistants, so that in every department trained employees are within call in case of emergency. An ambulance is kept at the mill to quickly transport accident cases to the Sensenbrenner Hospital, which is about three-quarters of a mile from the plant, and is equipped with every modern equipment.

The importance of adequate lighting in a modern plant is shown in an article by Messrs Oday and Rodgers of the General Electric Company at Cleveland, Ohio, and the proper use of safety signs and bulletins is described by Mr. J. H. Turner, director of safety for the Consolidated Paper Corporation.

### Work of Quebec Pulp and Paper Association

A summary is given of the last annual report of the Quebec Pulp and Paper Association. One of the principal activities of the Association during the year was the inspection of woods operations, undertaken for the purpose of reducing the number of accidents in the bush. While the cost of accidents in the mills was high, it was felt that the problem in the woods was even more serious. The duties of the inspectors are to report on the attitude of the company, doctor and employees towards accidents and accident prevention; to examine and report on first-aid equipment in camps and how this is being used; to report upon the qualifications of those, other than doctors administering first aid; to inspect the sanitary conditions in camps with reference to liability to infection and to watch for cases of malingering or where injured men are kept in jobbers' camps instead of being sent to depots or doctors; conditions of woods hospital; to assist and give instruction in forwarding adequate information on accident reports and to learn how and by whom reports are made out; to check whether family declaration of jobbers is being filled in and returned; to



study the type of accidents occurring in different localities, suggesting possible means of prevention and how cases of injured employees are taken care of; and to report the number of jobbers, sub-jobbers, approximate number of men and size of cut upon which the inspection is made. The co-operation received by the Association from the companies in this work and their desire that the inspectors advise the staff of the faults found, has led to improvements in the handling of accident cases in the woods. The Association has received the acknowledgment of several doctors that where formerly men arrived for treatment with badly infected wounds in most cases proper first-aid attention is now being given with the result that an appreciable saving in expense is being effected. The reports of the inspectors show, however, that there is a wide field to be covered and that it is quite necessary that re-inspection should be made to follow up the instructions and advice given during the first inspection.

#### **Compensation Costs Reduced**

The experience of the Canadian International Paper Company in reducing the costs of compensation is described by Messrs. Goulet and Bastin of the company's Causapscal depot. The company's regulations in this department are as follows: (1) all contractors are supplied free of charge with a complete first-aid cabinet. The cabinets are also replenished free of charge to the contractors; (2) small emergency packages are issued to be used when men are working at a distance from the camp or in side camps; (3) posters furnished by the Quebec Pulp and Paper Safety Association are displayed in all camps; (4) a circular letter pointing out the necessity and means of accident prevention is issued to the contractors, in their own language, at the beginning of the season; (5) a list of the men who have been injured more than once during the past three years is posted in all camps, contractors being advised to closely follow these men; (6) a weekly circular letter showing the number of cases reported during the week and to date, from each camp, without comments and instructions, is issued to contractors; this has been very effective; (7) first-aid manuals are available in all camps; (8) supervisor and assistant do not lose an opportunity to talk prevention to contractors and workers; (9)

workers are instructed to report to the contractor or to his clerk for the slightest injury; (10) clerk and contractors are requested not to let an injured man treat himself; (11) a weekly report from each camp is received at the District Office, showing the details of any case whatsoever, treated at the camp.

The writers show that the cost of accidents has been reduced during the past two years by the enforcement of the foregoing regulations through an adequate system of inspection.

#### **Difficulties of Safety Work in the Bush**

Other contributions include an account of the treatment and prevention of accidents in the woods by Mr. J. W. Sutherland, of the Canadian International Paper Company, in the Upper Gatineau Division; and a description by Dr. J. G. Hooper, of Grand'Méree, P.Q., of the functions of the company doctor in the bush. Dr. Hooper describes the difficulties of the work as follows:—

"The very nature of the work makes accident prevention difficult. The work is done during the worst months of the year and by unskilled labour with a large turnover. Many of the workmen are young, unskilled in the use of the axe, and careless. Their attitude is that, if they are injured, 'the insurance' will pay. Moreover, a considerable number are working on a 'piece-work' basis, and, in their rush, take unnecessary chances. On account of working outside in severe weather, many cases of minor injury must lose time that would be able to continue their work were they employed in a factory."

The writer suggests that "the most effective method of inducing the jobbers and sub-jobbers to take an active interest in safety work is to institute some system of merit-rating whereby the jobber who has a good accident experience would benefit. At the present time there is a feeling that this is not worth bothering about as they have to pay the same rate whether their accident experience is good or not. Were the jobber to receive some financial return for his efforts in keeping the accidents down, I think that there would be a considerable improvement which coupled with efficient medical work in the woods, should show excellent results."

## REPORT OF ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

IN the third annual report since its establishment as a result of the recommendations of the "Ross" Commission on Public Welfare, the Department of Public Welfare of Ontario reviews its administrative activities during the year 1932-33. The department was created by Order in Council on September 16, 1930, and the following subjects were placed under its control: mothers' allowances; the old age pensions; soldiers' aid; veterans' welfare service; children's aid branch; industrial schools; Ontario training schools; houses of refuge and orphanages. Outlining the dominant characteristics of public welfare work, the Deputy Minister states: "First, the activities in this field cover the whole range of human life from the tiny child to the spent adult. Second, mental and medical clinics are being extensively used enabling the workers dealing with persons requiring adjustment to understand more clearly those who come under their care, and to approach their task in a more scientific way. Third, with children and adolescents being cared for there is a growing tendency to remove them from the school, shelter or orphanage, or wherever they may be, as soon as a proper social attitude is established and to place them in an approved foster home so that they may have the advantage of a normal home life."

*Mothers' Allowances.*—According to the thirteenth annual report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission, the number of widows receiving allowances on October 31, 1933, was 4,722—an increase of 68 over the year previous. In addition to this number, because of the total and permanent incapacitation of the husband, 2,149 mothers have been made beneficiaries under the Act—an increase of 147. The number of mothers receiving allowance because of desertion also shows an increase, there being 542—35 more than in the previous year. On the other hand there was a decrease of 35 in the number of allowances paid to foster mothers. The total number of beneficiaries receiving mothers' allowances at the end of the year was 7,653. As the report points out, the complete story of this work is reflected in the number of children given care and protection and an opportunity to attend school. During the year, 19,359 children received the benefits of mothers' allowances. Of these, 16,044 were attending school and 3,505 were of pre-school age. The average number of children per family receiving benefits was 2.88. In addition to dealing with 2,295 new applications and renewals, the Commission reviewed about 6,000 cases, making such

changes as it deemed advisable. There were 1,130 cancellations during the year for various causes, and 680 applicants were declared ineligible.

*Old Age Pensions.*—The fourth annual report of the Old Age Pensions Commission shows an increase of 3,681 pensioners during the year, bringing the total on the roll to 45,229. The statistics indicate that Ontario with a larger percentage of population over 70 years than any other province has the smallest percentage (34.7) of the population over 70 years receiving pension.

The administration of the Act falls into four departments, namely, the granting of new pensions, revision of pensions previously granted, the consideration of appeals, the recovery of refunds of pensions illegally obtained and the recovery of pension repaid from the estate of deceased pensioners.

During the year the average pension paid was \$18 per month and 16,303 new applications for pension were investigated. Owing to revision proceedings, 1,310 pensions were reduced while 5,136 pensions were cancelled by death and other causes.

Dealing with certain problems of pension administration the report states: "There are still those who, either through ignorance or motivated by dishonest purpose, obtain pension fraudulently, and that despite thorough investigation and the activity of the local Boards. During the year \$12,640.65 was recovered from persons receiving pension illegally. With the passing of time the question of the recovery of pension paid from the estates of deceased pensioners becomes more important. To prevent the transfer of property without the knowledge of the department and to establish rights as a creditor in the closing of the estate, a claim is filed against the estate of those seeking pension where the estate is large enough to warrant such action. The amount recovered during the year from this source was \$50,111.61."

*Care of Veterans.*—In the department are two organizations which operate in the interests of ex-soldiers. These are the Soldiers' Aid Commission and the Veterans' Welfare Service. The former directs its efforts towards emergency relief of veterans and their dependants. Since the Commission began to function 584 wards have been cared for and assisted in foster homes or educationally. Grants, totalling \$2,877.74, were made to 138 soldiers' widows; 790 grants totalling \$7,181.85



were made to ex-service men and their dependants, while 31 grants amounting to \$194.75 were made to ex-service men.

The Veterans' Welfare Service concentrates on trying to interest employers of labour in unemployed ex-service men. During the year employment was obtained for 235 veterans and their dependants and in 122 cases financial assistance was given. An experiment was also initiated in getting certain selected veterans back to the land.

*Child Welfare.*—Operating under the department are a number of agencies directly concerned with various phases of child welfare. Prominent among these is the Children's Aid Society and its branches functioning under the Children's Protection Act. During 1932-33, there were 720 children made permanent and 323 children made temporary wards of the society. The records indicate that there are

5,606 Protestant wards and 1,369 Catholic wards in the province under the supervision of the society.

Under the Legal Adoption Act, 854 children were adopted during 1932-33. There were 2,248 cases—an increase of 100—dealt with under the Unmarried Parents Act.

The report of the inspector of training schools, industrial schools, orphanages, refuges and children's shelters indicates that there are 158 charitable institutions, two training schools and five industrial schools in the province. In the 36 orphanages, 2,701 children were cared for during the year. In the 44 City Refuges and 3 Convalescent Homes, 5,843 persons were provided with accommodation. The three district Refuges provided lodgment for 213 inmates while the County Refuges housed 6,721 persons.

Reports were also presented concerning the activities of industrial and training schools.

## MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1933

THE annual report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, covering the calendar year 1933, indicates that the gross value of mineral production for the period was \$30,674,486, an increase of 8.61 per cent over the value of the output for 1932. In addition to a general review and statistical summary of the mining industry, mining and prospecting activities are outlined in detail, the volume also containing reports of resident mining engineers and of the inspectors of mines.

The mineral production of the province is divided into four main sections—metal minerals, coal, structural materials, and miscellaneous metals and minerals. Metal mining production, valued at \$23,641,738 in 1933, is the most important of the four divisions. Coal output valued at \$5,375,171, structural materials at \$1,024,045, and miscellaneous metals and minerals valued at \$633,532 follow in order of value importance.

By value, the various products of the mineral industry are ranked in the following order in 1933: lead, zinc, coal, gold, copper, silver, structural materials, miscellaneous metals and minerals.

*Labour and Employment.*—In 1933, there were 3,094 persons employed in and about the coal mines of the Province, a decrease from the preceding year of about 14.2 per cent. During the year twenty seven coal companies operated twenty-nine collieries, with forty mines employing 2,241 men underground. In the supervision of underground employees there were twenty-two managers, one safety

engineer, twenty-four over-men, sixty-five fire-bosses and shot-lighters, a total of 111, or one official for every twenty persons employed underground. In metalliferous mines, the number employed totalled 3,121 as compared with 2,225 in 1932.

*Accidents.*—There were three fatal accidents in coal mining in 1933 as compared with eight in 1932. The ratio of accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 0.97 as compared with 2.21 in 1932. In 1931 the ratio was 1.22; in 1930, 11.62; in 1929, 2.38; in 1928, 2.64; in 1927, 2.10; in 1926, 1.88; in 1925, 1.10; in 1924, 1.66; the average for the ten-year period being 2.79.

The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons produced during 1933 was 2.37 as compared with 5.21 in 1932 and 2.81 in 1931. The average for the ten-year period was 6.42 fatalities per 1,000,000 tons mined.

The number of tons mined per fatal accident during 1933 was 421,582 tons, compared with 191,871 tons in 1932, and the ten-year average of 154,455 tons.

There were ten fatal accidents in and about metalliferous mines in 1933, being a decrease of one from the total of 1932. The ratio of fatal accidents was 3.20 in 1933 as compared with 4.83 in 1932, and with the ten-year average of 2.68.

*Mine Safety and First Aid.*—The report of the chief inspector of mines deals particularly with accidents, mine safety and first aid. An outline is given of the activities in connection with ventilation, mine-air sampling and coal dust, together with a list of approved electric

safety lamps. Reference was also made to the work of the four government rescue stations strategically located in the mining districts. In the larger coal mining districts of Crow'snest, Cumberland and Nanaimo, experienced teams maintain a regular schedule of training throughout the year and so keep in readiness for any emergency calls.

In dealing with accident costs, the report points out that compensation to the extent of over \$250,000 is paid annually to men injured in mines; that this sum is only partial compensation for wages lost due to injuries and does not in any way compensate for the suffering resulting from injuries; that the employer also suffers a financial loss due

to disruption of operations when an accident occurs and the further possible loss in training new men. "Many accidents," the report continues, "also involves property damage so that it may reasonably be said that the toll of accidents directly and indirectly cost the miners and mining industry of British Columbia almost \$1,000,000 annually. Therefore, entirely apart from the greater humanitarian view-point, accident-prevention is a worthwhile work on the part of all connected with mining."

The chief inspector concludes by outlining the safety and first aid methods employed in various mines.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRODUCTION AND SALE OF COAL IN SASKATCHEWAN

**R**EGULATIONS under the Coal Mines Licensing and Regulation Act, passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature at its last session (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 515), were published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, June 30, 1934. The following principles are laid down as the basis of the regulations, which are for the purpose of more effectively supervising the production and sale of coal:—

"Coal constitutes a major source of heat and energy for the people of Saskatchewan and the industry engaged in its production and distribution fills an important and necessary place in the economic structure of the nation. The industry therefore owes a duty to the public, its employees, its customers and to those whose money is invested and used in the industry. This duty includes the obligation to deal fairly with its employees; to mine its products efficiently; to promote applied research and the proper use of coal and to eliminate waste; to sell at a fair price; to foster orderly, economical channels of distribution from mines to the ultimate consumer; to develop new uses; to approve and encourage sound and fair trade practices in the mining and distribution of coal and to prevent unfair practices. Fair and constructive competition is to be encouraged but unfair competition must be eliminated."

The definition of "retailer" in the regulations is that laid down by the Western Canada Fuel Association. The fee for a licence is fixed at \$25. The applicant for a licence must furnish proof satisfactory to the Minister that the wages of all employees have been heretofore paid and satisfied in accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act and amendments thereto, that all royalties on coal mined have been paid and that all

assessments made pursuant to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act have been paid and satisfied. The licence granted to any person shall be forthwith revoked in the event of such person neglecting or refusing to pay the wages of his employees in accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act or neglecting or refusing to pay royalties due or accruing due or assessments under the Workmen's Compensation Act. No licence shall be granted to any person in respect to any mine if the previous licensee of such mine has had his licence revoked, except under terms and conditions imposed by the Minister and under no circumstances until any wages owing by such previous licensee have been fully paid and satisfied.

The section relating to prices is as follows:—

"The Minister having in mind competitive markets and general economic conditions shall specify and prescribe what in his opinion are fair minimum prices for the different grades and qualities and sizes of coal and shall as occasion or circumstances require revise and alter such minimum prices from time to time and such minimum prices until revised and altered shall be as follows:—

Minimum price on all small sizes \$1.25 per ton.

Stove 3" by 2" or less, minimum \$1.60 per ton in blue and red area.

Special, Winnipeg and Regina, \$1.40 per ton.

Cobble and lump—blue area, \$2.10 per ton; red area, \$1.85 per ton; Winnipeg, \$1.75 per ton; Regina, \$1.70 per ton.

Furnace lump (mixed stove, cobble and lump)—trucking area, \$1.60 per ton. The above prices are all f.o.b. the nearest railway



station to the mine. Prices charged for coal loaded in trucks at the mine 25 cents per ton higher than prices of coal loaded into railway cars.

"Every applicant for a licence must undertake not to sell or exchange coal below the specified minimum prices, the regulations laying down strict rules governing sale and purchase.

"Every applicant for a licence is required to furnish a schedule of the rates of wages paid or proposed to be paid to his employees and no revision or alteration of such rates shall be made until the expiration of one

month following the filing by the applicant with the minister of a schedule showing the proposed changes. The minister shall revoke the licence of any licensee who pays his employees otherwise than according to the schedule filed with the minister.

"Every licensee is required to keep accurate books and records of wages paid and coal sold (showing grades, qualities, sizes and prices) and shall produce such books and records for inspection of the minister upon his request."

The regulations took effect as from June 12, 1934.

## LABOUR MEASURES ENACTED BY UNITED STATES CONGRESS

### Act to Create a National Labour Board

The United States Congress, towards the end of June, passed an Act "to equalize the bargaining power of employers and employees, to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees, to create a National Labour Board, and for other purposes." The bill as originally introduced by Senator Wagner (New York) was amended by the Senate Committee on Education and Labour, the Act as passed incorporating the amendments proposed by the Committee. The Committee point out that the Act aims primarily to clarify rather than to extend the existing relations between employers and employees, and to provide for a means of enforcement. The language of earlier statutes, particularly section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, had been considered ambiguous and misleading both to employers and workers.

The preamble to the act states: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to remove unnecessary obstructions to the free flow of commerce, to encourage the establishment of uniform labour standards, and to provide for the general welfare, by establishing agencies for the peaceful settlement of labour disputes, and by protecting the exercise by the worker of complete freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of his employment or other mutual aid or protection."

Excluded from the operation of the Act are domestic servants, agricultural labourers, individuals employed by their parents or spouses, persons subject to the Railway Labour Act, and persons employing less than ten employees; the Industrial Adjustment

Board thus having jurisdiction over disputes of a certain magnitude which affect commerce.

The term "representatives" as used in the Act includes any individual or labour organization designated by employees to act for them or any individual or employer organization designated by an employer to act for him. The term "labour organization" means any organization or any agency or employee representation committee, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning hours of labour, wages or working conditions. The term "employer organization" means any organization or any agency or employers representation committee which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employees concerning hours of labour, wages or working conditions.

### Unfair Labour Practices

Four unfair labour practices are listed in the Act, it being declared "unfair"—(1) For an employer to attempt, by interference or coercion, to impair the exercise of employees of the right to form or join labour organizations, to designate representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) For employees to attempt, by interference or coercion, to impair the exercise by employers of the right to join or form employer organizations and to designate representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining; (3) For an employer to interfere with or dominate the administration of any labour organization or contribute financial support to it: provided, that, subject to rules

and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labour, an employer shall not be prohibited from permitting an employee, individually, or local representatives of employees, to confer among themselves or with management during working hours without loss of time while engaged in the business of a labour organization; (4) For an employer, by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment, or by contract or agreement, to encourage or discourage membership in any labour organization: provided, that nothing in this Act, or in the National Industrial Recovery Act, or in any code or agreement approved thereunder, or in any other statute of the United States, shall preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labour organization (not established, maintained, or controlled by any unfair labour practice) to the effect that a person seeking employment shall be required, as a condition of employment, to join such labour organization, if the agreement is sought by the majority of employees in the unit covered by it when made. Nothing in this proviso shall be construed by the Board to indicate that any employer is bound to enter into an agreement conditioning employment upon membership in any labour organization."

### National Industrial Adjustment Board

A National Industrial Adjustment Board is created in the Department of Labour. Three members representing the general public, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of five years at a salary of \$10,000 each, form the nucleus of the Board and are always eligible to sit on cases. In addition there are two panels representing employers and employees. These persons are likewise appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, but they serve only for 1-year terms, and receive \$20 *per diem* only when engaged in the performance of their duties. It is intended that the persons representing employers and employees shall serve in rotation, at the designation of the chairman of the Board, but in such a way that there shall always be one representative of employers and one representative of employees upon the Board.

The Board has authority to make regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act.

When a person is supposed to have engaged in one of the four unfair labour practices defined in the above section 3, and the practice has led or threatens to lead to a labour dispute that might affect commerce or obstruct the free flow of commerce, the Board is given power to prevent the practice and take appropriate steps to correct the injustice. Usually the Board will act only when a case is drawn to its attention by the Secretary of Labour (who through the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labour will presumably first utilize every appropriate means for a voluntary adjustment of the matter); but in exceptional cases, the Board by a vote of a majority, may on its own motion decide to hear the case. Hearings can be conducted by the Board or by an agent or agency designated by it, but decisions must be by the Board.

Voluntary arbitration by the Board is provided when the parties agree to submit the dispute to arbitration. This is in no sense a compulsory power but merely gives the Board the right to act in a way already tested under the Railway Labour Act.

In a dispute as to who are the representatives of the employees the Board is authorized to take a secret ballot or to use other suitable methods. Since the dispute may relate only to a single craft or a single plant the Board is given the power to determine the appropriate unit for the election. In some cases it may decide that the appropriate unit is the whole plant; in other cases a particular craft. In cases in which a poll is taken of several different units, it is provided that each unit may be given representation in proportion to its membership. If an election is held in only a single unit, no matter how large, then there is no occasion for "representation in proportion to its membership," since its membership bears no mathematical relation to any other group. Within any single unit the Board may, but need not, determine that representatives agreed upon by the majority of employees shall represent the entire unit for the purpose of negotiating agreements.

President Roosevelt, by an executive order dated June 30, appointed the following members of the National Labour Relations Board: Lloyd Garrison, of Wisconsin (chairman); Henry Alvin Millis, of Illinois, and Edwin S. Smith, of Massachusetts.



## Act to Amend the Railway Labour Act

An Act to amend the Railway Labour Act, approved May 20, 1926, and to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees, was passed by the United States Congress in June. The provisions of the earlier Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 423. The new Act amends the Railway Labour Act by re-writing it and making several far-reaching and important changes in the operation of the adjustment boards to settle grievances and the work of the mediation board. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in their report on the bill, stated that Congress passed the Railway Labour Act with the joint approval of both the representatives of the railroads and the railway labour organization. They believed it would enable them to settle their differences without the element of compulsion. "They have tried this act for nearly 8 years. It has served a most useful purpose and brought about many good results, but both the representatives of the railroads and of the employees agree that it needs improvement. This bill is intended to provide the needed amendments."

The most important change in the present Act is the creation of what is termed the "National Adjustment Board." This Board will have four divisions corresponding to occupational classes. Each division will have a neutral member, so that these divisions will be able to make decisions. The regional boards will be created for temporary periods, but their members are to be chosen in the same manner as the members of the National Board of Adjustment and their decisions are to be binding and enforceable in the courts in the same manner. The four divisions of the National Adjustment Board are to be independent of one another. Each division is to adjust the disputes and grievances of a certain group of crafts, as specified in the

Act. It may be subdivided to take testimony, but the entire division makes the decision. Thus, there will in effect be 18 boards for the taking of testimony and 4 to make decisions. Each division will be composed of an equal number of representatives of the railroads and employees respectively, and each will compensate its representatives. In case of a deadlock, the members of the division may select a neutral member. If they cannot agree, then the National Mediation Board will select the neutral member, and he will be paid by the Government.

The Act also provides for the establishment of regional or system boards of adjustment, if the railroads and the employees desire to set up such boards voluntarily. The Act prohibits any carrier from providing financial assistance to any union of employees from funds of the carrier. It also prohibits the railroads from interfering in any manner whatsoever with employees joining or refusing to join any organization or union. The bill specifically provides that the choice of representatives of any craft shall be determined by a majority of the employees voting on the question.

Section 4 abolishes the present Board of Mediation, consisting of 5 members, and establishes a new board called the "National Mediation Board," consisting of 3 members. This new and smaller Board will have power to select and appoint employees to act as mediators under the instruction of the Board with the same freedom to delegate its work as the Interstate Commerce Commission now possesses. This board will appoint the neutral members when necessary to obtain decisions of the National Board of Adjustment and is also authorized to set up a neutral committee to determine what employees shall vote in the elections to determine the representative in any grievance.

## Retirement System for Railroad Employees

An Act "to provide a retirement system for railroad employees, to provide unemployment relief, and for other purposes," was passed by the United States Congress in June. It provides for a 4-year period during which the fullest opportunity will be had for collecting information, making investigations and actuarial studies. This will serve as the basis upon which specific action can be taken, assuring the adequacy and permanency of the retirement system provided therein and making it possible to provide adequate retirement annuities to aged railroad employees.

All carriers coming within the scope of the Railway Labour Act are to be treated as one employer for the purposes of the Act.

The old-age pension or annuity is to be based upon the wages and the length of service of employees upon all railroads, with specified maximum limits. The payments are to be provided through funds created by joint contributions from the railroads and the employees. The Treasury of the United States is made the depository for these funds. The payments to be made from such funds are

limited to the amounts provided by the railroads and the employees, and no burden is placed on the Public Treasury.

The employees are to contribute 2 per cent of the compensation paid to them by the carrier and the carrier is to contribute an amount equal to twice the amount contributed by its employees. The carriers are required to deduct the amount of each employee contribution from the compensation paid to such employee and shall pay all such employee contributions together with the carriers' contribution into the Treasury of the United States.

The administration of the system is to be under the direction and supervision of a Board composed of three members, to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The amount of the pension or annuity is to be 2 per cent of the basic wage of the employee multiplied by the number of years of service, but is not to exceed 60 per cent of the basic wage for service rendered prior to the effective date and not to exceed 75 per cent of the average wage for service rendered after the effective date. The basic wage is to be determined upon average compensation as defined in the bill, but no compensation in excess of \$400 per month is to be recognized in determining the basic wage.

Pensions are to be payable from and after age 65, or upon completion of 30 years of service. Retirement is to be compulsory at age 65, with a provision for an agreement by the employee and the railroad to extend the employment from year to year, but not beyond

age 70. Compulsory retirement at age 65 shall not apply to officials of carriers until 5 years after the act takes effect. If the pension payments are begun before age 65 upon completion of 30 years of service, the maximum pension payment is reduced from the 60 per cent maximum by 4 per cent of the basic wage for each year the employee is less than 65 years of age when the pension payments are begun. Thus, at age 60 the maximum pension is 40 per cent and at age 55 it is 20 per cent, and no pension at all is payable below age 51. The reduction in the maximum does not apply where the employee is retired by the railroad for mental or physical disability.

The average wage of \$1,667 per year will produce an average monthly annuity of \$83.33. On the basis of present pay rolls of approximately \$1,500,000,000 the contributions of the carriers and their employees at the initial 2 per cent would produce \$90,000,000.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in their report on the bill outline its provisions, and conclude: "If it be good business judgment to replace worn-out and depreciated equipment with new and efficient equipment, it is equally in the interest of efficient and economical operation to retire those employees who have worn themselves out through long years of arduous toil in the performance of faithful service to the industry and thereby bring into the industry that proportion of younger and more active employees. If this be done, it will not only result in benefit to the industry, but will serve to extend to these aged employees the satisfaction of a well-earned reward which has been paid for by years of their devotion to the service."

## SOFT COAL MINING CODE IN THE UNITED STATES

### New Provision for 35-Hour Week and Higher Wages

THE code of Fair Competition for the bituminous coal industry in the United States was recently amended so as to provide for shorter hours and higher wages. The original code, signed by President Roosevelt on September 18, was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1933, page 991. It fixed April 1, 1934, as the date on which its provisions relating to labour should expire. It provided also for the possible amendment of these provisions by collective agreement between employers and workers. On March 29 an agreement was reached between the employers of the Appalachian region, who control about 70 per cent of the coal output of the United States, and the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America in regard to the rates of wages to come into effect from

April 1, in place of those laid down in the Code. The employers in other districts, however, reserved their right to object to the application of this agreement to their mines, and the meeting adjourned until April 9. Following this adjournment, General Johnson, Administrator of National Recovery, approved on March 31, 1934, subject to a hearing on April 9, an amendment to the Code imposing a seven-hour day and 35-hour week with basic minimum wages of \$5 a day in the north and \$4.60 in the south.

This measure led to a revival of disputes in the industry, the employers in the south protesting that the abolition of the local differential wage scales meant ruin to them, and the miners declaring strikes against the opposition of the employers to the amendment. The pub-



lie hearing was held on April 9 and the following days. It was accompanied and followed by many discussions between the different parties, the employers of the Appalachian region and the workers calling, among other things, for the maintenance of the terms of the amendment of March 31. On April 22, an agreement was reached between employers and workers, which amicably ended the disputes.

On the same day the Administrator of National Recovery issued an order modifying the amendment of March 31, and fixing new conditions in regard to wages applicable under the Code as from April 1, 1934.

The order makes no change in the hours of work provisions of the amendment of March 31, which fixed the maximum hours of all workers, except members of the executive, supervisory, technical and confidential staff, at seven in the day and 35 in the week (as against eight in the day and 40 in the week laid down by the Code) at the usual working place and exclusive of the lunch period. The amendment provides for exemption in case of accident, and in the case of workers whose daily duties include the handling of man-trips, and workers required to remain on duty while the men are entering and leaving the mines. It exempts from the provisions as to the maximum hours of work certain classes of workers, including those engaged in the transportation of coal or the manufacture of coke and those engaged at power houses, substations and pumps, and provides that other classes of workers may be exempted by joint agreements negotiated in accordance with the Code, which should not, however, provide for work in excess of eight hours in the day and 40 in the week.

As regards wages, the order of April 22 fixes the basic minimum wage rate as follows: \$3.80 a day (an increase of 40 cents over the rate originally fixed in the Code) in the Alabama district; \$4.35 a day (an increase of 60 cents over the minimum fixed in the Code, and a

reduction of 25 cents from the rate fixed by the amendment of March 31) for the Southwestern district, including Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas; \$4.24 a day (an increase of 40 cents over the Code rate and a reduction of 20 cents from the amendment rate) in the so-called J-1 district of Tennessee, including Marion, Grundy, Sequatchi, White, Van Buren, Warren and Bledsoe counties; \$4.60 (an increase of 60 cents over the Code rate and the same as the amendment rate) for the West Kentucky district and the Southern Appalachian district.

In the Fairmont district of West Virginia, where the dispute centered on the allowances for loading and cutting, the new schedules provide for an addition of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents a ton for loading and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a ton for cutting, and the basic rate of \$5 a day fixed by the amendment. It is provided that the minimum rates for tonnage and other piece work shall be further increased, if necessary, by an amount sufficient to maintain the customary relationship in the industry between the piece-work rates and rates for day labour.

The order also contains two provisions of special importance, which appear to meet the demand for uniformity put forward by the mine workers in the resolution referred to above. One of these, with the object of protecting the standards of living of high-wage districts, prohibits the employers in a low-wage district from selling coal in other areas at prices lower than those prevailing there. The second lays down that full study shall be made by the National Recovery Administration as to adjustments in the price structure within the bituminous coal industry equitably required in consideration of the rates of pay in effect in the several districts of said industry, and that to that end there shall be created a Bituminous Coal Research Unit within the Research and Planning Division of the Administration to conduct the study, advise the Administrator on approval of proposed prices, and make recommendations concerning the readjustment of the price structure.

### Effect of Codes on Hours of Work and Earnings

The results of the application of the industrial codes under the National Industrial Recovery Act and related policies are summarized in the May issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, official publication of the United States Department of Labor. This review indicates the trend of employment, hours, earnings and production in the United States under the N.R.A. during the period from October, 1932, to March, 1934.

From March to July, 1933, before the adoption of the codes of fair competition, average

weekly hours, total employment, and total pay-rolls increased, due largely to expanding production. In spite of increased production, average hourly earnings declined, although *per capita* earnings were somewhat larger, due to longer hours per week. After July, during the operation of codes and the President's Re-employment Agreement, average hours per week declined sharply, due in part to declining production, but in those industries where production did not decline the effects of the codes

were apparent in a general reduction of average hours per week. In both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries reporting to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was a general upturn after July, 1933, in average hourly earnings, total employment, total pay-rolls, and *per capita* earnings, and at the same time there were sharp declines in average hours per week and in total production.

It is pointed out that under the codes although a considerable degree of flexibility was permitted, the usual provision in regard to hours was a maximum of 40 hours per week. Child labour was prohibited, the usual minimum age being 16 years.

In the 78 manufacturing industries reporting hours to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, average hours per week declined from 39.5 in October, 1932, to 36.6 in March, 1933, and increased to 42.5 hours in July, 1933. During the period of codes they declined, by March, 1934, to 36.3 hours, or 15 per cent. In the 78 manufacturing industries and 14 non-manufacturing industries combined the trends were similar, but the increase from October, 1932, to July, 1933, and the decline from July, 1933, to March, 1934, were both somewhat smaller than in manufacturing industries alone.

This reduction in hours is attributed to the codes and in this respect the report observes:

"One factor in the reduction of average hours per week after July, 1933, was the decline in production. Ordinarily a curtailment of production finds expression partly in a reduction in the number of employees, and since the index of employment in manufacturing industries increased 13 per cent as compared with a 15 per cent decrease in average hours per week, the codes were obviously an important factor in reducing the length of the working week."

### Federal Emergency Relief in United States

A report on federal emergency relief work in the United States since May, 1933, is given in the May issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour. The machinery of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was established by the Relief Act of 1933 and provided with funds to the amount of \$500,000,000, of which half was to be disbursed to the States, on a basis of \$1 of Federal money for each \$3 of public money from all sources spent for unemployment relief in each State during the preceding three months. The other half was to be used for grants to States whose relief needs were so great and whose financial resources so depleted as to make necessary some funds in addition to the matched allotments.

### Labour and Consumers' Advisers to Code Authorities

The National Recovery Administrator on March 31, 1934, announced his intention of appointing labour and consumers' advisers to the Administration member or members of code authorities and directed all industries operating under approved codes to create industrial relations committees or boards for the adjustment of labour complaints and disputes, if this had not already been done. This action is in the line with the intention of the Administration to concentrate its energies on problems of administration, particularly now that the period of codification of industry is drawing to a close.

Appointment of labour and consumers' advisers to Administration members of code authorities will be made by the National Recovery Administrator from lists of nominees submitted by the Labour Advisory Board and Consumers' Advisory Board, respectively. These appointees will not be members of code authorities and will attend meetings only on invitation, but they will have free access to the minutes of meetings and may "appear before the code authorities to make statements on specific subjects."

All industries must have machinery to adjust individual labour complaints and labour disputes and must set up at once either or both types of machinery if this has not already been done. Those industries having such machinery in operation are directed to report to the Administrator immediately on the personnel, scope, and functioning of the committees. Membership of each committee should include equal numbers of representatives of both employers and employees with an additional member chosen by them jointly to act as chairman.

During the period from May, 1933 (when the new administration of relief began to function), until February, 1934, disbursements of over \$400,000,000 were made by this organization.

In addition to general unemployment relief, this money has financed drought relief, grants to self-help groups of unemployed, civil-works projects, adult education, and the distribution of surplus commodities. The number of families given relief declined from 4,452,000 in May, 1933, to 2,560,000 in January, 1934. One phase of the work was the Civil Works Administration which was created to provide work for 4,000,000 persons. By January 18, 1934, there were 4,029,474 workers engaged in civil works jobs, and \$345,357,616 had been disbursed in wages.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from June 4 to June 23, 1934. Seventeen previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, 1923, (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924); Geneva, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925); Geneva, 1926 (8th and 9th Sessions) (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926); Geneva, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927); Geneva, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929); Geneva, 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930); Geneva, 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931); Geneva, 1932 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932); and Geneva, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933).

The Treaty of Peace requires that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year." It will be observed that two sessions of the conference were held in 1926 and also in 1929.

Each Member State is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-third majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented in the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the

Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendation or Draft Conventions before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In Canada, the provisions of the different Draft Conventions and Recommendations have been examined in all cases by the Law Officers of the Crown to determine whether the subject-matters were within federal or provincial jurisdiction, and they have thereupon been brought before the Dominion Parliament and the respective Provincial authorities, together with the law officers' reports on the subject of jurisdiction.

### Conference Agenda

The agenda of the eighteenth session of the Conference comprised seven items, namely: (1) Reduction of hours of work (second discussion); (2) Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed (second discussion); (3) Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works (second discussion); (4) Maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition under invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another (first discussion); (5) Workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; partial revision of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; (6) Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (first discussion); and (7) Partial revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night.

### Decisions of the Conference

The following is a summary of the decisions of the Conference:—

*Reduction of Hours of Work.*—As there was twice a failure to secure the necessary quorum for adoption of the two proposed Draft Conventions the Conference adopted by 75 votes to 37 a resolution requesting the International Labour Office to obtain further information and the Governing Body to place once more this question upon the agenda of the next session of the Conference, for the adoption of one or more Draft Conventions.

*Unemployment Insurance, Etc.*—By 80 votes to 8, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention providing for the maintenance of a scheme to ensure benefits or allowances to persons involuntarily unemployed.

By 72 votes to 19, the Conference adopted a Recommendation indicating a number of general principles best calculated to promote a satisfactory organization of unemployment insurance and assistance.

Two resolutions were also adopted without opposition relating respectively to the possible future adoption of a convention to cover agricultural workers, and also of one concerning the right of destitute foreign unemployed workers to receive relief grants on the same terms as nationals.

*Rests and Shifts in Glass Works.*—By 87 votes to 28 the Conference adopted a Draft Convention for the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works.

It also adopted a resolution in favour of the study of rest systems in other branches of the automatic glass industry.

*Maintenance of Rights of Migrant Workers.*—By 99 votes to nil the Conference decided to place on the agenda of the next session of the Conference the question of the maintenance of pension rights of migrant workers.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—By 104 votes to 11, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention revising in part one adopted in 1925 concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases so as to provide for the addition of certain diseases and poisonings (including silicosis), to the schedule.

By 72 votes to 1 a resolution was adopted relating to dust prevention and research into silicosis and recommending that the question of adding certain other occupational diseases to the schedule be placed on the agenda of the next session.

*Employment of Women in Mines.*—By 92 votes to nil the Conference decided to place the question of the employment of women on underground work in all mines on the agenda of the 1935 session.

*Night Work of Women.*—By 120 votes to 1 the Conference adopted a Draft Convention partially revising the Draft Convention which was adopted by the Conference in 1919 as regards women holding managerial positions and as regards the definition of "night."

The following resolutions were also adopted by the Conference:—

By 78 votes to nil a Resolution recalling the guiding principles embodied in the resolution addressed last year to the Monetary

and Economic Conference, and expressing the hope that the League of Nations would take action to ensure that national economic measures now in contemplation or in course of execution should take account of these principles, and especially of the need for freeing the channels of international trade. The Resolution also suggested that in view of the possible social effects of such measures the Governing Body should follow developments and, so far as its competence permitted, consider the expediency of intervening.

The Conference also adopted by 84 votes to 1 a Resolution in favour of the continued study of public works policy and an endeavour, in co-operation with the League of Nations, to facilitate the adoption and execution of public works of an international character.

A Resolution relating to social conditions in the Saar Territory obtained a simple majority (50 votes to 10) but was not carried owing to the absence of a quorum.

### Countries Represented

The number of Member States represented at this session of the Conference was 48. There were present 83 Government delegates, 29 employers' delegates and 30 workers' delegates, making a total of 142. There were also 201 advisers in attendance. A list of the countries represented follows: Albania, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, British Empire, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Netherlands, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

In addition, the United States and Egypt, although not members of the International Labour Organization, were represented by observers who participated in the proceedings of the Conference.

The United States delegation consisted of three members, namely: Mr. Hugh S. Hanna, Chief of the Editorial and Research Division of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, American Department of Labour; Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner for the State of New York; and Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

### Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation to the Conference was made up as follows:—



*Government Delegates—*

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; and

Mr. P. E. Renaud, Secretary, Office of the Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Advisers to Government Delegates—*

Mr. G. A. Gagnon, Vice-President of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Chicoutimi, P.Q.; and

Mr. W. T. Burford, Secretary-treasurer of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

*Employers' Delegate—*

Mr. W. D. Black, Chairman of the Commercial Intelligence Committee, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Hamilton, Ontario.

*Adviser to Employers' Delegate—*

Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Committee, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ontario.

*Workers' Delegate—*

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

*Adviser to Workers' Delegate—*

Mr. Percy R. Bengough, Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.

Dr. W. A. Riddell served as Chairman of the Government group of delegates in attendance at the Conference, and Mr. Tom Moore as Vice-Chairman of the workers' group. Canada was represented also on a number of the most important committees of the Conference, namely: on the Selection Committee by Dr. Riddell and Mr. Moore; on the Committee on Unemployment Insurance by Dr. Riddell, Mr. Black and Mr. Moore; on the Committee on the Maintenance of Pension Rights by Mr. Renaud; on the Committee on Occupational Diseases by Dr. Riddell and Mr. Burford; on the Committee on the Reduction of Hours of Work by Mr. Bengough.

**Officers of the Conference**

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

*President*—Mr. Justin Godart, French Government delegate.

*Vice-Presidents*—Mr. Castille Najera, Mexican Government Delegate; Mr. Gérard, Belgian Employers' Delegate; and Mr. Johanson, Swedish Workers' Delegate.

*Secretary-General*—Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.

**Opening Proceedings**

Mr. C. V. Bramsnaes, as Chairman of the Governing Body, presided at the opening of the proceedings. He began by paying tribute to two former presidents of the Conference who had died since the last Session: Viscount Burnham of London, and the Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, former Minister of Labour of Canada. In them, he said, the International Labour Organization had lost two faithful friends.

It was encouraging, he observed, that notwithstanding the difficulties of the present time and the need for economy which all governments had to bear in mind, the States Members were taking part in the work of the Conference as fully as previously. "It really seems," he said, "as if the lowest point of the depression has been passed, and as if the world, after all the distress and uncertainty of the last few years, is gradually tending towards convalescence. But organization is necessary if that recovery is to be permanent. In many countries there is a steady decrease in unemployment—an aspect of the depression in which this Organization is specially interested. The currents of international trade are beginning to flow more smoothly and, although the time when the world economic system will recover lasting stability is still distant, it is at least permissible to hope that there will be no further relapse.

"One fact in particular should be recognized. During the difficult period through which the world has just passed, there has not, as has been the case in previous periods of depression, been any breakdown of the social progress already realized . . . . May it not be said that, if for the first time in the history of periods of depression through which the world has passed an encouraging element is to be noted, that fact is to a large extent due to the existence of the International Labour Organization, an institution in which Governments, employers and workers all work together, and to the vitality which that Organization has shown?"

Mr. Justice Godart, on taking the chair as President of the Conference, stated that the increase in the number of ratifications of Conventions of the International Labour Conference showed that in spite of all obstacles and in however fragmentary and amorphous a fashion there was being built up a real international labour code. Steadily and persistently, if not rapidly, the International Labour Organization had made a contribution the value of which was incontestable to the pacific work of the League of Nations. Further, the application of the 29 Conventions

now in force was steadily being made more effective. Labour legislation was originally conceived as a system of protective measures. It provided for the remedy of recognized abuses. The Labour Part of the Treaties of Peace, made at the conclusion of the Great War, inaugurated, however, a new phase of civilization by subordinating the unbridled search for profit to the moral law, and by affirming that workers are not mere economic units, but first and foremost human beings.

"But can it be said that all that is necessary will have been done when the system of labour legislation is complete, when really humane conditions of labour, in the narrow sense of conditions which safeguard the physical and mental well-being of the individual, are established and applied throughout the world? That is by no means the object of Part XIII. Neither its letter nor its spirit implies any such restriction. Its intention is that labour should enjoy full social justice. Social justice is of course established by protective measures, and by the intervention of the law in relations between employers and employed. But both employers and employed are dominated by other powers—those of finance and of the machine—whose unrestricted liberty impedes the rule of social justice. And in this sphere, even more than in that of protective legislation, it will be found that what benefits labour also benefits the employer, who suffers severely from the lack of organization in industry and from the excessive keenness of competition.

"The program laid down by Part XIII is thus one of constructive development. By carrying out that program, the International Labour Organization will do increasingly good service to the organization of production; and by endowing labour with an international system of law, which will safeguard national systems, it will continue its contribution towards establishing the reign of justice and of peace, which are the necessary conditions for the creation of wealth and general prosperity."

### **The United States to Join the International Labour Organization**

Announcement was made by Mr. Butler of the receipt of a message from the United States officially communicating a joint resolution passed by the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States on June 18, authorizing the President of the United States to accept membership in the International Labour Organization. The text of the resolution is as follows:—

"Whereas progress toward the solution of the problems of international competition in industry can be made through international action concerning the welfare of wage earners; and

"Whereas the failure of a nation to establish humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to maintain and improve the conditions in their own countries; and

"Whereas the United States early recognized the desirability of international co-operation in matters pertaining to labour and took part in 1900 in establishing, and for many years thereafter supported, the International Association for Labour Legislation; and

"Whereas the International Labour Organization has advanced the welfare of labour throughout the world through studies, recommendations, conferences, and conventions concerning conditions of labour; and

"Whereas other nations have joined the International Labour Organization without being members of the League of Nations; and

"Whereas special provision has been made in the constitution of the International Labour Organization by which membership of the United States would not impose or be deemed to impose any obligation or agreement upon the United States to accept the proposals of that body as involving anything more than recommendations for its consideration; Therefore be it

"*Resolved, etc.,* That the President is hereby authorized to accept membership for the Government of the United States of America in the International Labour Organization, which, through its general conference of representatives of its members and through its International Labour Office, collects information concerning labour throughout the world and prepared international conventions for the consideration of member governments with a view to improving conditions of labour.

"Sec. 2. That in accepting such membership the President shall assume on behalf of the United States no obligation under the covenant of the League of Nations."

Mr. Riddell, Canadian Government delegate, said: "It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to the Canadian delegation to have listened to the communication which has just been made to this Conference. As one of the two nearest neighbours of the United States, Canada naturally welcomes this announcement with the greatest pleasure and gratification. I believe there is no doubt whatever that an invitation will be extended at



once, or as soon as it can be properly arranged, to the United States to become a Member of this Organization. As representative of a country that has long enjoyed close and friendly relations with the United States of America, I should like formally to propose that this invitation be extended. I should further like to congratulate all those who have been associated with this movement for bringing this great industrial country into close relationship with the International Labour Organization. The President of the United States, and all those who have collaborated with him, deserve our best thanks for strengthening in this way the work of social reconstruction for the world."

The Mexican Government delegate, also speaking as the representative of a State adjoining the United States, cordially associated himself with the proposal of the Canadian delegate to send an invitation.

The president of the conference said he was sure he voiced the opinion of all the delegates in declaring that the conference was highly gratified at the prospect of the collaboration about to be established with the United States of America. Their entry into the Organization would be for them, as for the countries which were already members, a new force of organization and of progress. That force would tend not merely to protect the workers in his personality and in his employment, but also to promote continuous and increasing solidarity between all who produced, and to place civilization more and more under sure safeguards.

In helping the conference to promote the full measure of social justice, the United States would be giving valuable assistance, material and moral, in the constructive promotion of peace. On this occasion, so momentous for the International Labour Organization and for the cause of peace, the conference conveyed to the American Congress, President Roosevelt and the American people its heartfelt greetings, and welcomed them as collaborators.

Mr. Andrews (Observer, United States) briefly acknowledged the welcome. The United States delegation, he said, were sincerely appreciative of the privileges of being there and hoped they would be able to contribute something to the conference. They knew they would take away a great deal of information which would be helpful to people in their country.

A formal resolution was adopted as follows:—

"The International Labour Conference takes note of the communication of 22nd June, 1934, addressed to the Director of the International Labour Office by the authorized repre-

sentative of the Government of the United States of America, heartily welcomes the decision of the Congress of the United States authorizing the President to accept on behalf of the Government of the United States membership in the International Labour Organization, recalling that it has always been the firm conviction of the organization that its ends could be more effectively advanced if the membership of the organization could be made universal, hereby decides to invite the Government of the United States to accept membership in the International Labour Organization, it being understood that such acceptance involves only those rights and obligations provided for in the constitution of the organization and shall not involve any obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations, and further decides that, in the event of the Government of the United States accepting membership, the Governing Body is hereby authorized to arrange with the Government of the United States any questions arising out of its membership, including the question of its financial contribution."

### Discussion of the Director's Annual Report

The annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office, of which a summary appeared in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, at pages 537-541, gave rise to a long discussion in which delegates of all groups and from many countries exchanged views on the economic situation, its remedies, its social repercussions, the activity of the International Labour Organization, etc. There was general agreement that a way out of the present economic depression could be found only along the path of international co-operation, and that the Organization should play an active part in promoting a movement in that direction.

Dr. W. A. Riddell thanked the Chairman of the Governing Body and the Director of the International Labour Office for the sympathetic references which had been made to the death of the Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, who had been recognized as an able champion of the cause of labour and a true friend of international collaboration.

He commented with pleasure and satisfaction on the presence at the Conference of a delegation from the United States of America. The report of the Director of the International Labour Office presented in a clear and summarized form the outstanding economic, financial and social problems confronting the world. The emphasis laid last year on the economic and financial foundations for social progress was even more evident in this year's report. The primary task of the International

Labour Organization was undoubtedly to bring about world equilibrium in the social sphere. If this goal was to be achieved, its members must be fully acquainted with the trends and changes taking place in the economic and financial structure upon which it rests. Dr. Riddell said he sometimes wondered if we are fully aware of the significance for the International Labour Organization of some of the experiments in social and political structure which are being worked out at the present time, and if it is not possible that consideration may soon have to be given to the reform of the Labour Part of the Treaties of Peace, which was based upon a recognition of three parties in industry, namely, governments, employers and workers, whereas systems have recently been coming into existence in a number of member countries which recognize only one party—the State. This change in the situation must be seriously taken into account if the International Labour Organization is to function in accordance with its present constitution, otherwise fundamental constitutional reforms would become imperative. He emphasized the need of keeping the International Labour Organization truly international. During the last year he believed the Director had made serious efforts to bring this about and the speaker paid tribute to the staff of the International Labour Office for the increased interest they had shown in the problems of states far removed from Geneva. The Office, however, was largely under the control of the Governing Body, and if this interest is to be sustained, it would only be brought about by having a Governing Body which is fully representative of countries outside of Europe.

The effects of the depression in Canada had, he said, been very similar to those in other important industrial and agricultural countries. Canada's efforts to recovery have not been as spectacular or as radical as those of certain other countries mentioned in the Report. These efforts have rather taken a middle course. We have not been the first to cast the old aside, nor yet the last to try the new. Our scheme of recovery has combined both the old and the new. A series of Relief Acts passed by the Dominion Parliament has empowered the Government to enter into agreements with the Provinces respecting relief measures. These have included measures of both an emergency and permanent character. The emergency measures provide for direct relief: public works, financial assistance to Provinces, public bodies, etc.; land settlement under which heads of families are given assistance in order that they may become self-sustaining; camps for single home-

less persons, where they are provided with food, fuel, clothing and shelter, and, so far as possible, employed in useful work. The measures of a more permanent character provide relief for agriculture through the granting of financial and marketing assistance, improving facilities for debt readjustment and the establishment of marketing boards with wide powers. "The Government," Dr. Riddell said, "had under consideration the question of unemployment insurance, and in 1933 it called a Dominion-Provincial Conference to deal with this problem. Unfortunately, difficulties of a constitutional character have prevented the adoption, so far, of a scheme. The Government, however, still favours the adoption of a system of unemployment insurance, and I am sure that the Convention which is being drawn up in this Conference will be of great help to the Government in drafting the final scheme.

"Happily, 1934 seems to be giving evidence so far that the worst of the depression is over and that we may expect a steady, if slow, recovery. International co-operation, however, is necessary if recovery is to be assured, and if it is to be brought about within a reasonable time.

"In the international field, the Canadian people are still firmly attached to the collective system. In this connection, I am happy to state that the Canadian Government has, during the present Session of Parliament, introduced legislation which, if adopted, will enable it to ratify two more International Labour Conventions—those concerning seamen's articles of agreement and the repatriation of seamen."

Mr. E. F. Andrews, of the United States delegation, observed: "A significant fact mentioned in the Report of the Director is that, while generally throughout the world there has been little progress in the enactment of legislation benefiting the workers—which to us means the benefit of society at large—there have been but few retrogressions and little undoing of the good that has been accomplished in the past. If we take into account the rigid economics made necessary for all countries, it might well have been otherwise, particularly as social and protective laws might have been repealed or their enforcement limited under the guise of budgetary savings.

"During the past year, in addition to our Federal program to aid industry and the workers, various States have broadened their workmen's compensation laws and their labour laws. Never in any one year in the history of our country have the individual State Governments passed so much progressive



legislation. A number of States have enacted minimum age laws for women and minors, laws providing for minimum wages and limiting hours for men employed on public works.

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"I suppose no one expects any recovery program to reach its full measure of success in so short a period as a year, in view of the depth of the depression into which the world had fallen and the length of time during which it has remained there. But we are making the expected steady progress, and on a basis which will lead to social and economic wellbeing. As to the forty-hour week: I am not sure that this or even a week of shorter hours—such as is provided in some of the most successful Codes—has by itself contributed to our recovery. A limited work week in the United States has been accompanied by minimum-wage regulation to maintain or increase the earnings and purchasing power of the workers; and both have, in justice to the employer, been associated with fair trade practice provisions to protect him against unfair competition and to assure him a fair profit.

"In the second place, the industrial Codes developed under the N.R.A. were in themselves part of a much larger program, usually referred to as "The National Recovery Program" which, in addition to the N.R.A., included in its aims an improvement in the conditions of agriculture through a measure of production control, the carrying out of an extensive plan of public works, Government aid in the building and financing of homes, a rather vast power and reclamation project in part of the State of Tennessee and adjacent States, a subsistence homesteads movement, etc. This program was designed to increase business activity directly through the purchase of considerable quantities of materials and supplies with Government funds, and indirectly to accomplish the same end through a general increase in the purchasing power of the people.

"Not all of the items in the National Recovery Program were put into effect immediately, but each of them was at least under way within a comparatively few months.

"As a result of the more or less simultaneous action of so many influences, it is practically impossible to isolate the effect of any particular factor, such as the shortened work week. There are indeed critics who assert that any evident improvement which has occurred in our economic life during the past year has not been due to the National Recovery Program at all but has been but the result of certain connected economic and

psychological factors of more or less worldwide influence. I believe, however, that the number of such critics is small, and that the great majority of students of the United States and of our citizens generally are convinced that the recovery experiment has been due to the carrying out of the policies incorporated in the National Recovery Program of President Roosevelt."

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In closing, Mr. Andrews said, "it might be appropriate to mention the great current need of closer relationship of employer and employee. Where collective bargaining does not exist, it should be mandatory if the workers wish it. If this sounds too much on the side of labour, possibly the appropriate legislation would also protect industry against unreasonable strikes and unstable trade unions. But I like a system where employers and workers can in a friendly way discuss their common problems and, failing in agreement, have the knowledge that there is existing machinery for fair and final arbitration without recourse to strikes or lockouts. May I appeal to the employers and workers of all countries represented here for a spirit of mutual confidence and trust, believing that that is the surest road to a peaceful world of good fellowship."

### The Director's Reply

Dr. Butler, in closing the debate on his annual report as Director, stated that it had showed "the determination of the Conference to grapple with human misery and with the distress which the breakdown of the economic system has produced, and to do everything in its power to ward off the dangers of social collapse, which recent events have so forcibly illustrated." He justified the large proportion of the report that was devoted to economic questions, and to the subject of economic control or planning. "What I tried to do in my report," he said, "was to show that at present there is a great deal of confused thinking on the whole subject. I pointed out that all social legislation and all collective bargaining is to some extent an interference with the free play of economic forces—an interference deliberately conceived with a social purpose in view. The value of social protection, and the healthy influence of agreements freely negotiated between representative bodies of employers and workers, is hardly open to serious doubt. With planning and control of that kind I should most certainly be in sympathy. Indeed, it is the basic notion upon which the International Labour Organization is founded. Wherever, there-

fore, economic control is definitely directed towards social progress, I for one should unhesitatingly favour it."

However, Mr. Butler continued, there were other forms of economic planning that were not socially desirable, such as interference with international trade and exchange restrictions. The real problem was how to reconcile the national economic systems that had been built up behind tariff walls and exchange restrictions, with the need for freer movement of goods, capital and services between nations. The solution of this problem was bound up with that of increasing the world's wealth in order to raise the standard of living and expand social services. Intelligent control of the monetary systems, a more equitable distribution of income, a better equilibrium between industry and agriculture, were the objects of this type of planning, which aimed at achieving the economy of abundance placed within reach by the technical progress of production. Mr. Butler referred to the various experiments in economic control, remarking that the task of the International Labour Office was to discover what types of economic organization or planning would best promote the course of social progress.

The Director discussed exchange depreciation and other types of monetary policy, referring to the United States plan for increasing the volume of effective demand on the whole market by means of controlled expenditure, financed if necessary by controlled credit expansion. He next made reference to questions relating to the work of the office, and on the question of staff mentioned the endeavour that had been made to increase the representation of overseas countries, of which efforts Dr. Riddell, speaking for Canada, had expressed his appreciation. He dealt also with constitutional questions, including the proposal for the enlargement of the Governing Body.

"If this organization had not existed," said Mr. Butler in conclusion, "I am convinced that the social evils produced by the depression would have been far graver than they have actually been, little as any one is disposed to minimize them.

"We may well hope that the worst is now over; but recovery is very slow and cannot be expected to accelerate unless a vigorous effort towards international reconstruction is made. What is now wanted is a lead, a lead inspired not merely by a nice calculation of immediate gains and losses, but by a vision of the immense possibilities of the future. It is only by a new start—a new international deal—that the balance between production and distribution, between industry and agriculture, the stabilization of exchanges and the

resumption of international trade, can be achieved. Only then will the spectre of unemployment fade and the way to higher wages and expanding purchasing power be opened.

"When this lead is given, when the time comes to rebuild the international economic edifice on broader and surer foundations, this organization will be called upon to bear its share of the burden and its share of the honour, to which its constancy to its principles, during these times of trial will have most fully entitled it."

### Election of New Governing Body

In consequence of its ratification by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the members, there came into force on June 4 the 1922 amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and to the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace, the text of which is as follows:—

The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of thirty-two persons:—

Sixteen representing Governments,  
Eight representing the employers, and  
Eight representing the workers.

Of the sixteen persons representing governments, eight shall be appointed by the members of chief industrial importance, and eight shall be appointed by the members selected for that purpose by the government delegates to the conference, excluding the delegates of the eight members mentioned above. Of the sixteen members represented six shall be non-European States.

Any question as to which are the members of chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The persons representing the Employers and the persons representing the workers shall be elected respectively by the Employers' delegates and the workers' delegates to the conference. Two employers' representatives and two workers' representatives shall belong to non-European states.

The period of office of the Governing Body shall be three years.

The method of filling vacancies and of appointing substitutes and other similar questions may be decided by the Governing Body subject to the approval of the conference.

The Governing Body shall from time to time, elect one of its number to act as its chairman, shall regulate its own procedure, and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written



request to that effect is made by at least twelve of the representatives on the Governing Body.

The period of office of the Governing Body elected in 1931 having expired, the election of the new Governing Body took place under the terms of the amended article. The governments of the eight countries which are of "chief industrial importance" in the membership of the International Labour Organization retain their seats in the Governing Body. They, as decided by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922, are as follows (in the alphabetical order of the names in the French language): Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. The eight other governments elected were: Spain, China, Poland, Finland, Argentine Republic, Czechoslovakia, Brazil and Mexico. The following persons were chosen to represent the employers' and workers' groups respectively:—

*Employers' Group*—Mr. Gemmil (South Africa); Mr. Olivetti (Italy); Mr. Lambert-Ribot (France); Mr. Forbes Watson (British Empire); Mr. Oersted (Denmark); Mr. Tzaut (Switzerland); and Mr. Ychourtchine (Yugoslavia).

*Workers' Group*—Mr. Cabellero (Spain); Mr. Hayday (British Empire); Mr. Johanson (Sweden); Mr. Joshi (India); Mr. Jouhaux (France); Mr. Mertens (Belgium); Mr. Tom Moore (Canada); and Mr. Yonekubo (Japan).

It will be noted that besides being included in the Government Group, Canada is repre-

sented in the Workers' Group by Mr. Tom Moore.

In referring to the importance attaching to the coming into operation of the amendment to Article 393, which had been hanging fire for some twelve years, Mr. Butler, the secretary-general of the conference, said: "For the first time you have now elected an enlarged Governing Body. I believe that that is a necessary and timely change which is in the best interests of the development of our work here. It is a change which, I think, corresponds to the changes which have taken place in the world at large. It will mean that we shall have more co-operation and closer touch with countries overseas, and not only with their governments but with their employers and workers as well. To reinforce that tendency, we have had the welcome news of the probable entry into the organization of the United States of America. I do not think that I need say anything now to enlarge on the immense importance of that event. Taken together, these two developments undoubtedly means that the organization has received a reinforcement, a rejuvenation of its blood which is going to enable it to go forward with renewed strength and renewed confidence, and to show the workers that the trust which they have placed in the organization has not been and will not be misplaced."

The full texts of the Draft Conventions and of the recommendation adopted by the conference follow:—

### DRAFT CONVENTION ENSURING BENEFIT OR ALLOWANCES TO THE INVOLUNTARILY UNEMPLOYED

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eighteenth Session on 4 June, 1934, and Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed, which is the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention, adopts, this 23rd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Unemployment Provision Convention, 1934:—

#### Article 1

(1) Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to maintain a scheme ensuring to persons who are involuntarily unemployed and to whom this Convention applies:

- (a) benefit, by which is meant a payment related to contributions paid in respect of the beneficiary's employment whether under a compulsory or a voluntary scheme; or

- (b) an allowance, by which is meant provision being neither benefit nor a grant under the ordinary arrangements for the relief of destitution, but which may be remuneration for employment on relief works organized in accordance with the conditions laid down in Article 9; or
- (c) a combination of benefit and an allowance.
- (2) Subject to this scheme ensuring to all persons to whom this Convention applies the benefit or allowance required by paragraph 1, the scheme may be
  - (a) a compulsory insurance scheme;
  - (b) a voluntary insurance scheme;
  - (c) a combination of compulsory and voluntary insurance schemes; or
  - (d) any of the above alternatives combined with a complementary assistance scheme.
- (3) The conditions under which unemployed persons shall pass from benefit to allowances, if the occasion arises, shall be determined by national laws or regulations.

#### Article 2

- (1) This Convention applies to all persons habitually employed for wages or salary.
- (2) Provided that any Member may in its national laws or regulations make such exceptions as it deems necessary in respect of:

- (a) persons employed in domestic service;
  - (b) homeworkers;
  - (c) workers whose employment is of a permanent character in the service of the government, a local authority or a public utility undertaking;
  - (d) non-manual workers whose earnings are considered by the competent authority to be sufficiently high for them to ensure their own protection against the risk of unemployment;
  - (e) workers whose employment is of a seasonal character, if the season is normally of less than six months' duration and they are not ordinarily employed during the remainder of the year in other employment covered by this Convention;
  - (f) young workers under a prescribed age;
  - (g) workers who exceed a prescribed age and are in receipt of a retiring or old age pension;
  - (h) persons engaged only occasionally or subsidiarily in employment covered by this Convention;
  - (i) members of the employer's family;
  - (j) exceptional classes of workers in whose cases there are special features which make it unnecessary or impracticable to apply to them the provisions of this Convention.
- (3) Members shall state in the annual reports submitted by them upon the application of this Convention the exceptions which they have made under the foregoing paragraph.
- (4) This Convention does not apply to seamen, sea fishermen, or agricultural workers as these categories may be defined by national laws or regulations.

#### Article 3

In cases of partial unemployment, benefit or an allowance shall be payable to unemployed persons whose employment has been reduced in a way to be determined by national laws or regulations.

#### Article 4

The right to receive benefit or an allowance may be made subject to compliance by the claimant with the following conditions:

- (a) that he is capable of and available for work;
- (b) that he has registered at a public employment exchange or at some other office approved by the competent authority and, subject to such exceptions and conditions as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations, attends there regularly; and
- (c) that he complies with such other requirements as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations for the purpose of showing whether he fulfils the conditions for the receipt of benefit or an allowance.

#### Article 5

The right to receive benefit or an allowance may be made subject to other conditions and disqualifications, in particular those provided for in Articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Any conditions or disqualifications other than those provided for in the said Articles shall be indicated in the annual reports submitted by Members upon the application of this Convention.

#### Article 6

The right to receive benefit or an allowance may be made conditional upon the completion of a qualifying period, involving:

- (a) the payment of a prescribed number of contributions within a prescribed period preceding the claim to benefit or preceding the commencement of the period of unemployment;
- (b) employment covered by this Convention for a prescribed period preceding the claim to benefit or an allowance or preceding the commencement of a period of unemployment; or
- (c) a combination of the above alternatives.

#### Article 7

The right to receive benefit or an allowance may be made conditional upon the completion of a waiting period the duration and conditions of application of which shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

#### Article 8

The right to receive benefit or an allowance may be made conditional upon attendance at a course of vocational or other instruction.

#### Article 9

The right to receive benefit or an allowance may be made conditional upon the acceptance, under conditions prescribed by national laws or regulations, of employment on relief works organized by a public authority.

#### Article 10

(1) A claimant may be disqualified for the receipt of benefit or of an allowance for an appropriate period if he refuses an offer of suitable employment. Employment shall not be deemed to be suitable:

- (a) if acceptance of it would involve residence in a district in which suitable accommodation is not available;
- (b) if the rate of wages offered is lower, or the other conditions of employment are less favourable:
  - (i) where the employment offered is employment in the claimant's usual occupation and in the district where he was last ordinarily employed, than those which he might reasonably have expected to obtain, having regard to those which he habitually obtained in his usual occupation in that district or would have obtained if he had continued to be so employed;
  - (ii) in all other cases, than the standard generally observed at the time in the occupation and district in which the employment is offered;
- (c) if the situation offered is vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute;
- (d) if for any other reason, having regard to all the considerations involved including the personal circumstances of the claimant, its refusal by the claimant is not unreasonable.

(2) A claimant may be disqualified for the receipt of benefit or of an allowance for an appropriate period:

- (a) if he has lost his employment as a direct result of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute;



- (b) if he has lost his employment through his own misconduct or has left it voluntarily without just cause;
  - (c) if he has tried to obtain fraudulently any benefit or allowance; or
  - (d) if he fails to comply with the instructions of a public employment exchange or other competent authority with regard to applying for employment, or if it is proved by the competent authority that he has failed or neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment.
- (3) A claimant who on leaving his employment has received from his employer in virtue of his contract of service compensation for and substantially equal to his loss of earnings for a certain period may be disqualified for the duration of that period for the receipt of benefit or of an allowance. A discharge allowance provided for by national laws or regulations shall not be deemed to be such compensation.

#### Article 11

The right to receive benefit or an allowance may be limited in duration to a period which shall not normally be less than 156 working days per year, and shall in no case be less than 78 working days per year.

#### Article 12

(1) Benefit shall be payable irrespective of the needs of the claimant.

(2) The right to receive an allowance may be made conditional upon the need of the claimant being proved in such manner as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

#### Article 13

(1) Benefit shall be payable in cash, but supplementary grants to facilitate the re-employment of an insured person may be in kind.

(2) Allowances may be in kind.

#### Article 14

There shall be constituted in accordance with national laws or regulations tribunals or other competent authorities for the purpose of determining questions arising on applications for benefit or an allowance made by persons to whom this Convention applies.

#### Article 15

(1) The claimant may be disqualified for the receipt of benefit or of an allowance in respect of any period during which he is resident abroad.

(2) Special provisions may be prescribed for frontier workers employed in one country and resident in another.

#### Article 16

Foreigners shall be entitled to benefit and allowances upon the same conditions as nationals. Provided that any Member may withhold from the nationals of any Member or State not bound by this Convention equality of treatment with its own nationals in respect of payments from funds to which the claimant has not contributed.

#### Article 17

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

#### Article 18

The Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour

Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 19

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### Article 20

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 21

At the expiration of each period of five years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 22

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 20 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 23

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

## RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND VARIOUS FORMS OF RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eighteenth Session on June 4, 1934, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed, which is the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation, adopts, this twenty-third day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, the following Recommendation:

The Conference,

Having adopted a Draft Convention ensuring benefit or allowances to the involuntarily unemployed;

Considering that this Draft Convention lays down the minimum conditions to be complied with by every scheme of unemployment insurance or assistance;

Considering that it is desirable to indicate a number of general principles which practice shows to be best calculated to promote a satisfactory organization of unemployment insurance and assistance;

Recommends that each Member should take the following principles and rules into consideration:

1. In countries where compulsory insurance against unemployment is not in operation, steps should be taken to create such a system as soon as possible.

2. In countries in which compulsory or voluntary unemployment insurance is in operation, a complementary assistance scheme should be maintained to cover persons who have exhausted their right to benefit and in certain cases those who have not yet acquired the right to benefit; this scheme should be on a different basis from the ordinary arrangements for the relief of destitution.

3. All schemes for the payment of unemployment benefit or allowances should cover not only persons who are wholly unemployed, but also persons who are partially unemployed.

4. (a) Unemployment insurance and assistance schemes should be applied as soon as possible to all persons who are employed under a contract of service, and to persons employed under a contract of apprenticeship with money payment. If, however, exceptions are considered necessary, they should be confined within the narrowest possible limits.

(b) Such persons should be covered either by insurance or assistance until they reach the age at which they are entitled to an old age pension.

(c) If circumstances make it difficult to apply the general provisions relating to unemployment insurance to a particular class of workers, special arrangements should be made for the insurance of such workers. These special arrangements should aim in particular at ensuring adequate proof of unemployment and at adapting the benefit to the normal earnings of the workers concerned.

(d) Whenever possible, and in particular whenever satisfactory measures of supervision can be applied, special provision should be made for the relief in case of unemployment of persons of comparatively small means who work on their own account.

5. Where it is considered advisable to fix a maximum remuneration as a criterion of liability to insurance, only such workers should thereby be excluded as are in receipt of remuneration sufficiently high for them to ensure their own protection against the risk of unemployment, the ultimate object being to include all workers manual and non-manual irrespective of income.

6. The qualifying period permitted by the Draft Convention should not exceed twenty-six weeks' employment in an occupation covered by the scheme, or the payment of twenty-six weekly contributions or the equivalent, within twelve months preceding the claim for benefit, or alternatively fifty-two weeks' such employment, or fifty-two weekly contributions or the equivalent, within twenty-four months preceding the claim for benefit.

7. The period during which benefit is payable under national laws or regulations should be as long as is consistent with the solvency of the scheme; and every effort should be made to pay allowances as long as claimants are in need of them.

8. Subject to the provisions concerning partially unemployed persons, of Articles 3 and 7 of the Draft Convention, and of paragraph 3 of the present Recommendation, the waiting period permitted by the Draft Convention should not exceed eight days per spell of unemployment.

9. In deciding whether employment in an occupation other than that in which a claimant has previously been engaged is "suitable employment" for the purpose of the disqualification permitted by the Draft Convention, account should be taken of the length of the claimant's service in the previous occupation, his chances of obtaining work in it, his vocational training, and his suitability for the work.

10. Disqualification for the receipt of benefit or allowances on the ground that a claimant has lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute should be confined to cases in which the claimant is directly interested in the dispute, and should in all cases cease when the stoppage of work ceases.

11. (a) The obligation to attend a course of vocational or other instruction permitted by the Draft Convention as a condition for the receipt of benefit or allowances should be imposed only if the unemployed person will derive an advantage therefrom either from the point of view of physical or mental well-being or of vocational or general capabilities.

(b) When imposing on an unemployed person an obligation to accept employment on relief works, account should be taken of his age, health, previous occupation and suitability for the employment in question.

(c) Only works of an exceptional and temporary character, organized by the public authority by means of funds specially allocated for the relief of the unemployed should be considered as relief works.



12. Part of the money allocated to the relief of unemployment should be available for the purpose of facilitating the return of unemployed persons to employment, such as vocational and other training, and the payment of fares to unemployed persons who find employment in a district other than that in which they have been residing.

13. There should be a periodical review by the competent authority of the financial position of insurance funds in order that they may be kept as far as possible solvent and self-supporting. The financial arrangements should so far as possible include provisions to enable the scheme to surmount changes of short duration in the level of unemployment without change of the conditions governing the scheme.

14. An emergency fund should be created for the purpose of ensuring the payment, during

periods of particularly severe unemployment, of the allowances provided for under national laws or regulations.

15. Provision should be made for the participation of representatives of the contributors in the administration of insurance schemes.

16. Equality of treatment should be applied in appropriate cases not only to the nationals of Members bound by the Convention but also to those of Members and States which, without having ratified the Convention, effectively apply its provisions.

17. States should regulate by means of bilateral agreements with neighbouring States the conditions under which benefit or allowances shall be paid to unemployed workers in frontier zones who have their residence in one country and who work in another.

## DRAFT CONVENTION FOR THE REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK IN AUTOMATIC SHEET-GLASS WORKS

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eighteenth Session on June 4, 1934, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works, which is the third item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 21st day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the sheet-glass works Convention, 1934:

### Article 1

(1) This Convention applies to persons who work in successive shifts in necessarily continuous operations in sheet-glass works which manufacture by automatic machines sheet glass or other glass of the same characteristics which only differs from sheet glass in thickness and other dimensions.

(2) By necessarily continuous operations are meant all operations which, on account of the automatic and continuous character of the feeding of the molten glass to the machines and the working of the machines, are necessarily carried on without a break at any time of the day, night or week.

### Article 2

(1) The persons to whom this Convention applies shall be employed under a system providing for at least four shifts.

(2) The hours of work of such persons shall not exceed an average of forty-two per week.

(3) This average shall be calculated over a period not exceeding four weeks.

(4) The length of a spell of work shall not exceed eight hours.

(5) The interval between two spells of work by the same shift shall not be less than sixteen hours: Provided that this interval may where necessary be reduced on the occasion of the periodical change-over of shifts.

### Article 3

(1) The limits of hours prescribed in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 2 may be exceeded and the interval prescribed in paragraph 5 reduced, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking,

(a) in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*; or

(b) in order to make good the unforeseen absence of one or more members of a shift.

(2) Adequate compensation shall be granted for all additional hours worked in accordance with this Article in such manner as may be determined by national laws or regulations or by agreement between the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

### Article 4

In order to facilitate the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention every employer shall be required:

(a) to notify, by the posting of notices in conspicuous positions in the works or other suitable place or by such other method as may be approved by the competent authority, the hours at which each shift begins and ends;

(b) not to alter the hours so notified except in such manner and with such notice as may be approved by the competent authority; and

(c) to keep a record in the form prescribed by the competent authority of all additional hours worked in pursuance of Article 3 of this Convention and of the compensation granted in respect thereof.

### Article 5

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

### Article 6

The Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

#### Article 7

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### Article 8

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, therefore, may denounce this

Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 9

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 10

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 11

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

### DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES (REVISED 1934)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eighteenth Session on 4 June, 1934, and Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases adopted by the Conference at its Seventh Session, which is the fifth item on the Agenda of the Session, and Considering that these proposals must take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 21st day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934.

#### Article 1

1. Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to provide that compensation shall be payable to workmen incapacitated by occupational diseases, or, in case of death from

such diseases, to their dependants, in accordance with the general principles of the national legislation relating to compensation for industrial accidents.

2. The rates of such compensation shall be not less than those prescribed by the national legislation for injury resulting from industrial accidents. Subject to this provision, each Member, in determining in its national law or regulations the conditions under which compensation for the said diseases shall be payable, and in applying to the said diseases its legislation in regard to compensation for industrial accidents, may make such modifications and adaptations as it thinks expedient.

#### Article 2

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to consider as occupational diseases those diseases and poisonings produced by the substances set forth in the Schedule appended hereto, when such diseases or such poisonings affect workers engaged in the trades, industries or processes placed opposite in the said Schedule, and result from occupation in an undertaking covered by the said national legislation.



## SCHEDULE

*List of diseases and toxic substances.*

Poisoning by lead, its alloys or compounds and their sequelae.

Poisoning by mercury, its amalgams and compounds and their sequelae.

Anthrax infection.

Silicosis with or without pulmonary tuberculosis, provided that silicosis is an essential factor in causing the resultant incapacity or death.

Phosphorus poisoning by phosphorus or its compounds, and its sequelae.

*List of corresponding trades, industries or processes.*

Handling of ore containing lead, including fine shot in zinc factories.

Casting of old zinc and lead in ingots.

Manufacture of articles made of cast lead or of lead alloys.

Employment in poly-graphic industries.

Manufacture of lead compounds.

Manufacture and repair of electric accumulators.

Preparation and use of enamels containing lead.

Polishing by means of lead files or putty powder with a lead content.

All painting operations involving the preparation and manipulation of coating substances, cements or colouring substances containing lead pigments.

Handling of mercury ore.

Manufacture of mercury compounds.

Manufacture of measuring and laboratory apparatus.

Preparation of raw material for the hat-making industry.

Hot gilding.

Use of mercury pumps in the manufacture of incandescent lamps.

Manufacture of fulminate of mercury primers.

Work in connection with animals infected with anthrax.

Handling of animal carcasses or parts of such carcasses including hides, hoofs and horns.

Loading and unloading or transport of merchandise.

Industries or processes recognized by national laws or regulations as involving exposure to the risk of silicosis.

Any process involving the production, liberation or utilization of phosphorus or its compounds.

Arsenic poisoning by arsenic or its compounds, and its sequelae.

Poisoning by benzene or its homologues, their nitro- and amido-derivatives, and its sequelae.

Poisoning by the halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series.

Pathological manifestations due to:

(a) radium and other radio-active substances;

(b) X-rays.

Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.

Any process involving the production, liberation or utilization of arsenic or its compounds.

Any process involving the production, liberation or utilization of benzene or its homologues, or their nitro- and amido-derivatives.

Any process involving the production, liberation or utilization of halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series designated by national laws or regulations.

Any process involving exposure to the action of radium, radio-active substances, or X-rays.

Any process involving the handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, paraffin, or the compounds, products or residues of these substances.

*Article 3*

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 4*

The Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 5*

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

*Article 6*

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

#### Article 7

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

#### Article 8

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in

part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides,

(a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

#### Article 9

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

### DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE NIGHT (REVISED 1934)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eighteenth Session on June 4, 1934, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the partial revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night adopted by the Conference at its First Session, which is the seventh item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Considering that these proposals must take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this 19th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934:

#### Article 1

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly:

- (a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;
- (b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including ship-building, and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;
- (c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, water work, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

#### Article 2

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "night" signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

Provided that, where there are exceptional circumstances affecting the workers employed in a particular industry or area, the competent authority may, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, decide that in the case of women employed in that industry or area, the interval between eleven o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning may be substituted for the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

In those countries where no Government regulation as yet applies to the employment of women in industrial undertakings during the night, the term "night" may provisionally, and for a maximum period of three years, be declared by the Government to signify a period of only ten hours, including the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

#### Article 3

Women without distinction of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed.

#### Article 4

Article 3 shall not apply:

- (a) In cases of *force majeure*, when in any undertaking there occurs an interruption of work which it was impossible to foresee, and which is not of a recurring character.
- (b) In cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration, when such night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain loss.



*Article 5*

In India and Siam, the application of Article 3 of this Convention may be suspended by the Government in respect to any industrial undertaking, except factories as defined by the national law. Notice of every such suspension shall be filed with the International Labour Office.

*Article 6*

In industrial undertakings which are influenced by the seasons and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it, the night period may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days of the year.

*Article 7*

In countries where the climate renders work by day particularly trying to the health, the night period may be shorter than prescribed in the above articles, provided that compensatory rest is accorded during the day.

*Article 8*

This Convention does not apply to women holding responsible positions of management who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work.

*Article 9*

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 10*

The Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 11*

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

*Article 12*

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph

exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

*Article 13*

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

*Article 14*

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides.

- (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
- (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

*Article 15*

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

The death occurred recently of William B. Wilson, prominent in the labour movement of the United States. He was born in Scotland in 1862, emigrating with his parents in 1870, when the family settled in Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Federal House of Representatives from the fifteenth Pennsylvania district in 1906 and served continuously until March 3, 1913, when he was appointed first secretary of the Department of Labour by the late President Wilson, and administered that office until 1921. The establishment of the Department of Labour is said to be largely due to his efforts as chairman of the Labour Committee of the House of Representatives. His contact with the labour movement dated from 1879 when he joined the Knights of Labour. He was active in the merging of that organization with the United Mine Workers of America. For eight years, from 1900 to 1908, he was secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. During his six years in Congress he was credited with piloting through legislation respecting seamen, immigration, and the eight-hour day for federal employees.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JUNE, 1934

### Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

**T**HE employment situation at the end of June, 1934, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:

Due to improved weather conditions, crops in the Maritime Provinces were advancing rapidly, although insect pests had injured the fields in some districts. Fishermen were reporting good fares. Activity continued in the pulpwood industry, where many cutters were employed, and nearly all small mills were busy. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked five and a half and six days. The iron and steel group was busy, also gas and oil companies, confectioners, bakers and mineral water manufacturers. Other concerns reported business quiet. Several new building permits were issued for the erection of small dwellings and minor repair work, while road and other relief projects helped provide employment for unskilled labour. Passenger traffic by auto, rail and boat was heavy over the holiday week end and transportation of freight, particularly lumber and flour, was good. Retail houses stated business was favourable, with collections fair. A considerable demand existed for women domestics and many good placements were made.

There were some gains reported in placements of farm help in the Province of Quebec. Logging also was fairly active, especially at Hull and Rouyn, and an increasing number of prospectors was busy in the mining district about Rouyn, although a partial strike of miners had somewhat affected the conditions there. Manufacturing centres reported the situation as follows: Hull, paper and match factories working at full capacity; Montreal, metallurgy, rubber, boots and shoes quiet, tobacco and cigars satisfactory, clothing busy; Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, factories working only to partial capacity or on reduced time, except clothing establishments, which were nearly normal. Building construction in Montreal showed some improvement in the demand for skilled labour, but scarcity of work continued for unskilled help. Other cities in the province also noted more activity in building, particularly at Three Rivers, where the erection of buildings was underway in connection with the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city. Transportation by rail and water was heavy. Trade was better and placements of women workers were numerous.

The call for farm labour was good in Ontario, with experienced men scarce in some localities. Men to cut, peel and pile pulpwood in the logging industry were in great demand, but owing to low pay or various other reasons it was sometimes difficult to supply the number of men required. Great activity also was shown in the sawmills and in the mining camps, the two chief mines in the Sudbury area giving employment to nearly 6,000 residents of the district. Considerable activity was noted in different manufacturing lines, although automobile and agricultural implement factories were somewhat slacker than usual, due to the time of the year. Iron and steel, electrical equipment, textiles, food supplies, fruit and vegetable canneries and planning mills, however, were particularly busy, other groups maintaining the general improvement noted, but without further increases in staffs. Some slight improvement was noted in building construction, but federal relief projects continued to provide employment for a large number of unskilled workers. Railway maintenance was at its height, with a small demand for men. Transportation showed little change, but trade was better. Difficulty was experienced in securing efficient female applicants for some of the vacancies listed in the women's domestic section; the call for casual workers, however, remained steady.

Better weather conditions had greatly benefited the crops throughout the Prairie Provinces, and although hail storms had wrought considerable damage in some districts, the outlook was brighter and the demand for farm help greater. Logging, except at Edmonton, was quiet, also mining. Manufacturing remained unchanged. Building construction was very slack. No large new contracts were underway, the main work available consisting of small jobs, repairs or alterations. Highway work continued in several localities and extra railway gangs were being hired at Prince Albert, preference to be given to unemployed railway men. The slight improvement noted in wholesale and retail trade was sustained, but collections were slow. A greater call prevailed for day-workers and domestics in the women's section, with a number of unfilled vacancies listed.

Little demand existed for general farm labour in British Columbia. Picking, packing and handling of the fruit crop afforded work for a number of men and women, but



there was sufficient help at hand to meet all emergencies. Logging was active with all mills, except those at Vancouver, running full time. Mining was fairly brisk and development work was proceeding on many properties. Manufacturing remained unchanged. Little building construction was in evidence, although a few homes were being built or some repairs made. Relief camps, which provided the only outlet for surplus labour,

continued to operate. Longshore work was rather quiet, due to strike conditions in the United States, but lumber movement by rail and water continued heavy. Dry docks and shipyards were fairly busy. Merchants reported that trade was good. A slight decrease was recorded in vacancies for women workers, as families left the cities for the summer months, but all hotel and camp orders listed were easily filled.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MAY, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1 was 8,640, the employees on their payrolls numbering 899,286 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 1,705 having an aggregate membership of 156,963 persons. It should be un-

derstood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1934, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,640 firms throughout Canada, there was an important expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of June, resulting in the greatest increase in employment that has been reported in any month since June 1, 1930. The payrolls of the reporting employers increased from 856,548 on May 1 to 899,286 at the beginning of June, or by 42,738 persons. This gain of five per cent in the month was considerably larger than that reported on the same date in 1933 and was more than twice as great as the increase reported in either 1932 or 1931. The index on June 1, 1934, stood at 96.6, as compared with 92.0 in the preceding month, and 80.7 on June 1, 1933. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index (average 1926=100) was as follows:—1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5;

1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. The increase on June 1, 1934, considerably exceeded the average increase indicated between May and June in the years since 1920.

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, the additions to staffs exceeding those noted on the same date in other years of the record, except 1922, 1923, 1928 and 1933; the favourable movement extended to nearly all classes of factory employment. In the non-manufacturing industries, all the major groups also showed improvement. There was lowered employment only in logging, and this was of a seasonal character. Trade, mining and services reported increases which compared favourably with the movement indicated on the corresponding date in 1933. The expansion in construction provided work for a substantial number of workers, and was greater than on June 1 of last year, partly owing to unemployment relief work on the highways.

### Employment by Economic Areas

Improvement was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in Ontario employing the greatest number of extra workers.

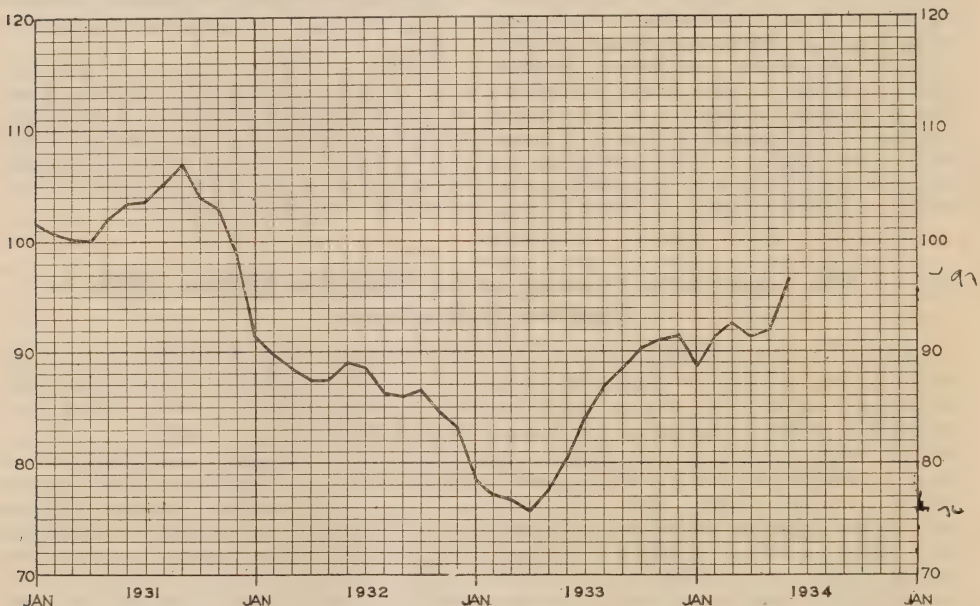
*Maritime Provinces.*—Slight gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 619 employers with a combined working force of 69,565 persons, as compared with 69,475 on May 1. This increase was smaller than that reported on June 1 of last year, when considerably more workers had been taken on as an unemployment relief measure. Manufacturing (particularly in the lumber, iron and steel and pulp and paper divisions), and construction registered heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation and logging were seasonally slacker. Employment generally was in considerably larger volume than on June 1, 1933.

considerably more persons than that noted on the same date of last year, when the index was much lower. Statements were tabulated from 2,076 firms employing 247,876 workers on June 1, or 14,760 more than in their last monthly report.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed a decided advance which greatly exceeded that recorded on June 1, 1933, when the index was over twenty points lower. The payrolls of the 3,786 co-operating establishments aggregated 395,760 employees, as against 373,518 on May 1. Construction registered the greatest expansion and manufacturing also showed a large increase; the metal, food, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper and electric current divisions showed decided improvement. Important gains also occurred in mining, transportation, services and trade.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*Quebec.*—Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in logging, mining, trade and services. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone, textile, iron and steel, mineral product and food factories reported the greatest improvement, while leather, tobacco and wood distillates were slacker. The gain indicated by the co-operating establishments provided work for

*Prairie Provinces.*—Construction (especially railroad construction), transportation, services, logging and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food and lumber industries showed the greatest advances in the factory employment group. The employers whose statistics were tabulated employed 112,271 persons, as against 107,159 in the preceding month. Much smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1933, and the index then was lower.



*British Columbia.*—An aggregate payroll of 73,814 workers was employed by the 877 reporting firms, which had 73,280 at the beginning of May. This increase was smaller than that noted on the same date in 1933. The index of employment, however, was higher than on June 1 of last year. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review; within this group, the improvement was unusually pronounced in edible animal products, but there were also gains in lumber mills, iron and steel and metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, communications and logging recorded heightened activity.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in seven in the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while a decline was noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

*Montreal.*—Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,212 co-operating firms employed 127,823 persons, an increase of 4,968 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, mineral and iron and steel products, reported increases, and construction and transportation were also busier. The index, at 86.3, was higher than in June, 1933, and the gains then indicated were smaller.

*Quebec.*—Continued increases were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 159 establishments having 12,687 workers, as against 12,485 in the preceding month. Larger advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, but the index then was lower.

*Toronto.*—Returns were furnished by 1,277 employers in Toronto with 113,285 persons on their payrolls, compared with 112,138 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were losses in textile factories, but large gains in food, printing and publishing, textile and some other industries. Firms in transportation, services and trade also increased their employees. The index was higher than on June 1, 1933, when an expansion had also been indicated.

*Ottawa.*—Manufacturing showed heightened activity in Ottawa, particularly in lumber and pulp and paper mills. The gain, however, was not so great as at the beginning of June of last year, when a larger increase had occurred. A combined working force of 13,038 employees

was recorded on June 1, 1934, by the 163 co-operating firms, who had had 12,824 on their staffs in the preceding month.

*Hamilton.*—Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, where 256 employers reported 27,608 workers on their paylists, as compared with 26,748 at the beginning of May. This was the most decided increase for June 1, since 1923, except in 1928 and 1933. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, notably in textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants, while construction was also rather more active. Employment was quieter than on the same date of a year ago, when an exceptionally large increase was shown.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Employment in the Border Cities showed a decrease on June 1, when data were received from 153 firms with 14,297 employees, or 268 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while other groups reported only slight changes. A decrease had also been registered on June 1, 1933, and employment was then in lesser volume.

*Winnipeg.*—An aggregate working force of 34,791 persons was indicated by the 419 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 34,423 employees on May 1. This increase was not so large as the one noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index then was lower. A large share of the gain recorded on the date under review was in manufacturing and construction, while other groups showed only slight changes.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing and services reported gains in Vancouver, the improvement in the former occurring largely in food and iron and steel factories. Statements were tabulated from 370 employees with 27,035 workers in their employ, as compared with 26,853 on May 1. A somewhat larger increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, but the index was then lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

### Manufacturing Industries

There was a strongly upward movement in manufacturing, which extended to most of the industries so classified, and to the five economic areas, with the result that factory employment showed the greatest advance recorded in any month since February 1, 1930, except February 1, 1934, while the index number of employment, at 93.2, was the highest since September, 1931. The increase was larger than the average seasonal gain recorded on June 1 as compared with May 1 in the years since 1921; the advance also exceeded

that indicated on June 1 in any previous year of the record, with the exception of 1922, 1923, 1928 and 1933. Statements were tabulated from 5,225 manufacturers employing 464,879 operatives, as compared with 450,068 in the preceding month. Gains were registered in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, rubber, electric current and mineral product industries. The increases in lumber and pulp and paper were particularly noteworthy. Tobacco factories were seasonally slacker. Employment was in larger volume than on June 1, 1933, though the gain then reported in employment in manufacturing had been on a larger scale.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—There were further and more pronounced increases in the number employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 275 firms employing 21,530 persons, as compared with 19,171 in the preceding month. This advance was practically the same as that reported on June 1, 1933, when the index was a few points lower.

*Fur and Fur Products.*—There was an upward trend in employment in fur factories, 51 of which enlarged their payrolls from 1,570 persons at the beginning of May to 1,781 on June 1. A rather larger gain had been indicated on the same date last summer, when activity was at a slightly higher level.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this group showed a slight falling-off in the latest month, while a gain had been indicated in the same month last year; the index then stood at 91.7, compared with 99.9 on the date under review. The working forces of the 258 co-operating employers totalled 20,129 persons, as against 20,206 in the preceding month. Although some branches of the leather industry showed improvement, losses occurred in footwear factories in Quebec and Ontario.

*Lumber and Products.*—Continued, seasonal expansion took place in lumber mills, and there were also gains in container factories and other wood-using industries. Returns were compiled from 787 manufacturers in the lumber group having 37,056 workers on their staffs, compared with 32,965 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the up-

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921.....	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922.....	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923.....	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924.....	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
June 1, 1932.....	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.0	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1934.....	100.0	7.7	27.6	44.0	12.5	8.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



ward movement on June 1, but Ontario and the Maritime Provinces showed the largest increases. Rather smaller additions to staffs were made on the same date last year, when the index was much lower.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Gains were noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 1,658 persons were added to the forces of the 411 co-operating manufacturers, who had 27,995 employees. Fruit and vegetable canning, sugar and syrup and baking and confectionary establishments reported most of the improvement, which occurred largely in Ontario and Quebec. A similar increase was registered on June 1, 1933, but employment then was in smaller volume than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—All branches of this group showed expansion, that in pulp and paper establishments being most pronounced. The index number stood at 93.6, compared with 85.7 at the beginning of June of last year; the gains then recorded, however, were rather larger. An aggregate payroll of 56,270 workers was reported by the 554 establishments whose statistics were compiled; these had employed 54,234 in the preceding month.

*Rubber Products.*—Fifty rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 12,273 persons, or 535 more than in their last return. Employment was in much larger volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

*Textile Products.*—As usually noted in the early summer, there was a downward movement in the textile industry on the date under review, chiefly in the garments and personal furnishings group in Ontario. On the other hand, thread, yarn and cloth factories were rather busier. Data were received from 903 firms employing 93,102 persons, as against 93,614 in the preceding month. Although a gain had been reported on June 1, 1933, the index was then some 16 points lower than at the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Activity in this group showed a seasonal falling-off, according to 156 employers whose staffs decreased from 14,069 in the preceding month to 13,914 on the date under review. Distilled and malt liquor manufacture in Ontario recorded most of this decline. The index number on June 1, 1933, was lower than on the date under review; the downward movement

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922.....	87.0	.....	95.7	.....	.....	.....	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923.....	96.6	.....	99.3	116.7	99.6	.....	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924.....	97.4	.....	94.1	108.2	87.5	.....	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925.....	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	.....	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926.....	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932.....	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1934.....	14.2	1.4	12.6	1.4	3.1	1.6	3.9	3.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

then indicated, however, had involved a larger number of workers.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further improvement was noted in building material plants, 192 of which employed an aggregate working force of 8,049 persons, or 932 more than on May 1. The index stood at 73.5; this was considerably higher than that recorded on June 1, 1933, when a much smaller increase had taken place. Ontario and Quebec reported the bulk of the gain, which occurred in all branches of building materials.

*Electric Current.*—An advance as compared with May was shown in electric current plants, in which activity was lower than on the same date in 1933. The 96 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 266 workers to 13,548 at the beginning of June, 1934. Quebec recorded the greatest improvement.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Heightened activity was shown in electrical appliance factories, 108 of which increased their payrolls by 283 employees to 11,181 on the date under review. A recession had been recorded on June 1, 1933, and employment then was at a much lower level.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—There was a further increase in the iron and steel group, mainly in iron and steel fabrication works. Indeed, increases were shown in all divisions of this group except land vehicle factories, which showed curtailment. The general advance is especially interesting because it reverses the trend in employment usually shown in this group at the beginning of June. Returns were tabulated from 809 manufacturers employing 101,325 persons, compared with 99,345 on May 1. Improvement was noted in all provinces except the Prairie Provinces, that in Ontario being greatest. Smaller gains had taken place on June 1, 1933, and the index was then many points lower.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—These industries reported heightened activity, according to 145 firms employing 17,477 persons, compared with 16,756 in the preceding month. The increase took place very largely in Ontario. Similar gains had been recorded at the beginning of June of a year ago, when employment was in smaller volume.

*Mineral Products.*—Continued seasonal advances were noted generally in this group, although not so large as those indicated on

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1921.....	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922.....	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923.....	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924.....	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925.....	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926.....	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927.....	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932.....	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	84.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	85.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1934.....	100.0	51.7	2.3	5.4	2.3	10.5	15.1	2.7	10.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



June 1, 1933, when the index number was, however, many points lower. An aggregate payroll of 13,544 persons was reported for June 1, 1934, by the 118 co-operating employers, who had 13,073 workers on May 1.

*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.*—Production in the manufacturing establishments listed under this heading showed an increase, 116 workers having been added to the forces of the 99 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 4,833 at the beginning of May.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps showed a decrease, chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, although firms in Quebec and British Columbia were busier. Returns were received from 268 firms employing 20,733 persons, or 1,578 less than on May 1. Heightened activity had been indicated on June 1, 1933,

when the index was many points lower at 40.7 as compared with 75.0 on the date under review.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in the Prairie coal fields showed a loss, while very little general change occurred in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statements were compiled from a total of 97 operators with 21,533 employees, or 244 less than at the beginning of May. The index was slightly higher than on June 1, 1933, when a small gain had been recorded.

*Metallic Ores.*—An advance was shown in metallic ore mines, mainly in Ontario and British Columbia; 99 employers enlarged their staffs from 20,080 workers on May 1, to 20,777 on the date under review. A smaller gain took place at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was nearly 40 points lower than on June 1, 1934.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	June 1, 1934	May 1, 1934	June 1, 1933	June 1, 1932	June 1, 1931	June 1, 1930	June 1, 1929
<i>Manufacturing—</i>								
Animal products—edible.....	51.7	93.2	90.2	80.0	86.0	99.4	113.6	121.2
Fur and products.....	2.4	115.8	103.2	110.4	106.3	112.3	116.9	119.5
Leather and products.....	0.2	86.5	76.9	87.1	86.0	102.9	98.9	102.5
Boots and shoes.....	2.2	99.9	99.9	91.7	90.5	91.2	88.6	91.0
Lumber and products.....	1.5	105.9	106.7	100.1	98.3	99.2	88.4	92.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	4.1	71.1	63.2	56.4	64.2	84.0	109.3	120.7
Furniture.....	2.3	61.9	51.8	45.8	51.3	72.1	105.6	119.6
Other lumber products.....	0.7	73.1	74.2	66.5	77.4	101.8	112.0	123.7
Musical instruments.....	1.1	98.2	90.5	81.4	93.3	106.8	118.3	121.6
Plant products—edible.....	0.1	30.4	27.3	22.9	31.3	53.4	64.5	96.5
Pulp and paper products.....	3.1	98.3	92.4	93.5	96.9	102.2	106.7	104.8
Pulp and paper.....	6.3	93.6	90.3	85.7	88.3	97.5	110.9	111.8
Paper products.....	2.9	84.5	79.1	72.6	72.8	86.9	108.6	108.7
Printing and publishing.....	0.9	105.7	103.4	97.1	99.1	100.5	106.7	111.4
Rubber products.....	2.5	101.7	100.8	99.4	105.3	110.4	115.4	116.0
Textile products.....	1.4	96.3	92.3	76.2	86.4	96.8	118.0	143.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	10.4	109.8	110.7	93.6	98.9	101.3	102.1	108.8
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	4.1	125.6	124.8	102.4	107.0	102.8	97.3	107.0
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	1.9	91.0	89.7	74.1	80.4	81.5	86.1	97.8
Silk and silk goods.....	0.8	125.8	128.8	107.4	108.5	98.7	86.2	103.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.0	491.8	481.7	367.3	374.6	314.4	268.3	228.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.1	118.4	120.4	101.3	108.6	107.6	106.6	114.0
Other textile products.....	3.1	94.2	96.7	84.6	91.9	100.0	105.1	107.2
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.1	96.7	95.0	79.2	81.0	90.5	101.3	109.4
Tobacco.....	1.5	107.0	108.5	102.5	112.4	115.1	126.3	125.2
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.9	99.7	100.4	98.2	107.1	105.7	113.5	112.8
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.6	116.6	119.2	107.9	119.7	128.9	146.4	145.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.1	121.4	136.7	100.2	78.8	107.0	138.1	186.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	123.5	125.2	111.1	114.1	119.0	120.7	117.6
Electric current.....	0.9	73.5	64.1	51.9	83.1	111.3	130.3	131.3
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	107.9	105.8	112.1	117.4	124.2	139.7	132.3
Iron and steel products.....	1.2	103.5	100.5	84.0	109.9	134.7	158.2	139.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.	11.3	77.1	75.7	61.7	69.4	97.2	115.8	133.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.3	92.2	91.8	53.4	58.8	97.3	122.8	143.9
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	78.9	76.3	62.8	78.6	98.1	126.8	133.3
Land vehicles.....	0.5	47.0	45.4	33.5	27.4	36.4	75.4	124.9
Automobiles and parts.....	5.3	78.8	79.4	68.4	73.8	94.3	114.6	131.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	1.8	117.7	116.8	75.0	86.3	99.7	138.3	182.9
Heating appliances.....	0.2	61.0	51.2	50.6	65.4	87.5	122.6	135.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	0.4	88.1	85.0	70.0	76.5	103.5	113.2	137.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.5	63.8	56.5	46.4	66.0	125.4	162.8	178.2
Other iron and steel products.....	0.5	79.7	77.2	61.2	74.3	90.6	115.9	137.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	79.1	75.5	63.4	75.3	92.1	111.0	117.4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.9	111.0	106.5	81.0	78.4	116.6	128.0	136.5
Miscellaneous.....	1.5	134.5	129.7	121.9	123.3	127.0	149.1	136.7
	0.5	112.5	109.4	97.8	97.5	108.6	113.6	113.2

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).—*According to data received from 75 firms in this group, they employed 6,197 persons, or 744 more than in the preceding month. Employment was much more active than on the same date of last year, when smaller additions to staffs had been reported by the co-operating firms.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—An increase was registered in local transportation on June 1, when 189 companies added 315 employees to their payrolls, bringing them to 24,153. A decrease had been noted at the beginning of June, 1933, when the index was rather higher than on the date under review.

*Steam Railways.*—Improvement was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 98 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs from 56,250 in the preceding month to 56,784 on June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported seasonal reductions, while there were increases in the remaining provinces. Employment was at a higher level than on June 1 of last year, when smaller gains had been recorded.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, but the trend was decidedly upward in Quebec and Ontario. Statistics were received from 94 firms with 13,873 employees, as compared with 12,520 in the preceding month. Small gains were noted on June 1, 1933, and the index then was rather higher.

### Communications

Improvement was indicated on telegraphs and telephones. The 83 companies and branches reporting had 20,530 persons on their paylists at the beginning of June, or 293 more than on May 1. Employment was at a lower level than on the same date a year ago, when a small loss had been indicated.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—An aggregate staff of 19,142 was reported by the 623 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 16,855 workers on May 1. Activity increased in all provinces except British Columbia, where very little change was indicated, but the largest gains were in Ontario. Building generally was more active than on the same date of a year ago; the expansion then reported had been on a smaller scale.

*Highway.*—The 315 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 89,195 persons in their employ, or 18,194 more than at the beginning of May. This improvement (shared

in by all provinces except British Columbia) was much more extensive than that noted on June 1, 1933, and the level of employment then was very much lower; this was partly due to the greater volume of unemployment relief work reported on the date under review.

*Railway.*—Continued advances were registered by the track departments of the railways, in which activity was greater than at the beginning of June of last year. The working forces of the 33 co-operating employers totalled 27,717 persons, as against 23,874 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy increases were in the Prairie Provinces, while all provinces showed improvement except the Maritimes.

### Services

Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported improved conditions. Statements were compiled from 411 firms employing 24,103 workers, as compared with 23,342 on May 1. The index, at 115.4, was some nine points higher than on the same date in 1933.

### Trade

Improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 1,030 establishments reported 89,670 employees, or 728 more than in their last return. A smaller increase had been noted on June 1, 1933, when the index was some seven points lower. Most of the improvement on the date under review took place in retail establishments.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Silicosis and tuberculosis among the lead and zinc miners of the tri-state district of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri are the subject of the report of a survey conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines at the Picher (Okla.) clinic in co-operation with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Tri-State Zinc and Land Ore Producers Association. The primary object of the clinic is to reduce the prevalence of silicosis and tuberculosis in the mining field. According to the statistics, 21.33 per cent in 1928 and 21.82 per cent in 1929 of the men at work had silicosis.

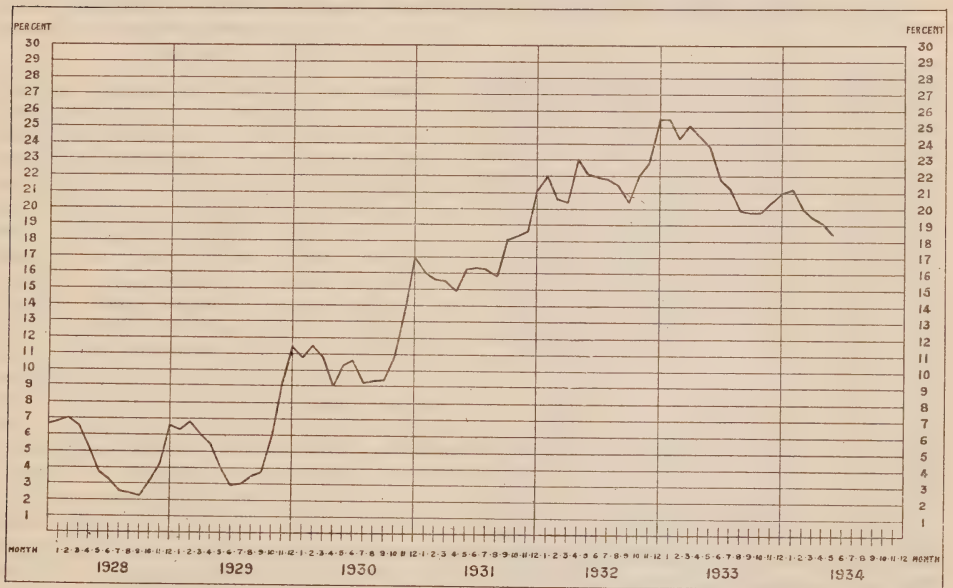


## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of May, 1934

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was a further increase in the volume of work afforded local trade union members at the close of May as manifest by returns compiled from a total of 1,705 labour organizations covering a membership of 156,963 persons. Of these 28,994 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 18.5 compared with 19.1 per cent in April. The situation was also more favourable than in May of last year when 23.8 per cent of idleness was recorded. Ontario unions, with a gain in activity of around 3 per cent, showed the most important variation from April, the majority of trades and industries

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



sharing in this better employment movement. Activity for New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions also tended upward from the previous month, the improvement in British Columbia being but fractional. Alberta unions registered a drop in available work of about 2 per cent from April, unemployment in the coal mines affecting the situation in this province adversely. Retarded activity in the manufacturing industries, and the building and construction trades of Quebec was the chief factor in the employment lull noted from that province. In Nova Scotia there was but a slight falling

off in activity from April, caused, as in Alberta, by quietness in the coal mine industry. All provinces participated in the favourable employment trend noted from May a year ago, Nova Scotia and Ontario unions particularly showing extensive employment advances. In New Brunswick the gains were on a considerably smaller scale, though noteworthy, the improvement recorded from Manitoba and Saskatchewan being of moderate proportions. In the remaining provinces the situation tended but slightly upward.

Unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, is tabulated separately each month. Activity for Halifax members during May showed a substantial drop from April, noteworthy curtailment of employment also being indicated by Edmonton unions. In Montreal, Saint John and Regina likewise, the tendency was slightly unfavourable. Improved conditions, however, from April were reflected by Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto unions.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.3	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
May, 1919.....	4.7	3.4	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.9	1.4	4.9	3.6
May, 1920.....	4	5	4	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6	2.4
May, 1921.....	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
May, 1922.....	12.1	3.1	16.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
May, 1923.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
May, 1924.....	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
May, 1925.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	4.4	7.0
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
May, 1929.....	3.9	5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
Jan. 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb. 1932.....	8.3	14.9	29.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar. 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.8
July 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.1	17.3	25.5	20.5	21.9
Aug. 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept. 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct. 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.1	21.1	22.0
Nov. 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	22.0	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec. 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	25.0	20.9	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan. 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	27.7	21.6	25.5
Feb. 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.2	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar. 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.8	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
Apr. 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May 1933.....	26.8	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June 1933.....	15.8	13.0	26.2	23.9	19.4	14.4	24.5	18.6	21.8
July 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug. 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept. 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.3	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct. 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov. 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec. 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan. 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.7	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb. 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.1	16.8	13.1	21.2	20.0
Mar. 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	18.2	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5

In making a comparison with the returns for May of last year Edmonton unions alone recorded employment losses during the month reviewed, which were of substantial proportions. Vancouver and Toronto members, however, were afforded considerably more work than in May a year ago and increases in activity, of slightly lesser degree, were reported by Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg and Regina unions. Moderate employment expansion was also noted in Montreal.

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1928, to date. The downward tendency manifest by the curve since the close of January prevailed throughout May, an indication of a steadily increasing volume of available work. In this employment trend the curve paralleled the course of the corresponding month of 1933, though the level reached at the close of the month denoted a greater employment prevalence than in May a year ago.

There was a slight increase in activity recorded by members in the manufacturing industries during May, unemployment standing at 15.6 per cent, contrasted with 16.4 per cent at the close of April. The percentage for May was based on the returns compiled from 469 organizations with 48,165 members, 7,505 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. Improvement on a large scale, however, was indicated from May of last year when 28.5 per cent of unemployed members was reported. General labourers, papermakers and cigar makers reported noteworthy employment advances from April and activity for glass, wood, garment, iron and steel, textile and brewery workers, and printing tradesmen also tended upward, although the gains were not outstanding. The percentage of idleness indicated by metal polishers and fur workers were identical with those of April, and among leather workers, and meat cutters and butchers the change was so slight as to be almost negligible. Bakers and confectioners, however, suffered appreciable losses in available work, and nominal recessions occurred among hat and cap workers. Extensive improvement in conditions from May of last year was shown by iron and steel, garment, leather, wood, brewery and glass workers, paper makers and cigar makers. Hat and cap, unclassified and jewellery workers also reported gains in activity on a noteworthy scale during the month reviewed. In the printing trades and among meat cutters and butchers moderate advances in employment were noted, bakers and confectioners indicat-



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and pottery products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
May, 1919	4.1	2.8	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.7	0	5.4	7.3	2.5	6.0	1.5	2.9	1	8.7	1.9	1.8	1	4	0	0	2.3	1.1	0	2	9.3	
May, 1920	4.1	2.8	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.7	0	5.4	7.3	2.5	6.0	1.5	2.9	1	8.7	1.9	1.8	1	4	0	0	2.3	1.1	0	2	9.3	
May, 1921	4.1	2.8	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.7	0	5.4	7.3	2.5	6.0	1.5	2.9	1	8.7	1.9	1.8	1	4	0	0	2.3	1.1	0	2	9.3	
May, 1922	37.7	2.7	11.6	8.5	3.2	2.7	1.0	3.2	3.2	5.6	4.3	2.6	0.6	1.4	2.6	5.5	29.7	24.8	20.5	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	4.8	0	6.1	0	5.1	7.7	15.5	
May, 1923	0	5.2	5.4	3.2	3.2	2.7	1.0	3.2	3.2	10.4	4.1	5.0	0.4	1.6	3.8	6.0	15.6	10.5	0	1.6	8.3	5.3	7.7	3.1	5.5	4.8	0	8.1	0	4.4	8.3	8.7	
May, 1924	0	0	1.3	3.9	3.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.7	9.7	9.4	0.6	1.0	4.6	3.8	6.0	0	0	1	4.3	2.0	3.9	2.1	1.4	4	0	0	8.1	0	4.4	4.5	4.5
May, 1925	0	0	1.3	3.9	3.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.7	9.7	9.4	0.6	1.0	4.6	3.8	6.0	0	0	1	4.3	2.0	3.9	2.1	1.4	4	0	0	8.1	0	4.4	4.5	4.5
May, 1926	0	0	1.3	3.9	3.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.7	9.7	9.4	0.6	1.0	4.6	3.8	6.0	0	0	1	4.3	2.0	3.9	2.1	1.4	4	0	0	8.1	0	4.4	4.5	4.5
May, 1927	1.3	4.1	9.6	7.2	7.2	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.9	2.9	8.1	8.9	3.3	2.6	5.0	13.3	3.4	0	0	2.2	7.0	3.9	4.3	4.6	2.1	2.2	0	1.9	1.6	1.0	6.7	7.0	
May, 1928	5.9	8.7	8.9	5.2	5.2	2.4	2.4	3.9	3.9	4.9	27.6	2.4	3.7	8.2	1.2	4.8	6.4	0	0	9.4	7.4	2.1	5.9	2.2	1	1	0	4.1	1.5	2.4	4.8	4.9	
May, 1929	1.1	9.5	7.5	4.4	4.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.9	11.8	5.5	12.7	1.2	4.8	6.4	6.4	0	0	0	9.3	2.1	4.4	2.2	0	1	0	0	7.0	1.5	2.4	4.8	4.9
May, 1930	3.7	0	5.8	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.0	0	16.1	1.3	6.4	1.9	1.21	0	0	0	8.7	8.2	1.8	1.8	4	1	1	0	7.0	1.5	2.4	4.8	4.9
May, 1931	1.3	12.7	9.2	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.0	0	16.1	1.3	6.4	1.9	1.21	0	0	0	8.7	8.2	1.8	1.8	4	1	1	0	7.0	1.5	2.4	4.8	4.9
May, 1932	1.3	13.1	12.8	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.0	0	16.1	1.3	6.4	1.9	1.21	0	0	0	8.7	8.2	1.8	1.8	4	1	1	0	7.0	1.5	2.4	4.8	4.9
May, 1933	21.7	24.0	12.3	4.1	4.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	21.3	6.1	17.7	6.8	7.7	1.4	1.5	0	6.3	7.4	7.4	10.3	10.3
January, 1932	1.3	13.1	12.8	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.0	0	16.1	1.3	6.4	1.9	1.21	0	0	0	8.7	8.2	1.8	1.8	4	1	1	0	7.0	1.5	2.4	4.8	4.9
February, 1932	1.3	13.1	12.8	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.0	0	16.1	1.3	6.4	1.9	1.21	0	0	0	8.7	8.2	1.8	1.8	4	1	1	0	7.0	1.5	2.4	4.8	4.9
March, 1932	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
April, 1932	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
May, 1932	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
June, 1932	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
July, 1932	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
August, 1932	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
September, 1932	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
October, 1932	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
November, 1932	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
December, 1932	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
January, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
February, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
March, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
April, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
May, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
June, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
July, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
August, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
September, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
October, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
November, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
December, 1933	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
January, 1934	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
February, 1934	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
March, 1934	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
April, 1934	0.2	6.9	17.4	12.4	12.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	2.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	8.5	14.5	0	0	0	6.3	7.3	12.3	4.3	4.4	1.1	7.1	7.2	4.5	9.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
May, 1934	0.2																																

ing a better trend of activity, though the change was slight. Metal polishers, however, reported a large increase in slackness from May, 1933, and activity for fur workers was considerably retarded. The employment tendency for textile workers was less favourable, though the change from May last year was fractional only.

Employment recessions on a rather small scale were registered by coal miners during May from the previous month, the 53 unions from which reports were tabulated, with an aggregate of 15,379 members, showing 22.2 per cent of unemployment, as contrasted with 19.3 per cent in April. Minor declines in activity also, were indicated from May of last year when 21.5 per cent of the members reported were without work. Some lessening of the unemployment volume was indicated in the British Columbia mines from April, but in Nova Scotia and Alberta slacker conditions prevailed. A slightly greater volume of activity was apparent, however, in the Nova Scotia mines than in May of last year. There was, on the contrary, a substantial drop in employment afforded British Columbia miners from May, 1933, while in Alberta little change occurred, the tendency being unfavourable. Besides the miners who were entirely out of work during May a considerable number worked at reduced time.

The building and construction trades, with 204 unions reporting in May a membership total of 17,029 persons, showed that 10,847, or a percentage of 63.7 were idle at the end of the month, as compared with 61.3 per cent in April. A more favourable employment trend was noted from May of last year, when 65.6 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Bridge and structural iron workers reported the largest percentage increase in activity over April, which, however, involved few members. Improvement in the situation, on a smaller scale, was reflected by painters, decorators and paperhangers and steam shovelmen, while carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers showed slight gains only. Electrical workers, chiefly in the Province of Quebec, and tile layers, lathers and roofers reported pronounced employment recessions from the previous month, and activity for granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steam fitters, and hod carriers and building labourers was somewhat curtailed. All tradesmen indicated employment recovery from May of 1933, this improved situation being particularly noticeable among bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, though the gains apparent

among plumbers and steamfitters, while of much lesser degree than those previously mentioned, were still noteworthy. From the remaining tradesmen the increases in activity reported were of more moderate degree.

Heightened activity, on a small scale was reflected in the transportation industries during May as compared with either the previous month or May of last year according to the reports received from 746 associations embracing a membership of 53,743 persons. At the close of the month 5,347, or a percentage of 9.9, were idle, contrasted with unemployment percentages of 11.4 in April and 12.2 in May, 1933. Improvement in conditions in the steam railway division, which constituted about 77 per cent of the total membership in the transportation industries, accounted mainly for the favourable tendency in the group as a whole, though employment increases on a small scale were noted by navigation workers. Teamsters and chauffeurs showed an unchanged situation from April and among street and electric railway employees the trend was toward lessened activity, though conditions remained much the same as in the previous month. The gains in activity reported over May, 1933, in the transportation industries were confined entirely to the steam railway division, depression among navigation workers being more marked during the month reviewed. Street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs, however, maintained the same level of activity as in May last year.

The 6 unions of retail clerks, from which reports were tabulated during May, representing a membership of 1,835 persons, showed that 122, or 6.6 per cent, were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with 6.8 per cent in April and with 0.6 per cent in May a year ago.

Activity for civic employees remained in practically the same volume during May as in the preceding month, as manifest by the reports tabulated from 70 associations with a membership covering 6,954 persons. Of these, 128 or 1.8 per cent, were idle at the end of the month, compared with 1.7 per cent in April. More active conditions prevailed than in May a year ago, when 5.2 per cent of the members reported were unemployed.

The situation in the miscellaneous group of trades varied but little during May from the previous month, though the tendency was favourable, while improvement on a noteworthy scale was evident from May, 1933. Reports for May were received from 109 organizations in this group of trades, repre-



senting 3,703 members, 545 or 14.7 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, as compared with 15.2 per cent of unemployment in April and with 21.6 per cent in May last year. Hotel and restaurant employees were afforded a better volume of work than in April, and among unclassified workers gains, on a smaller scale, occurred. Activity for theatre and stage employees, on the contrary, eased off slightly, while among barbers and stationary engineers and firemen practically the same situation obtained as in April. All tradesmen participated in the favourable movement shown from May last year, hotel and restaurant employees particularly being much busier during the month reviewed, and the gains noted by theatre and stage employees, unclassified workers, and stationary engineers and firemen were, also, of considerable magnitude. Barbers, however, reported but fractionally improved conditions.

A slight drop in activity was evident among fishermen during May from both the

preceding month and May a year ago, 4.3 per cent of idleness being reported at the close of the month reviewed, in contrast with 2.2 per cent in April and 2.1 per cent in May, 1933.

Marked employment expansion was indicated by lumber workers and loggers during May from the previous month, the 4 unions making returns with 1,388 members showing 6.1 per cent of idleness, compared with an unemployment percentage of 29.9 in April. The situation was also decidedly better than in May a year ago, when 31.5 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1931, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1934

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of May, 1934, as shown by the average daily placements effected, showed gains of 25 per cent and 31 per cent over those recorded during April, 1934, and the corresponding month a year ago. Farming showed a decline under both comparisons and trade a minor loss from the previous month, but all other groups showed gains, the highest in each instance being in construction and maintenance, services, logging and manufacturing.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1932, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications was decidedly upward during the month under review, and at the close of the period was about four points above that registered at the end of May a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 58.9 and 63.8 during the first and the second half of May, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 57.9 and 59.5 during the same periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review were 54.7 and 60.5 as compared with 54.4 and 56.9 during May a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1934, was

1,667 as compared with a daily average of 1,346 in the previous month and with 1,258 in May, 1933.

The average number of applications for employment received by the offices during the month under review was 2,714 in comparison with 2,515 in April and with 2,143 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1934, was 1,565, of which 904 were in regular employment and 661 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,249 in the previous month. Placements during May last year averaged 1,191 daily, consisting of 530 placements in regular and 661 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1934, the offices of the Service referred 42,544 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 40,688 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 23,492, of which 19,090 were of men and 4,402 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 17,196. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 32,745 for men and 10,593 for women, a total of 43,338, while applications for work numbered 70,548, of which 57,017 were from men and 13,531 from women workers. Reports for April, 1934, showed 32,287 positions available, 60,349 applications made, and 29,968 placements effected, while in May, 1933, there were recorded 32,693 vacancies, 55,706 applications for work, and 30,952 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1924, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924 .....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 .....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 .....	300,226	109,029	410,155
1927 .....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 .....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 .....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930 .....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 .....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932 .....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933 .....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (5 months) .....	84,247	82,604	166,851

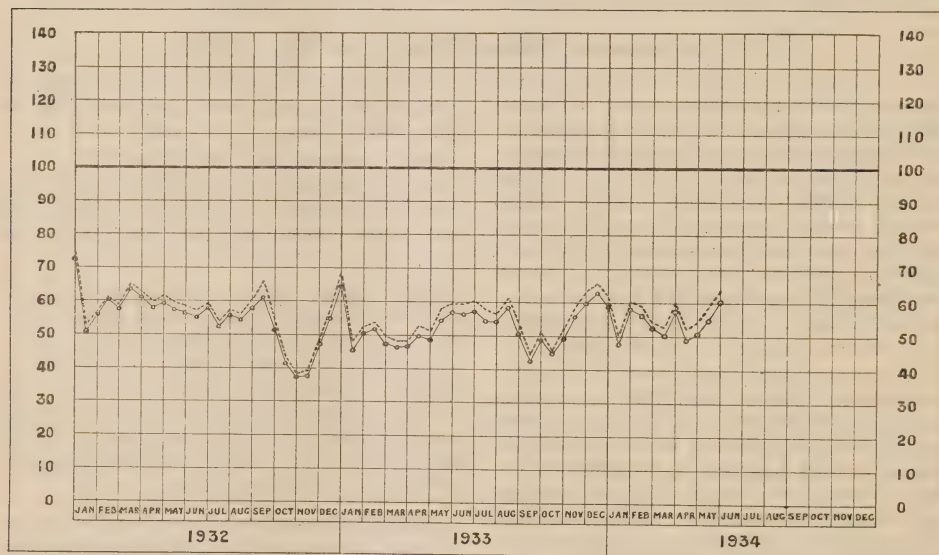
group than during May of last year, which accounted for the decline under this comparison. This loss was offset, in part, by gains in logging and services. Small changes only were recorded in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 62; construction and maintenance, 1,012; and services, 520, of which 310 were of household workers. There were 147 men and 90 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of nearly 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during May when compared with the preceding

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



#### NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during May, were 24 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 12 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 26 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decline of nearly 12 per cent when compared with May, 1933. Although a large number of workers was sent to employment on highway construction, considerably fewer placements were made in this

month and of over 22 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were over 6 per cent less than in April and nearly 27 per cent below May, 1933. The decline in placements from May last year was due to less workers being sent to employment on highway construction; the only other reduction reported was in manufacturing, and this was quite small. Small gains were recorded in transportation, services and logging. Placements in the construction and maintenance group numbered 164, and in services 589; of the latter, 441 were of household workers. During the month 189 men and 79 women were placed in regular employment.



## QUEBEC

During the month of May positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province Quebec were over 19 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 37 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of 18 per cent when compared with April and of nearly 26 per cent in comparison with May, 1933. All industrial divisions, except manufacturing, participated in the increase in placements over May of last year, the largest gains being in services, logging and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 97; logging, 214; farming, 54; construction and maintenance, 437; trade, 114; and services, 2,306, of which 1,811 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,031 of men and 1,396 of women.

## ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during May, were nearly 70 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 55 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 75 per cent above April and nearly 56 per cent higher than in May, 1933. The substantial gain in placements over May of last year was mainly due to work provided in relief unemployment on highway construction and maintenance, although there were large increases in services, logging and manufacturing. Placements in farming and mining were also higher. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 758; logging, 955; farming, 775; mining, 97; transportation, 115; construction and maintenance, 14,790; trade, 316; and services, 5,488, of which 2,338 were of household workers. During the month 11,931 men and 1,500 women were placed in regular employment.

## MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba were notified of nearly 26 per cent more vacancies during May than in the preceding month and 39 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 25 per cent in placements, when compared with April, and over 45 per cent in comparison with May, 1933. Increased placements in construction and maintenance, with smaller gains in logging and services, accounted for the increase over May of last year: the only decline of importance was in farming. Industrial divisions in which most

of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 176; farming, 217; construction and maintenance, 1,294; and services, 941, of which 754 were of household workers. There were 1,569 men and 367 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during May, was over 21 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 19 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 22 per cent less than in April and nearly 21 per cent fewer than in May, 1933. A decline in farm placements from May of last year, augmented by a small loss under construction and maintenance, accounted for the reduction for the province as a whole. Small gains only were reported in other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 57; farming, 500; construction and maintenance, 480; and services, 884, of which 602 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 639 of men and 405 of women.

## ALBERTA

During the month of May, orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta called for nearly 3 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 2 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 4 per cent, when compared with April, and of over 2 per cent in comparison with May, 1933. Increased placements over May of last year in construction and maintenance, transportation and manufacturing were more than offset by losses in logging, farming and services. Placements by industrial divisions were: manufacturing, 45; logging, 81; farming, 642; transportation, 81; construction and maintenance, 1,287; and services, 515, of which 381 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 1,451 men and 309 women during the month.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during May called for nearly 2 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 31 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 1 per cent in placements when compared with April and of nearly 30 per cent in comparison with May, 1933. The gain in placements over May of last year was almost entirely due

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Placements					Regular placements same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,662</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>179</b>
Halifax.....	515	25	604	487	120	367	1,313	130
New Glasgow.....	130	8	122	156	101	32	525	48
Sydney.....	1,017	0	1,045	1,017	16	1,001	130	1
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>879</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>121</b>
Chatham.....	75	36	43	39	8	31	311	3
Fredericton.....	120	25	133	112	97	14	66	
Moncton.....	260	5	255	255	62	193	87	50
St. John.....	424	0	439	434	101	323	479	68
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>4,617</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>4,514</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>1,999</b>
Amos.....	109	0	118	106	21	85	24	10
Hull.....	159	15	526	198	176	15	179	212
Montreal.....	2,620	397	4,006	2,034	1,172	397	1,953	1,053
Quebec.....	1,114	218	1,582	1,172	626	230	387	365
Rouyn.....	76	1	460	68	58	9	119	71
Sherbrooke.....	266	6	500	323	199	45	147	163
Three Rivers.....	273	50	321	413	175	61	60	125
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>24,453</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>41,126</b>	<b>23,987</b>	<b>13,431</b>	<b>9,883</b>	<b>49,695</b>	<b>5,999</b>
Belleville.....	1,126	0	1,132	1,125	1,070	55	230	57
Brantford.....	164	3	322	161	115	46	2,257	133
Chatham.....	525	0	603	525	340	185	811	30
Fort William.....	460	0	471	455	282	173	484	461
Guelph.....	484	42	588	488	394	49	965	40
Hamilton.....	1,139	21	3,012	1,178	276	808	4,177	512
Kingston.....	1,460	17	1,417	1,427	895	532	838	138
Kitchener.....	1,962	12	2,486	1,957	231	1,721	1,437	63
London.....	1,473	27	1,809	1,478	1,033	410	2,234	693
Marmora.....	560	0	560	560	560	0	0	
Niagara Falls.....	366	1	472	363	285	72	1,888	32
North Bay.....	318	0	384	348	286	62	284	286
Oshawa.....	1,388	4	1,450	1,370	610	760	287	188
Ottawa.....	1,506	94	2,385	1,446	1,034	289	2,185	575
Pembroke.....	382	12	406	353	244	109	24	351
Peterborough.....	255	10	317	254	209	30	534	50
Port Arthur.....	771	0	655	655	629	26	863	722
St. Catharines.....	294	10	301	296	193	103	2,040	51
St. Thomas.....	374	5	354	370	271	99	437	59
Sarnia.....	348	1	454	346	157	189	1,233	50
Sault Ste. Marie.....	703	9	1,056	687	580	98	171	82
Stratford.....	221	0	285	219	149	70	1,022	56
Sudbury.....	431	14	913	457	376	81	277	138
Timmins.....	581	13	903	560	242	318	774	107
Toronto.....	6,287	431	16,119	6,089	2,506	3,242	19,965	992
Windsor.....	875	44	2,272	820	464	356	4,278	133
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,593</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>18,576</b>	<b>1,018</b>
Brandon.....	131	11	168	120	109	11	685	76
Winnipeg.....	2,462	0	5,273	2,576	1,827	748	17,891	942
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,077</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>1,589</b>
Estevan.....	180	0	220	177	69	108	59	58
Melfort.....	50	0	50	50	50	0	0	
Moose Jaw.....	524	47	488	515	139	358	607	284
North Battleford.....	79	1	77	77	51	26	16	47
Prince Albert.....	132	19	142	112	60	52	92	93
Regina.....	435	25	593	409	269	140	686	343
Saskatoon.....	255	1	297	258	205	53	359	540
Swift Current.....	124	4	124	120	68	51	121	101
Weyburn.....	113	6	116	107	63	44	20	80
Yorkton.....	163	19	183	157	55	102	50	43
Emergency Sub-office.....	22	0	110	22	15	7	0	
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,744</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>8,949</b>	<b>1,585</b>
Calgary.....	681	33	1,491	641	540	101	3,997	586
Drumheller.....	161	1	185	158	105	53	263	88
Edmonton.....	983	5	1,492	995	886	102	3,554	706
Lethbridge.....	563	13	742	540	130	410	954	102
Medicine Hat.....	356	0	313	355	99	256	181	103
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,313</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6,904</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>1,210</b>
Kamloops.....	463	1	461	460	454	6	7	57
Nanaimo.....	553	1	550	541	469	72	300	194
Nelson.....	283	18	283	275	81	194	5	18
New Westminster.....	89	0	223	89	84	5	239	36
Penticton.....	117	8	220	120	85	22	109	34
Prince Rupert.....	149	0	155	149	20	129	140	74
Vancouver.....	1,325	30	3,569	1,402	1,048	280	2,552	696
Victoria.....	1,334	0	1,443	1,328	148	1,180	378	101
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>43,338</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>70,548</b>	<b>42,544</b>	<b>23,492</b>	<b>17,196</b>	<b>88,740</b>	<b>*13,770</b>
Men.....	32,745	310	57,017	32,720	19,090	13,406	76,311	9,809
Women.....	10,593	1,489	13,531	9,824	4,402	3,790	12,429	3,961

\* 70 Placements effected by offices since closed.



to work provided on highway construction, supplemented by smaller increases in farming and manufacturing. The only decline was in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 95; farming, 135; construction and maintenance, 3,347; and services, 599, of which 430 were of household workers. There were 2,133 men and 256 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,492 placements in regular employment, 10,671 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered: of the latter, 674 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 521 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 153 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Persons benefiting by the reduced rate in Quebec during May were 35 in number, these being bushmen who secured their certificates at the Hull City office for transportation to Pembroke. Offices in Ontario transferred 370 workers at the reduced rate during May, 362 of whom went to provincial employment and 8 outside the province. Travelling from Port Arthur 138 bushworkers, 51 mine workers, 20 highway construction cookees, 4 labourers, 3 cooks, 2 waitresses, 1 housekeeper and 1 farm hand proceeded to centres within the territory covered by that city office. The Port Arthur zone was also the destination of 17 building construction workers sent from St. Catharines, and of one cafe cook transferred from Toronto. To employment within their respective zones Sudbury despatched 50 bushworkers and Fort William 17 bushworkers, 3 cooks and one store clerk. The Timmins office shipped 4 miners to Sault Ste. Marie and 5 mine workers within the Fort William zone. Bound for the Oshawa zone 8 automobile metal finishers journeyed from Stratford and one from Windsor. The Sudbury zone also received one powder man from Pembroke and the Sault Ste. Marie

zone 3 mine workers from Sudbury. The North Bay office assisted in the transfer of 30 pulpcutters and one boat operator to Timmins. The movement outside the province was from Timmins, from which centre 6 mine carpenters were conveyed to Rouyn and 2 mine mechanics to Amos. The Winnipeg office was responsible for all certificates issued in Manitoba during May, which totalled 138. Of these, 29 were granted to workers going to employment within the Winnipeg zone, included among whom were 22 farm hands, 5 farm household workers, one hotel porter and one cafe waitress. Journeying outside the province 93 bushmen, 6 mine workers, 2 cafe employees, 1 carpenter and 1 farm hand were conveyed to Port Arthur, 1 farm hand and 1 hotel waitress to Regina, and 2 farm hands and 2 farm domestics to other Saskatchewan centres. Transfers at the reduced rate in Saskatchewan during May were 3 in number, the Prince Albert office effecting the despatch of 2 cooks and the Regina office of 1 teacher to employment within their respective zones. Alberta offices granted 93 certificates for reduced transportation during May, 92 of which were for provincial points and 1 outside the province. The latter was secured at the Edmonton office by a farm hand proceeding to Saskatoon. Provincially, from Edmonton 44 boat builders, 22 transportation workers, 6 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, 7 bushmen, 3 sawmill labourers, 2 cooks, 1 truck driver, 1 housekeeper and 1 fire ranger were shipped to various points within the Edmonton zone, and 1 farm hand to Drumheller. The Drumheller zone was also the destination of 1 farm hand despatched by the Calgary office. From Calgary, in addition, 1 farm housekeeper was carried at the special rate to Edmonton and 1 farm hand to a point within the Calgary zone. In British Columbia 35 persons travelled at the reduced rate during May, these going to provincial employment. The Vancouver office assisted in the despatch of 4 mine workers to Penticton, 1 miner and 1 hotel employee to Kamloops, and of 15 mine workers, 4 power construction workers, 3 hotel employees and 1 survey worker to situations within the Vancouver zone. For employment within its own zone Prince Rupert transferred 6 miners.

Of the 674 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May 359 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 247 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 48 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 20 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada in May, 1934

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May, 1934, was higher by 31.0 per cent than in April, 1934, and was also higher by 42.4 per cent than in May, 1933. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorizations amounted to \$2,942,096, as compared with \$2,246,317 in the preceding month, and \$2,065,372 in May, 1933. In connection with these figures, it should be noted that though the improvement is not very large, there is an increase over the total for each of the first four months of this year and also over May, 1933, while the aggregate for the first five months of 1934 exceeds by 16.7 per cent that for the same period of 1933.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued almost 300 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$1,200,000 and for some 2,200 other buildings estimated to cost over \$1,400,000. In addition, Brantford reported the authorization of a large engineering project. In April, authority was given for the erection of some 250 dwellings and 1,600 other buildings, valued at approximately \$800,000 and \$1,400,000 respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with April, 1934, that of \$382,735 or 76.7 per cent in Quebec being the most pronounced.

As compared with May, 1933, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta registered increases; of these that of \$349,888 or 65.8 per cent in Quebec was most noteworthy.

Of the four larger cities, Montreal and Toronto construction showed improvement both as compared with last month and also with the same month of 1933; Winnipeg registered a gain as compared with April, 1934, but a loss as compared with May, 1933, while in Vancouver there was a decrease in both comparisons. Of the other centres; Halifax, Sydney, Fredericton, Moncton, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Hamilton, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterboro, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sandwich, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Kamloops and New Westminster recorded increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with either the preceding month or the same month of last year.

*Cumulative Record for First Five Months, 1934.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities in May and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in May	Value of permits issued in first five months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first five months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1926 average = 100)
	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
1934.....	2,942,096	7,852,733	13.1	83.4
1933.....	2,065,372	6,726,695	11.2	75.2
1932.....	5,488,845	19,312,720	32.1	78.8
1931.....	12,115,291	50,356,550	83.9	83.6
1930.....	20,321,160	66,792,498	111.2	95.5
1929.....	24,185,738	96,792,675	161.2	99.4
1928.....	27,515,522	79,285,027	132.0	95.8
1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	104.1	96.1
1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,369	100.0	101.3
1925.....	15,520,435	50,983,833	84.9	103.1
1924.....	14,807,589	46,544,689	77.5	111.3
1923.....	18,937,638	57,946,608	96.5	111.1
1922.....	19,527,061	54,040,922	90.0	107.9
1921.....	14,466,878	41,530,750	69.2	134.4
1920.....	13,082,015	47,640,916	79.3	144.7

The aggregate for the first five months of 1934 was lower than in the same period of any previous year of this record except 1933. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, however, was lower than in any of the years since 1920 except 1932 and 1933.

Tables of unemployment and employment, published by the International Labour Office at Geneva on July 1, show an improvement in the world situation for the fifth consecutive quarter. If the figures for the latest month for which statistics are available are compared with those of twelve months previously, thus eliminating seasonal movements, it is seen that unemployment is lower in practically every country, the only exceptions being Bulgaria, France, the Irish Free State, Poland and Portugal. The largest percentage increases occurred in the United States, Germany, Canada, Estonia and South Africa. Considerable increases are also recorded in Great Britain, Japan, Latvia and Sweden. These increases are confirmed by the statistics of unemployment in the same countries.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, June, 1934, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at May 14, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16.3, as compared with 16.7 at April 23, 1934, and with 20.4 at May 22, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at May 14, 1934, was 13.6, as compared with 14.1 at April 23, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.7, as compared with 2.6. For males alone, the percentage at May 14, 1934, was 19 and for females, 9.2; at April 23, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 19.3 and 9.6.

At May 14, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,658,677 wholly unemployed, 341,028 temporarily stopped, and 90,676 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,090,381. This was 57,814 less than at April 23, 1934, and 492,498 less than at May 22, 1933. The total included 1,706,797 men, 52,560 boys, and 289,664 women and 41,360 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at May 14, 1934, was 2,148,488.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment showed a gain of 0.1 per cent from April to May, while pay rolls fell off 0.3 per cent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' general index of factory employment for May, 1934, is 82.4, this being the highest point reached since November, 1930. The May pay-roll index (67.1), while slightly lower than the April index, stands above the level of the pay-roll indexes recorded in any month between July, 1931, and March, 1934. During the preceding 15-year period, 1919-1933, inclusive, for which data are available in this Bureau, only

4 years showed gains in factory employment from April to May, while 8 years showed gains in payrolls.

The May, 1934, factory employment index is 31.6 per cent higher than the May, 1933, index (62.6). A similar comparison of pay-roll indexes shows a gain of 57.1 per cent in May, 1934, over the May, 1933, index (42.7).

The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100. (Prior to March, 1934, the indexes of factory employment and payrolls, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics published, were not adjusted to conform with the trends shown by biennial census reports and were constructed with the 12-month average of 1926 taken as 100. Computed on the old basis the employment index for May stands at 78 and the payroll index at 61.8.)

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from reports made by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. In May reports were received from 22,705 establishments employing 3,810,136 wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest May 15 were \$75,500,000. More than 50 per cent of the wage earners in all the manufacturing industries of the country were covered in these reports.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Increases in employment from April to May were shown in 13 of the 15 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, while gains in payrolls were registered in 12. The most pronounced gain in employment (11.4 per cent) was in quarrying and non-metallic mining, this being a continuation of the gains shown in March and April. The corresponding gain in payrolls was 17.3 per cent. Building construction, excluding P.W.A. projects, showed gains in employment and payrolls, of 10.4 per cent and 12.4 per cent, respectively, these being seasonal. Coal mining made a partial recovery from the decreases shown last month, anthracite gaining 9.5 per cent in employment and bituminous coal, 6.3 per cent. The corresponding gains in payrolls were 23.9 per cent and 5.9 per cent, respectively.

Two industries, metalliferous mining and hotels, had decreases in both employment and payrolls from April to May. These decreases

were caused by strikes in the former industry, and seasonal shut-downs of winter hotels in the latter.

According to a recent statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, 10,267,000 persons were estimated

to be out of work in private industry at the beginning of June. This indicates that 3,400,000 more are in employment than at the low point of March, 1933, but that employment remains at 160,000 below the high of September, 1933.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), including the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor



until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages, rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their

power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE  
*Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of June, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Tent poles.....	J. A. Belford, Ottawa, Ont.
Wooden airscrews.....	Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Doublets.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tent marquee walls.....	Roebuck & Sharp, Midland, Ont.
Steel rods.....	Dominion Reinforcing Steel Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Conversion of harness.....	Hugh Carson Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Cement.....	Canada Cement Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel sash.....	Truscon Steel Co., Walkerville, Ont.
Reinforcing steel.....	Dominion Reinforcing Steel Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Seamen's overcoats.....	Clayton & Sons Ltd., Halifax, N.S.
Blue cloth.....	Dominion Woollens & Worstedes Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Cement.....	Canada Cement Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Cloth trousers.....	Needlecraft Mills Ltd., Ste. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Drill shirts.....	Sterling Shirts & Overalls Mfg. Co., Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.
Folding tables.....	Knechtels Ltd., Hanover, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*  
Construction of a breakwater at Port Mouton, N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. M. A. Condon & Sons, Kentville, N.S. Date

of contract, June 7, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,396.04. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages, not less than	Hours of labour, not more than, per day
	\$ per hour	
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 37½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of wharf improvements at Baie Ste. Catherine, P.Q. Name of contractors, Warren & Simard, Inc., La Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, May 31, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,567. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages, not less than	Hours of labour, not more than, per day
	\$ per hour	
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Divers.....	1 00	8
Hoist operators (gas).....	0 45	8
(steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Powderman.....	0 40	8
Teamster with horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamster with team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 37½	8

Construction of wharf improvements at Matane, P.Q. Name of contractors, Laflamme & Laflamme, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 9, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,790. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages, not less than	Hours of labour, not more than, per day
	\$ per hour	
Machinist.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenter and joiner.....	0 50	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Drill runner (machine).....	0 40	8
Fireman (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Timberman and cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, adze, auger, hammer).....	0 37½	8

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

### Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of alterations and repairs to Building No. 15, "B" Block, R.C.M. Police, Regina, Sask. Name of contractor, the Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, June 18, 1934. Amount of contract, \$11,079. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages, not less than	Hours of labour, not more than, per day
	\$ per hour	
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Tile setters.....	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal roofers.....	0 75	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Patent roofers.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.\*

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in June, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount
Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	428 90
Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Dates, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	174 14
Making and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—	
E. Guillet & Sons Co., Ltd., Marieville, P.Q.	95 40
Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., Oxford, N.S.....	1,529 85
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.....	902 00
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., Ste. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	16,337 06
Yamasks Garments Ltd., Ste. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	3,041 67
Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont..	1,749 84
Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont.....	1,741 02
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., Moncton, N.B.	2,382 01
Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.....	4,551 34
Mail Bag Fittings—	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	1,243 60
Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.....	190 00



## Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and include either a fair wages schedule or the General Fair Wages Clause.

The Department of Labour has been notified that the following contract has been

awarded under the above-mentioned conditions:—

### Vancouver Harbour Commissioners—

Laying of asphalt paving on the approaches to the Second Narrows Bridge, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, May 30, 1934. Amount of contract, \$5,022. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages, not less than	Hours of labour, not more than, per day
	\$ per hour	
Roller engineer.....	0 87½	8
Rigger.....	0 90	8
Asphalt rakers.....	0 60	8
Asphalt layers.....	0 50	8
Common labourers.....	0 45	8

## FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC AND CERTAIN PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN MANITOBA

UNDER the authority of section 11 of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba, 1916 (Consolidated Amendments, 1924, chapter 69), the provincial Minister of Public Works has approved the following schedule, effective June 15, 1934, until altered, as establishing the minimum rate per hour and the maximum working hours applicable on public works for building construction under contract, and on private works as described in the Act. "Private works means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition or the repairing, at a cost exceeding \$100, of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District, or any city or town which has a population exceeding 2,000, or any other portion of the province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but shall not include work which is done on property by, or under the immediate direction and control of, the owner, tenant or occupant thereof, if such work be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property." On "private work" the schedule will not be effective if contracts for the work have actually been made prior to June 22, 1934. The schedule is signed by Mr. A. MacNamara, chairman of the Fair Wage Board and Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works; Mr. E. McGrath for the Bureau of

Labour, and the Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works.

Any complaint or claims from workmen will receive prompt attention if addressed to the Bureau of Labour, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

### Fair Wage Schedule

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 15th, 1934, on "Public Works" and on "Private Work" on contracts not made prior to June 22nd, 1934.

"Winnipeg and Environs" means Winnipeg and within a radius of thirty miles.

"Other than Winnipeg and Environs" means all portions of the province outside said radius of thirty miles.

Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week
	Minimum	rate per hour	
Asbestos workers—	\$	\$	
(a) Journeymen.....	.70	.70	44
(b) Improvers.....	.60	.60	44
Asphaltners—			
(a) Finishers.....	.52½	.52½	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing, heating material..	.45	.45	48
Blacksmiths.....	.65	.60	44
Bricklayers.....	1.00	.90	44
Helpers—			
(a) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar.....	.47½	.42½	48

Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week	Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week
	Minimum	rate per	hour.		Minimum	rate per	hour
<b>Helpers—Concluded</b>	\$	\$		<b>Plasterers—Concluded</b>	\$	\$	
(b) Attending on or at scaffold.....	.42½	.37½	48	cluding the making of putty and operation of machinery).....	.47½	.42½	48
Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	.75	.75	44	Plumbers.....	.90	.80	44
Carpenters.....	.75	.70	44	(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen).....	.47½	.42½	48
Cement finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs).....	.60	.55	48	Sheet metal workers.....	.70	.65	44
Electrical workers (inside wiremen, licensed jourmen).....	.85	.75	44	Steamfitters.....	.90	.80	44
<b>Labourers—</b>				(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen).....	.47½	.42½	48
(a) Skilled.....	.42½	.37½	48	Stonecutters.....	.90	.80	44
(b) Unskilled.....	.37½	.32½	48	Stonemasons (general).....	1.00	.90	44
Rule—That at least 25% of the men employed on any contract be paid the rate for skilled men.				Stonemasons (residence basement rubble work).....	.80	.75	44
<b>Lathers (metal, wood)—</b>				Note.—With the object of further developing the use of "rubble stone" for basement work, a special rate for this class of stonemason work has been set.			
(a) Metal lathers.....	.75	.70	44	(b) Helpers—			
(b) Wood lathers.....	.70	.65	44	(1) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar.....	.47½	.42½	48
Marble setters.....	.95	.95	44	(2) Attending on or at scaffold.....	.42½	.37½	48
(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen).....	.47½	.42½	48	Teamsters.....	.37½		54
Mosaic and tile setters.....	.90	.90	44	(b) Teamsters with teams.....	.65		54
(b) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen).....	.47½	.42½	48	<b>Terrazzo workers—</b>			
Operating engineers on construction—				(a) Layers.....	.67½	.67½	44
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	.85	.75	48	(b) Machine rubbers (while so engaged only).....	.47½	.47½	48
(b) Engineers in charge of machines of double or single drums.....	.75	.65	48	(c) Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than above).....	.42½	.37½	48
(d) Firemen.....	.50	.45	48	Truck drivers.....	.40	.40	48
Painters, decorators, paper-hangers and glaziers.....	.70	.65	44				
Plasterers.....	1.00	.90	44				
(b) Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material, in-							

RULE—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City Schedule rate, excepting where other definite agreements are made.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER UNIONS

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934.

A previous agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1932, page 968, and September, 1931, page 1036. Since that time, certain wage changes have been made. The present agreement coming into effect May 1, 1934, restores the wage schedule which was in effect immediately prior to May 26, 1933, such rates to be made effective as from April 1, 1934, with a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour for the lowest paid class of work. This is a wage increase of approximately 7 per cent over the rates in effect during the past year. These rates are to be effective until



such time as any general increase is made in the rates paid in comparable newsprint mills in the United States, when this Company agrees to meet such general increases so far as the minimum rate and percentage increase are concerned, and the unions agree upon demand of the Company to meet the hours of work and working conditions in the United States mills granting these increases. Such increases to be made effective from the same date as in such United States mills. At the same time, conferences to be held between the Company and the unions to consider the question of the 6-hour day and any other problems which may arise.

**IROQUOIS FALLS, STURGEON FALLS, ESPANOLA, SAULT STE. MARIE AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER UNIONS**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934.

Separate agreements covering these various mills were summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as follows: Iroquois Falls in December, 1931, and November, 1932; Sturgeon Falls, Espanola and Sault Ste. Marie in May, 1926, December, 1931, and November, 1932; Fort William in May, 1926, and November, 1932. An agreement from June 1, 1933, amending these by providing for wage decreases of 7 or 7½ per cent was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1933, page 1034. The new agreement coming into effect May 1, 1934, provides for the continuance of the previous agreements with the following changes:

Wage rates to be those in effect immediately prior to June 1, 1933, such rates to be made effective from April 1, 1934. A minimum rate of 40 cents per hour for the lowest paid class of work to be established. These rates to remain in effect until such date as any general increases in the rates being paid in newsprint paper mills in the United States which are comparable to the mills of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company Limited are made generally effective, at which time the Company agrees to meet such general increases so far as minimum rate and percentage increases are concerned, and such increases to be made effective from the date on which they came into effect in such United States mills. At that same time, joint conferences to be held between the Company and the unions to discuss the question of the six-hour day and any other problems which may arise for consideration.

**FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—GREAT LAKES PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER UNIONS**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934. This agreement continues the one previously in effect which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1932, page 1110 and July, 1933, page 730, with the following changes:

The wage rates to be restored to the schedule in effect immediately prior to May 16, 1933,

such rates to be effective from April 1, 1934, with a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour. These wage rates are to continue in effect until May 1, 1935, or until such time as an increase becomes effective in newsprint mills in the United States comparable to this mill, whichever happens first, when upon one week's notice, the International unions to have the right to consider the agreement open.

### **Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing**

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THREE DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE MAILERS UNION No. 5 (INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION)**

The agreement which came into effect June 1, 1929, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 715, and was amended as noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1933, page 731, has again been renewed from June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1937, with the following exceptions:

Wages per week for journeymen mailers for both day and night work: \$39 from June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935; \$40 from June 1, 1935, to May 31, 1936, and \$41 from June 1, 1936, to May 31, 1937. (The rate in effect from June 1, 1933, to May 31, 1934, was \$37.50 per week.)

Wages for apprentices from \$16.50 per week for the first half of third year to \$25.75 during the last half of fifth year for the year June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935, with increases of from 25 to 75 cents per week in each class in each of the following two years, making the rates for the year 1936 to 1937 from \$17 per week for first half of third year to \$27 per week in second half of fifth year.

Hours are unchanged at 48 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

### **Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Leather Products**

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—QUEBEC SHOE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, THE SHOE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA (QUEBEC PROVINCE DIVISION) AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC FEDERATION OF SHOE WORKERS**

The agreement between the above parties is printed on page 636 in connection with the application to have it made to apply to all employers and employees in the shoe manufacturing industry throughout the Province of Quebec, under the Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417), the agreement to be in effect from the date of the Order in Council approving it, for one year.

### **Construction: Buildings and Structures**

**QUEBEC AND SIX NEIGHBOURING COUNTIES, P.Q.**

—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND BRICKLAYING, MASONRY AND PLASTERING CONTRACTORS AND THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS.

Agreement to come into effect from the date of the publication in the Quebec Official Gazette of the Order in Council ordering that the agreement apply to and be binding upon all employers and employees in the several trades mentioned in the agreement (under the Labour Agreements Extension Act, *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417) and to remain in effect

until April 30, 1935, and for another year, if no notice of change given.

Hours to be in conformity with the Limitations of Hours Act, Quebec, 1933, under which they were limited to 40 per week, except for contracts for provincial or municipal governments, for school corporations, parish trustees, etc., or for buildings to which provincial or municipal governments contributed half or more of the cost, when two 6-hour shifts to be established, each man limited to 6 hours per day, 6 days per week, a 36 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; thereafter double time.

Wages per hour in the city of Quebec, Levis and within a radius of 10 miles of their limits: bricklayers, masons and plasterers 70 cents, carpenters and joiners 50 cents, common labourers and helpers, mortar makers, celanite mixers, plaster pourers and hod carriers 35 cents, drillers 45 cents, wood lathers 45 cents, metal lathers 50 cents, engineers for stationary and portable engines 50 cents.

Wages per hour in all other municipalities in the jurisdiction of the union having a population of less than 5,000 persons where the general building contracts including wages and material is less than \$5,000: bricklayers, masons and plasterers 55 cents, carpenters and joiners 45 cents, common labourers and helpers, mortar makers, celanite mixers, plaster pourers and hod carriers 30 cents, drillers 40 cents, wood lathers 40 cents, metal lathers 45 cents, engineers for stationary and portable engines 45 cents.

#### QUEBEC, P.Q.—PAINTING CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF PAINTERS.

Agreement to be in effect from date of signing to April 30, 1935.

An application was made to have it made applicable to all employers and employed painters in the judicial district of Quebec, under the Labour Agreements Extension Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417) and the agreement is printed on page 638 of this issue in connection with such application.

The provision for limitation of hours is the same as noted above for other building trades in Quebec.

#### THREE RIVERS AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTIES, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF ELECTRICIANS OF THREE RIVERS.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1934, to August 1, 1935.

This agreement is printed on page 638 of this issue in connection with an application to have it extended under the Labour Agreements Extension Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417).

The provision for limitation of hours is the same as noted above for building trades in Quebec City and vicinity.

#### SHERBROOKE AND DISTRICT, QUEBEC.—BUILDING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF SHERBROOKE AND THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS OF SHERBROOKE.

Agreement to be in effect from the publication in the Quebec Official Gazette of the Order in Council making it applicable to all employers

and employees in these trades in the county of Sherbrooke and seven neighbouring counties and is to remain in effect until April 30, 1935.

Contracts signed before the adoption of such Order in Council to be exempt from the provisions of the agreement.

Hours to be the same as in the general contractors agreement in Quebec City and district, summarized above.

Wages per hour: bricklayers, plasterers and masons 60 cents; journeymen carpenters and joiners 50 cents (apprentices from 30 cents in first year to 45 cents in fourth year); journeymen painters 45 cents (apprentices from 25 cents in first year to 40 cents in fourth year); labourers (unclassified workmen) 30 cents; painters and paper hangers 50 cents.

#### ISLAND OF MONTREAL, ILE BIZARD AND THIRTEEN NEIGHBORING COUNTIES, QUEBEC.—THE BUILDERS EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED (MONTREAL) AND THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS.

Agreement made June 2, 1934, but only becomes effective when an Order in Council is passed ordering that this agreement is to apply to and be binding upon all employers and employees in the several trades mentioned in this agreement (Labour Agreements Extension Act, LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417) when it will remain in effect until March 31, 1935. This agreement is printed on page 637 of this issue in connection with the application to have it so extended.

Hours to be the same as in the general contractors agreement in Quebec City and district, summarized above.

#### MONTREAL AND DISTRICT, QUEBEC.—THE BUILDERS EXCHANGE AND THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTREAL AND DISTRICT OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

An agreement was made similar to the one with the Building Trades Council of National Catholic Unions, summarized above, except that wage rates for plumbers and steamfitters and for stationary engineers were not included.

#### EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON GENERAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935. Agreement for the next year to be negotiated in February, 1935.

No union members or group of members to contract for or to be employed directly by owners for any work in excess of \$200.

Foremen must be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week, but if any work done on Saturday morning, it is to be at regular rate. For country work, longer hours may be worked by agreement, but not to exceed 9 hours per day.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen bricklayers and masons: \$1 per hour. Foreman over five bricklayers to be paid 10 cents per hour extra, foreman over 10 or more bricklayers 15 cents per hour extra.



For work out of city, transportation to be paid by employers.

One apprentice allowed for every five bricklayers.

Wages for apprentices to be 25 per cent of journeymen's scale for first year, 35 per cent for second year, 50 per cent for third year and 70 per cent for fourth year.

And dispute to be settled by a joint committee, whose decision will be final. No strike or lockout to occur before a dispute has been brought before this committee.

## Transportation and Public Utilities:

### Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF HARBOUR EMPLOYEES OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to May 1, 1935.

This agreement and wage scale is the same as that in effect for the year 1933 to 1934, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1933, page 649, September, 1932, page 1020, June, 1931, page 712, July, 1929, Page 807 and September, 1927, page 1004.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost per week of the family budget in terms of retail prices was again lower, due mainly to lower costs of foods, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was somewhat higher, due mainly to higher prices for certain farm products.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.38 at the beginning of June as compared with \$7.53 for May; \$6.84 for June, 1933; \$11.10 for June, 1930; \$11.06 for June, 1926; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.49 for June, 1914. The most important decreases occurred in the prices of butter, potatoes and sugar, while less important decreases occurred in the prices of veal, mutton, lard and cheese. Prices of beef, pork, flour, beans and tea were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.78 at the beginning of June as compared with \$15.96 for May; \$15.41 for June, 1933; \$21.44 for June, 1930; \$21.31 for June, 1926; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower due to lower prices for anthracite coal. Little change occurred in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on prices in 1926 as 100 was higher at 72.1 for June as compared with 71.1 for May. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are 67.6 for June, 1933; 87.7 for June, 1930; 100.1 for June, 1926; 97.8 for June, 1922; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.4 for June, 1914. One hundred and twelve prices quotations were higher, seventy-eight were lower and three hundred and seventy-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were higher and one was lower. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetable and Vegetable Products group because of higher prices for grain, flour, bran and shorts which more than offset lower prices for palm oil, rubber and granulated sugar; the Animals and their Products group, because of higher prices for hogs, fresh and cured meats, hides and eggs which more than offset lower prices for steers, calves, lambs, leather and milk; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, owing mainly to higher prices for raw cotton; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of higher quotations for certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, chiefly because of an advance in the price of shovels, the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to increased prices for anthracite coal and sulphur; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, chiefly because of higher prices for copper sulphate. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group declined, because of lower prices for antimony, copper, lead, tin and zinc.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced. In the former, foods were substantially higher, chiefly because of advances in the prices of flour and milled products, fruits, meats and eggs. In producers' goods the advance was due to higher prices for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the milling industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were higher. Canadian farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin advanced. Articles of mineral origin were unchanged.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rental are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1934\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	161	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	252	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	108	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to

(Continued on page 712)



# COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1918	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1931	June 1932	June 1933	May 1934	June 1934
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-8	76-8	83-0	70-2	63-2	60-4	69-8	76-2	76-0	57-8	51-0	44-0	44-4	44-6
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	33-2	55-6	54-2	42-6	35-0	33-0	41-2	48-2	48-6	32-0	26-8	23-8	24-4	24-8
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-1	27-9	27-7	22-5	19-1	19-1	21-8	24-5	24-1	17-8	13-3	11-8	12-2	11-9
Mutton, roast.	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-0	36-3	38-4	30-7	29-3	31-4	30-3	31-2	31-9	26-3	22-1	21-3	22-1	21-6
Pork leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-1	37-7	40-4	32-7	31-3	30-7	26-3	31-2	30-8	22-8	15-0	15-7	19-7	20-0
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	36-4	69-6	72-2	58-8	53-6	56-0	51-8	55-0	54-4	46-0	30-6	30-2	36-4	36-6
Bacon, break-																			
fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-6	50-7	55-8	48-2	41-3	42-6	35-7	39-6	40-3	29-9	16-8	20-2	28-7	29-2
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-2	73-8	76-4	45-8	44-0	48-6	43-6	44-0	42-8	30-4	22-2	25-4	26-2	25-8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	25-8	44-8	56-0	33-5	33-5	35-2	36-0	35-1	35-6	23-8	19-2	19-2	22-3	22-3
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	25-0	38-7	50-1	30-8	31-7	31-9	32-3	31-1	31-7	19-8	15-1	15-3	18-5	18-6
Milk.....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	51-6	71-4	88-8	81-0	69-0	69-6	70-8	72-0	72-0	64-8	58-2	54-6	58-8	58-8
Butter, dairy..	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	52-4	92-0	119-4	65-0	71-4	74-8	79-8	81-2	69-6	47-4	39-0	41-8	48-8	44-6
Butter cream-																			
ery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	31-2	51-7	66-8	38-0	42-0	41-3	43-8	44-7	38-7	27-6	22-6	23-9	27-8	25-3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16-1	17-1	18-5	20-5	21-4	33-5	40-4	36-8	29-8	\$31-6	\$32-6	\$33-2	\$32-6	\$23-5	\$20-7	\$19-3	\$20-1	\$19-9
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-4	30-5	38-2	30-6	26-1	\$31-6	\$32-6	\$33-2	\$32-6	\$23-5	\$20-7	\$19-3	\$20-1	\$19-9
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-5	117-0	144-0	123-0	103-5	114-0	115-5	115-5	115-5	93-0	88-5	82-5	87-0	87-0
Flour, family..	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	33-0	68-0	84-0	64-0	50-0	\$53-0	\$53-0	\$48-0	\$49-0	\$33-0	\$30-0	\$30-0	\$31-0	\$32-0
Rollod Oats.....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-5	40-5	42-5	30-0	28-5	32-0	31-0	31-0	25-0	24-0	23-5	25-0	25-0	25-0
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-8	23-0	33-6	21-0	19-6	\$21-8	\$21-0	\$20-6	\$20-4	\$18-6	\$17-0	\$16-0	\$16-2	\$16-2
Beans, hand-																			
picked.....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	34-4	24-0	17-4	17-8	15-6	17-8	24-0	19-0	12-4	8-4	8-0	9-0	9-2
Apples, evapor-																			
ated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-1	22-8	29-2	21-1	24-1	19-8	21-5	21-5	20-9	17-2	15-8	14-8	14-8	14-8
Prunes, med-																			
ium.....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-3	17-6	27-5	18-3	19-7	15-8	13-3	13-6	16-4	11-8	11-2	11-3	12-7	12-7
Sugar, granula-																			
ted.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-0	43-6	90-4	50-0	31-2	31-6	32-0	28-4	27-2	24-8	23-6	31-6	31-6	28-0
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-2	20-4	42-0	24-0	14-6	15-0	15-2	13-6	13-0	12-0	11-4	15-4	15-4	13-6
Tea, black.....	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-0	14-5	16-5	13-8	13-7	\$18-0	\$17-9	\$17-6	\$15-1	\$13-8	\$11-4	\$10-2	\$12-4	\$12-6
Tea, green.....	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-2	13-9	16-9	14-9	15-0	\$18-0	\$17-9	\$17-6	\$15-1	\$13-8	\$11-4	\$10-2	\$12-4	\$12-6
Coffee.....	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-5	11-1	15-2	13-7	13-5	15-3	15-1	15-1	14-3	12-3	10-7	9-8	9-7	9-7
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-2	36-0	53-6	60-7	216-9	36-6	45-7	100-7	51-7	43-7	90-4	33-7	21-2	34-4	44-0	40-0
Vinegar.....	1 heqt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	9	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9	9	9
All Foods.....		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-49	\$ 12-79	\$ 16-92	\$ 11-16	\$ 10-18	\$ 11-66	\$ 10-73	\$ 10-92	\$ 11-10	\$ 8-16	\$ 6-79	\$ 6-84	\$ 7-53	\$ 7-38
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	c. 2-9	c. 3-0	c. 3-1	c. 3-2	c. 3-3	c. 4-7	c. 4-9	c. 4-5	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-1	c. 4-0	c. 3-9	c. 3-8	c. 3-8	c. 3-8
Coal, anthra-	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-2	71-8	101-6	109-9	107-4	106-6	101-0	100-6	100-1	98-5	97-0	92-4	94-1	92-3
Coal, bitumin-																			
ous.....	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	39-4	58-1	72-6	77-6	68-2	63-6	63-3	62-7	63-0	61-9	59-7	58-4	57-9	57-7
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	41-8	67-4	81-7	87-9	76-9	76-8	76-6	76-5	76-4	73-6	68-1	62-0	60-1	60-3
Wood, soft.....	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-1	49-6	62-1	64-6	57-4	55-9	56-6	55-2	54-2	54-2	49-4	46-3	46-0	45-7
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	24-1	27-6	36-6	36-3	31-2	30-7	31-0	31-0	30-9	29-5	27-7	26-7	27-3	27-4
Fuel and																			
light.....		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-90	\$ 2-75	\$ 3-55	\$ 3-76	\$ 3-41	\$ 3-34	\$ 3-29	\$ 3-26	\$ 3-25	\$ 3-18	\$ 3-02	\$ 2-86	\$ 2-85	\$ 2-83
Rent.....	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-88	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-86	\$ 4-77	\$ 6-30	\$ 6-77	\$ 6-95	\$ 6-87	\$ 6-91	\$ 6-96	\$ 7-06	\$ 6-92	\$ 6-35	\$ 5-67	\$ 5-54	\$ 5-53
††Totals.....		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-27	\$ 20-36	\$ 26-81	\$ 21-74	\$ 20-58	\$ 21-31	\$ 20-97	\$ 21-18	\$ 21-44	\$ 18-36	\$ 16-20	\$ 15-41	\$ 15-96	\$ 15-78

## AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-29	12-65	17-04	11-43	10-30	11-24	10-61	10-89	11-12	8-41	7-27	7-11	7-79	7-76	7-56
Prince Ed. Island.....	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	7-23	15-08	10-28	9-50	10-39	9-77	10-04	10-42	7-95	6-78	6-75	7-40	7-26	7-26	7-26
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	6-96	12-51	16-24	11-46	10-29	11-28	9-66	10-74	10-89	8-40	7-20	7-18	7-63	7-71	7-51
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	6-84	12-51	15-99	10-41	9-54	10-14	9-85	10-04	10-14	7-53	6-23	6-23	6-93	6-78	6-78
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-11	12-74	17-12	10-85	10-08	11-17	10-78	11-80	11-03	8-04	6-70	6-23	6-79	7-58	7-46
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-06	12-45	16-83	11-30	9-89	10-27	10-45	10-54	10-88	7-61	6-54	6-60	6-97	6-85	6-85
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-88	8-25	7-88	12-74	16-47	11-53	10-03	10-56	10-85	11-21	11-21	7-84	6-62	6-70	7-18	7-09	7-09
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-14	13-15	17-12	11-16	10-02	10-56	10-73	11-21	11-40	8-07	6-59	6-57	7-21	7-15	7-15
British Columbia....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-13	13-65	18-18	12-68	11-48	11-81	11-87	12-32	12-46	9-36	7-57	7-63	8-28	8-06	8-06

†December only. \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef							Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mesa, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	cents 22.3	cents 18.2	cents 17.1	cents 12.4	cents 9.9	cents 11.9	cents 21.6	cents 20.0	cents 18.3	cents 29.2	cents 32.2	cents 46.3
Nova Scotia (average).....	22.5	18.5	17.6	13.9	10.7	10.2	19.3	19.8	18.4	28.6	30.9	44.4
1—Sydney.....	24.8	21.5	19.7	16.3	12.9	11.8	18	21.3	18.3	28.2	31	43.1
2—New Glasgow.....	25	19.5	19	13.2	10	9.3	20	20	19.4	28.7	29.9	46.1
3—Amherst.....	19	16.5	15	12	10	10		20	16	28	29.3	45
4—Halifax.....	25.3	18.6	19.3	13.2	11.4	9.5	19	20.4	17.8	28.7	32.7	43.8
5—Windsor.....	20	17	18	15	10	10		18	19.2	30.3	21.2	43
6—Truro.....	21	17.6	14.7	13.6	10	10.5	20	19.2	19.6	27.9	31.2	45.5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24	20.5	21.5	14.5	12			22	17.2	28.4	30.2	40.3
New Brunswick (average).....	25.3	18.4	18.3	12.9	10.7	11.1	19.9	21.1	19.0	28.6	31.4	46.0
8—Moncton.....	22.8	17.5	16	13.3	10.7	13		21.3	18	29.7	32	45.5
9—Saint John.....	26.6	18.4	19.7	12	9.8	10	22	21.8	17.7	26.9	30.8	46.7
10—Fredericton.....	26.5	19.2	19.2	13.3	11.5	10.2	17.7	20.2	21.4	29.6	32.9	45.9
11—Bathurst.....									18.7	28	30	
Quebec (average).....	21.6	18.2	18.9	12.0	8.2	7.7	20.8	17.5	17.5	27.6	30.7	47.2
12—Quebec.....	22.2	19	17.9	12.5	8.7	7.2	22.3	18.8	18.2	26.3	32	45.9
13—Three Rivers.....		19	17.4	18.5	11.9	7.5	20.7	17.4	15.9	30.5	31.6	46.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	23.5	19.1	21.8	12.8	8	9.6	22.7	18	17.8	27	29.3	49.2
15—Sorel.....	18	16.5	16.5	10	9	5	18	16.5	19	28	31.5	45
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.2	15.3	14.3	11.1	7.2	7.7	19	14.2	15.1	29.8	32.2	47.5
17—St. John's.....	24	20	20	13.3	7.3	9.7	20	19.3	17	27.3	31.6	
18—Theftford Mines.....						9	20	15	18	23.5	28	
19—Montreal.....	25.3	20	22.2	11.7	8.9	5.4	22.8	19.5	18.3	26.6	29.2	50.5
20—Hull.....	22.9	18.6	19.7	12.5	8.7	6.6	22	19	17.8	29	30.9	47.8
Ontario (average).....	22.7	18.7	17.1	12.8	10.3	13.4	21.7	20.8	18.4	29.1	32.0	46.9
21—Ottawa.....	25.6	20.4	19.9	14	9.2	10.6	20.5	20.6	18.6	29.4	31.7	48.5
22—Brockville.....	25	19.3	18.3	11.5	10.7	8.3	25	20.7	17	30.3	32.2	45.6
23—Kingston.....	22.5	18	18.5	12.7	9	11	19.1	19.4	16.6	28.3	29.8	44.6
24—Belleville.....	18.7	15.7	16.4	12.1	9.1	11.8	22	18.4	15	28.3	30.9	46.1
25—Peterborough.....	21.7	18.4	16.6	12.6	10.7	13.8	22.2	20.6	17.6	28.4	30.8	46
26—Oshawa.....	23	18.2	17.2	11.2	9.5	12.3		20.2	17	27.7	30.6	48.5
27—Orillia.....	20.7	17.5	18	12.6	11	15.5	25.7	20.7	19.5	29	30.5	45
28—Toronto.....	25.8	20.2	19.3	13.1	11.8	13.1	26.2	22	20.9	30.6	33.9	49.8
29—Niagara Falls.....	23.3	20	16	12.7	8.5	13.6		19.3	16	29.6	32.6	49.3
30—St. Catharines.....	22.5	19.4	18.1	12.9	9.9	13.2	22.5	21	19.3	27.4	30.1	46.3
31—Hamilton.....	24.8	19.7	19.5	14	11.4	15.1	20	22.5		28.1	31.7	48
32—Brantford.....	22.9	19.2	17.4	13.1	9	13.3		21.6		29.3	32.5	48.5
33—Galt.....	25.4	21	18.4	14.6	11.8	15.6	20	23.6	15	28.6	32.5	46.4
34—Guelph.....	22	18.6	17.8	12.4	11.2	14.2	18	19.2	17.7	28.6	31.7	46.7
35—Kitchener.....	21.1	18.9	16.1	12.2	11	14.2		19	21.3	27	30	40.6
36—Woodstock.....	23.3	19.8	18	12.7	11.7	12.7		20	18	28.2	30.4	48.1
37—Stratford.....	21	18	15.7	13.3	10.7	13.7	20	19.7	15	27.9	31.6	48
38—London.....	23.7	19.8	16.8	13	9.8	13.8	20	22.3	20.5	29.3	32.6	48
39—St. Thomas.....	25.2	18.6	16.8	13.2	9.8	13.6	25	23	19.5	28.5	31.6	46.5
40—Chatham.....	23.1	20.9	18.4	13.6	10.7	14.5	20.7	21.3	20	29.5	32.2	48.8
41—Windsor.....	23	18.7	15.8	13	10.1	13.3		20.2	18	26.7	28.8	46.2
42—Sarnia.....	20.6	17.8	15.6	13.6	10.2	14.2		19.6	17.7	28.1	31.9	47
43—Owen Sound.....	20	15.5	13.7	12.5	10.2	14.3		20.2	15	28.7	31.7	42.1
44—North Bay.....	22	17	15	11	8			19	20.7	31	34	46.7
45—Sudbury.....	22.8	18.2	16.8	12.8	8.7	15	23.5	22.4	18.4	28.5	31.3	45.7
46—Cobalt.....	22	20		12	10.5			22	18	31.3	33.8	47
47—Timmins.....	24.6	20.4	18.2	14.7	10.6	17.7		24.2	21	29.9	33.7	48.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20.1	17.2	16.2	12.5	9.8	11.9		20	19.5	20.4	29	43.6
49—Port Arthur.....	21	17	17.7	11.9	10.6	12	20	21.2	21	32.1	35.2	48.5
50—Fort William.....	25	17	14.9	11.9	12.5	14.2		21.6	19.8	33.5	36.5	53.7
Manitoba (average).....	20.5	15.6	17.2	10.1	8.7	10.1	22.1	19.6	17.0	32.4	35.5	48.1
51—Winnipeg.....	20.9	16.2	16.3	10.2	9.3	10.1	24.2	21.1	17	32.4	35.1	48.4
52—Brandon.....	20	15	18	10	8	10	20	18		32.4	35.8	47.8
Saskatchewan (average).....	20.3	16.3	14.7	10.7	8.1	10.3	29.4	18.6	17.0	31.4	35.3	47.2
53—Regina.....	20.4	15.7	14.4	9.7	7.8	9.7	20.4	18.1		31.3	37.9	47
54—Prince Albert.....	18	15	15	12	8.3	10		20	18	35	35	47.5
55—Saskatoon.....	19.9	16.4	14.3	11.2	8	10.3	20.1	18	16	30.1	35.1	44.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	23	17.9	15	10	8.3	11.2	20.6	18.4		29.3	33	50
Alberta (average).....	19.7	15.9	14.1	10.2	8.3	11.3	23.9	17.4	16.7	27.9	31.8	43.5
57—Medicine Hat.....	21	17	15.3	11.5	8.7	12	18	16.7	16.9	28.2	32.2	43.7
58—Drumheller.....	17.5	14.7	13.5	9		11	21.5	17.5	15	27	30.3	42.5
59—Edmonton.....	17.9	14.9	13.8	9.5	6.9	11.3	21.5	18.8	16.8	26.4	30.8	42.1
60—Calgary.....	21.9	17.7	15.3	11.3	10	11.7	24.2	19.8	18.2	31.2	36	45.9
61—Lethbridge.....	20	15	12.4	9.5	7.5	10.6	19.3	14.3		26.5	29.9	43.5
British Columbia (average).....	23.2	19.2	16.9	12.3	11.1	14.4	24.7	22.0	20.0	30.9	34.3	45.9
62—Fernie.....	21	18	15	10.5	10.2	13.5	18	21.5	20.7	31.6	35	43.7
63—Nelson.....	24	20	17.5	13	10	14	27.5	21.5	19.5	30.2	35.4	47
64—Trail.....	21.5	17	15.5	12	11.2	13.5	25	22	20	32.7	36.2	45
65—New Westminster.....	22.2	18.3	16	11.7	11.2	13.2	22.4	21.4	20.9	30.1	33.7	45.6
66—Vancouver.....	24.5	20	17.2	12.4	12.1	14.1	26.5	22.3	20.4	29.7	34	45
67—Victoria.....	25.8	21	18.7	13.3	11.9	14.8	25.7	22.8	19.5	31	33.7	44.1
68—Nanaimo.....	23.7	20.5	18.4	13	12.5	16	27.6	21.6	20	32.2	35.7	46.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.5	19	16.5	12.5	10	15.8	25	25.5	19.2	29.5	30.8	50

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1934

Fish										Eggs		Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
16-9	22-7	16-0	12-5	51-2	17-9	17-0	22-8	12-9	22-3	18-6	9-8	22-3	25-3
9-8	21-5			42-4	12-4	14-7	16-0	13-3	24-5	20-3	9-8	24-6	27-6
7-3	18-6			46-8	12-6	15-7	15-5	12-5	27-4	23-4	10-11	25	27
12	25			45	13-4	12	19-5	11-8	22-5	18-2	10-11	26-2	27-8
10	22-5			40	12-2		14-3	13	18-8	15	8c	24-6	27-7
	20			40	12-1	13-5	15-6	13-3	27-5	23-7	11-8a	24-7	27-7
					11-3		14-8	15	25	20		24	27-6
				40	12-7		16-2	14-4	25-7	21-4	8c	23-2	27-6
					12-7		19-6	13-3	20-2	16-9		23-6	26-7
12-3	25-8			49-4	12-8	14-3	18-8	13-2	22-3	18-1	9-8	23-4	26-2
13	25			42	13-2	14	17-5	13-3	20	16-9	9-10	23-9	26-3
10-5	26-7			55	12	12-6	22-4	12-7	24-7	20-5	12	23-1	26-2
13-3	25-6			51-2	14-5	16-2	21-2	13-8	22-2	20	8	23-2	27
13-7	25-2	15-5	7-5	55-0	11-3		14	13		15		23-2	25-2
13-5	25	18			16-4	17-0	16-1	12-9	24-1	20-1	8-2	29-7	23-3
15	25		7			15	16-5	12-9	24-3	20-5	10	20-4	24-2
	25				13	16-5	15-5	14-6	22	18-9	8		23-1
					17-5	16-3	15-4	12-9	25-1	21-1	77a	19-8	22-9
								12-5	25	19-9		20	21-9
							15-1	13-7	22-5	19-2	5-6		24
					15	15		12-5	23	20-4	6	21-5	22-5
12-6	23-7	13	8	60	18-4	17-9	20-3	11-8	26-8	22-2	10	23-1	24-5
15-0	27-5			50	18	18	16	12-7	24-4	20-4	10	20-3	22-9
	23-7	21-8	9-2	72-5	17-2	16-4	25-7	12-4	22-5	19-3	10-0	23-0	25-2
	25-6				20	17	25-8	12-4	23-7	20-3	10	20	23-7
	25	17-5			17-5	15	20-5	12-7	19	15	8		24-7
	20	19			18	15	22-3	11-6	21-6	18-4	10	22-5	24-4
							22-1	11-9	20-8	19-4	7-7a	25	24-4
							20-4	12-7	19	15-8	9	23-2	25
		23			18		27-3	12-1	22-3	20-8	10b		25-1
							24-6	12-2	20-5	17-9	9	22-7	26-3
							30-9	12-2	25-3	22-1	11	23-3	26-2
					17-5	18-6	27-6	12-6	22-8	20-3	11	23	25-6
					16		29-1	12-3	24-1	21-4	11	23-5	24-7
					17-5		28-7	12	23-8	21-7	11	23-2	25-9
							26-5	12	20-5	18	10	23-3	24-7
					15		26	12-1	21-2	18-1	10	23	25
							25-4	11-4	22	19-9	10	22-3	24-8
							18-4	11-6	21-3	18-4	9	21-5	24-7
							25-5	12	19-2	17	10	24	25-2
					18	15	29	12-3	21-1	17-6	9	23-7	24-9
	21				13	15	29-9	12-5	22-5	18-8	9	21	23-5
					15	15	34-4	12-9	20-8	18	10	24-1	25-4
							22-8	12-2	19-5	17	10	24	26-1
15	30	28			18-7	15	26-6	11-7	20-3	19-3	11		24-8
					15		29-8	11-9	19-6	16-6	9	24	24-4
					15		18-5	12-4	19	16	10		25-2
							27	12	27-5		11		25-3
	20			75	18	18	20-9	12	27-1	23	12	22	26
					18		24-3	15	26-7		10b		26-7
	24	21-7	10	70	19-7	18	27-7	15	29-4	24-8	12-5a		26-7
		18-7			18		25	13-3	23-6	22	10	23	25-9
			8-3		19	18	26-7	13-4	25-9	22-9	10		25-1
					17	17-3	26-3	12-7	24-7	20-3	10	23-5	25-9
24-2	13-9			50-0	22-3	17-5	23-7	11-4	20-3	16-2	8-4	19-4	23-4
23-3	15-3				22-3	17-5	24-7	10-7	22-1	18-4	9	20	23-6
25	12-5			50		17-5	22-6	12	18-5	13-9	7-1-8-3	18-8	23-1
22-7	22-9	11-1	12-7		23-9	18-6	20-9	12-4	17-4	13-6	9-8	18-8	24-2
21-1	23-3	9	12-5		24	18-8	28-1	13-3	18-6	14-2	10	18-2	23-1
25	22-5	12	8-3		25	18	15	12-5	15-2	13-2	9	18	24-7
20-5	22-6	11-2	15		21-5	17-4	19-1	11-6	19	15	10	19-6	24-3
24	23	12	15		25	20	21-5	12	16-6	12-1	10	19-5	24-6
21-6	22-1	12-6	15-8		23-6	18-6	22-8	13-8	16-7	12-4	10-0	19-6	25-0
20	25				22	15		15-5	15-6	11-6	10	20	25-2
25	20	13	13-5		25	20		13-6	19-9	10-1	10	20	25-6
22-4	21-8	12-7			21	19	20-8	14	19-9	14-7	10	21-2	25
18-8	23-6	12			25	20-2	28	13-1	18	13-4	10	18-5	25-2
16-8	20	12-5			25	18-8	22-5	13	16	12-1	10	19-3	24-2
16-8	18-9	13-0	15-8		21-6	19-2	26-2	14-4	24-9	20-7	10-9	23-5	26-7
22-5	24	13	19		25	22-3	27-5	15	23-3	17-3	10	23-3	27-6
19	22-5		16		24	21	25	14-4	25-5	20-8	12-5a	20	27-4
15	21				21		25-2	16-1	24-8	21-3	12-5a	25	28-4
13	13-6				20	18-8	23-3	13	23-8	20-5	9-1	23-4	25-6
12	17-5		12-5		18-1	16-1	26-1	12-9	24-8	21-9	9-1	23-8	25-2
					21-7	17-6	25-3	12-4	25-7	22-6	10-12-5a	25	25-9
							35	15-3	24-5	19	10a	24-3	27-6
15							21-8	16	27	21-8	12-5a		25-8

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	19.9	5-8a	14.8	3.2	5.0	8.1	10.9	11.5	12.9	11.9
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	18.7	6.5	15.3	3.5	4.9	7.6	12.9	12.0	12.3	11.6
1—Sydney.....	18.7	7.3	15.7	3.1	4.7	6.7	12.3	11.7	12.5	11.5
2—New Glasgow.....	18.8	6-6.7	13.8	3.7	4.9	7	11.1	12	12.2	11.7
3—Amherst.....	17.3	6.7	15	3.5	4.7	7.3	12	11.5	11.7	10.7
4—Halifax.....	18.4	4-6.7	15.5	3.4	5	8.9	15	12.2	12.9	11.8
5—Windsor.....	18.2	6-7c	17	3.7	4.8	7.7	14.5	12.2	11.5	11.8
6—Truro.....	20.8	6-7c	14.5	3.6	5	8.1	12.6	12.5	13.2	11.8
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown.....	18.5	6.7	15.8	3.2	4.6	8	13.7	12.4	12.2	12.1
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19.3	6.8	15.2	3.5	4.9	7.9	13.2	11.7	12.2	11.5
8—Moncton.....	19.2	6.7	15	3.6	5	8.3	12.8	12.1	12.1	11.5
9—Saint John.....	19.1	6-6.7	16.1	3.4	5.2	7.8	13.5	11.1	12.2	10.9
10—Fredericton.....	20.4	7.3	15.7	3.4	5	7.7	13.3	12	13.2	11.9
11—Bathurst.....	18.5	6.7	14	3.6	4.3	7.6	13.3	11.8	11.2	11.5
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	17.7	4.7	13.2	3.2	5.0	6.7	10.9	10.0	12.8	11.2
12—Quebec.....	20.3	6.5-7	14.2	3.1	5.2	7.2	10.6	10.2	13.6	10.6
13—Three Rivers.....	18	4-4.7	12.3	3.2	4.7	6.3	12.7	9.9	13	10
14—Sherbrooke.....	17.5	4.6	12.9	3.2	5.1	6.4	11.6	10	12.3	11.3
15—Sorel.....	17	.....	13.7	3	5	6.6	10	10.4	12.7	11.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.9	.....	13.7	2.9	5.2	7.5	11.9	10	12.6	11.6
17—St. John's.....	16.3	4c	13	3.3	5	6.2	10	10	14.9	14
18—Theford Mines.....	19	4	12.7	3.3	5.3	5.7	10.4	9.9	11.1	10.4
19—Montreal.....	18.7	4-7.6	14.6	3.5	4.9	7.8	10.3	9.9	12.7	10.6
20—Hull.....	17	4-4.7	11.6	3.4	4.9	6.9	10.7	9.6	12.7	11
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	19.3	5.5	14.3	3.0	4.9	9.0	11.2	10.9	12.9	11.2
21—Ottawa.....	18.7	5.3-7.3	13.9	3.6	4.9	9.2	10.3	10.1	12.5	10.4
22—Brockville.....	16.2	.....	12.7	3.3	5	9.1	12	10.3	13.1	11.1
23—Kingston.....	16	5.3	13.7	2.9	4.6	8.4	10.6	11.9	11.8	10.9
24—Belleville.....	19.7	4.7	12.7	3	4.8	8.9	10.6	10	12.2	10.3
25—Peterborough.....	19.7	5.3-6.7	15.2	3.2	4.8	9.4	11.5	9.5	12.5	11.7
26—Oshawa.....	20.6	4.7-6.7	12	2.9	5	9.5	11.2	10.9	12	10.6
27—Orillia.....	23	4.7c	14.3	2.9	4.8	9.2	11.2	11.7	13.2	11.6
28—Toronto.....	21.6	5.3-6.7	15.8	3.2	4.8	9	10	10.8	12.1	10.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	18.4	4.7-6.7	14.8	3	4.7	8.3	10.8	10.2	12.2	11.1
30—St. Catharines.....	19.5	5.3-6.7	14.8	2.9	4.6	9.3	11.6	10.4	13	11.1
31—Hamilton.....	23.5	4.7-6.7	14.2	2.8	4.5	8	10.6	11.3	12.3	11
32—Bramford.....	19.3	4.7-6.7	16.5	2.8	4.7	9.8	10.5	10.8	12.6	11.1
33—Galt.....	22.2	5.3-6	16.2	2.8	4.8	9.4	11.1	11.3	13.1	11
34—Guelph.....	19	4.7-5.3	15.6	2.5	5	10	10.6	10.7	12.9	10.8
35—Kitchener.....	21.3	4.7-6	14.2	2.7	5	9.2	10.8	10.3	12	10.5
36—Woodstock.....	18.7	4.7	12.5	2.6	4.3	8	9.5	11.4	13	11
37—Stratford.....	18.8	4.7-5.3	15.4	2.6	5	9.8	11.4	11.7	12.7	11.2
38—London.....	19.2	5.3	16.4	2.8	4.8	9.5	11.2	10.9	12.9	11.2
39—St. Thomas.....	19.3	4.7-5.3	14.5	2.7	4.5	9.8	11.3	12.6	13.7	12.6
40—Chatham.....	18.6	4.7	13.4	3.1	5	8.7	11.5	11.3	13.1	11.6
41—Windsor.....	18	4.7-6.7	14.2	2.6	4.3	8.4	10.9	10.9	12.6	11.1
42—Sarnia.....	18.2	5.3	15	2.6	5	8.3	11.2	10.8	12.7	10.6
43—Owen Sound.....	17.3	5.3	13	2.5	4.2	8	10.1	10.4	12.3	10
44—North Bay.....	20	5.3-6	16	3.6	6	10	12.5	11.5	14.5	12.2
45—Sudbury.....	18.7	5.3	12.7	3.5	5.2	8.2	13.7	10.5	13.7	12
46—Cobalt.....	20	6.7	.....	3.7	5.3	9.1	12	12.5	15.6	12.4
47—Timmins.....	18.4	5.6	13.1	3.6	5.9	9.6	12.1	11.4	13.9	12.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.4	5.3-6.7	13.2	3.2	5	9.3	13.3	11.2	13.4	11.7
49—Port Arthur.....	18.8	4.7-6	16.2	3.1	5.1	8.3	10.6	11	12.3	11.1
50—Fort William.....	19	4.7-6	13.2	3.1	5	8.5	10.5	11.3	13.3	11.4
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	22.1	5.0	16.0	3.2	5.1	9.1	10.7	13.2	14.4	13.4
51—Winnipeg.....	22.8	5.6-6	17	3.1	4.7	8.3	10.1	12.4	14.1	13.7
52—Brandon.....	21.4	4.4-4	15	3.3	5.4	9.8	11.3	13.9	14.7	13.7
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.8	5.3	15.0	3.1	5.0	9.0	10.5	13.9	14.1	13.9
53—Regina.....	21.7	4.8-5.6	.....	3.1	4.7	9.3	10	14.4	14.9	14.1
54—Prince Albert.....	22.8	4.8	.....	2.9	.....	7.7	10.4	13.6	13.1	13.8
55—Saskatoon.....	19.7	5.7	.....	3.1	4.9	9.3	10.2	13.3	14.1	13.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.8	5.6	15	3.1	5.3	9.7	11.3	14.3	14.4	14.2
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22.6	6.7	15.6	3.1	5.2	7.9	10.5	13.0	13.4	14.0
57—Medicine Hat.....	23	.....	15	3.2	6	6.9	10.8	12.8	13.1	14.1
58—Drumheller.....	22.6	6.7	15	3.2	4.5	7.1	10.6	12.9	13	15
59—Edmonton.....	21.5	6-7b	16.3	3.2	5	8	10	12.6	13.5	13.6
60—Calgary.....	22.4	6.7	15.5	3	4.8	8.9	10	13.1	14.1	13.7
61—Lethbridge.....	23.7	6.7	16	3.1	5.6	8.4	11	13.5	13.2	13.5
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	22.4	7.4	17.1	3.5	5.4	6.2	7.5	12.6	12.8	12.8
62—Fernie.....	23.3	.....	15	3.2	4.8	7.3	8	13.3	15	14.7
63—Nelson.....	22.5	8.3	15	3.5	5.5	6.6	8.6	12.4	14	14
64—Trail.....	21.8	6.3	15	3.5	5.1	7.5	7.7	12.3	13.3	13.7
65—New Westminster.....	20.7	7-7.5	18.5	3.5	5	5.4	7.3	12.5	12	11.6
66—Vancouver.....	22.7	7-7.5	19.6	3.5	5.4	6.5	7	12.3	11.6	10.9
67—Victoria.....	20.9	7.5	18.4	3.6	5.6	5.7	7.1	12.3	12.2	12.1
68—Nanaimo.....	24	7.5	15	3.8	5.7	5.8	7.6	11.9	11.5	11.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.5	6.3-8.3	20	3.7	6.3	5	6.7	14	12.6	13.5

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' Quotations—



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1934

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
4-6	5-4	1-201	24-3	23-5	14-8	12-7	16-8	16-3	60-3	20-1	56-0	42-5	1
4-6	6-2	1-215	23-5	24-7	13-2	13-2	16-2	15-7	65-0	19-1	57-7	43-3	2
4-2	6-2	1-224	24-8		13-4	12-6	15-9	15-1		19-1		48-5	3
4-4	5-3	1-491	26-7	32	13	13-4	15-6	15-2	65	18-5	55	39	4
4-7	6-3		90	17-2		12-7	15-5			18			5
4-9	5-4	1-111	22-1	20		13	17	17-2		20-7		43-5	6
5	7-7	1-413	26-2			15	16-7	15-7		19-7	48	44-5	7
4-4	6-3	1-15	23-7	22	13-1	12-6	16-3	15-3		18-6	60	40-8	8
4-4	7-1	-862	17-6	20	15	12-7	15-6	15-1	50	20-6		44-3	9
4-4	6-6	-846	19-0	18-0	14-0	13-3	15-4	15-0	61-1	19-1	57-0	43-3	10
4-5	7-1	-888	17-8	18	15-3	13-7	15-8	15-3	54-7	20-7	55	45	11
4-5	5-3	-921	20-1		13-7	12-8	15	14-8	67-5	19-3		42-5	12
4-6	7-5	-795	19-4	18	14	13-5	15-7	15		17-8	59	44-7	13
4-4	6-6	-778	18-7		13	13-2	15-2	15		18-4		40-5	14
4-3	4-8	1-038	20-8	26-0	13-1	12-6	16-4	15-3	61-9	19-8	60-3	40-8	15
4-7	4-4	-873	19-3	20	12-5	12-5	16-7	15-3	75-5	21-7	61-3	40-2	16
4-4	5-1	-956	20-8	25	13	13-2	16-5	15-2	75	19-8	62	40-6	17
4-1	4-9	-865	17-7	31-7	14-1	12-8	16-8	15-4	50	22-8	57-5	42-1	18
4-4	4-4	1-22	25-2		12-7	12-4	16	15	60	18-4	60	40-4	19
4-2	4-7	1-067	19-8	25	13-5	13	16	15-3		18-2	59-5	37-6	20
4-2	4-5	1-164	23-1		13-7	12-5	16-3	15-3	48	17-5		38-8	21
4-3	4-7	-84	15-9		12-5	11-7	17-5	14-9	55	21		46-4	22
5	4-4	1-163	20-7	28-3	12-5	12-3	16-4	14-6	78-8	20-2	59-6	37-9	23
3-9	5-8	1-194	24-9	25-7	13	12-6	15-2	16-3	53	18-2	62	40-5	24
4-2	5-6	1-397	27-4	23-2	14-9	13-0	16-9	17-0	58-3	19-6	56-4	39-3	25
4-6	5-4	1-28	26-6	32	14	12-8	16-4	17-1		19-4	59-7	39-2	26
4-7	5	1-22	27-5			14-6	17	17-1		20	65	41-5	27
4-6	5-5	1-27	22-8	25		13-3	16-9	15-8		17-5	60	38-3	28
4-8	4-2	1-49	25-2			15-2	16-3	16-6	55	19		37-2	29
4-3	5-7	1-48	28-4	20		12-5	15-7	15-7	65	22-7	59	36-3	30
4-2	5-4	1-43	27-8			13	17-3	20-7		19-5	64	42-3	31
4-4	5	1-34	27-2	30		12-2	17-5	16-5		21-3	57	39-4	32
4-5	5-7	1-31	25-8	19		12-1	16-5	16-2	64-7	18-3	57-3	37-4	33
4-3	5-7	1-40	25-8			11-2	17-1	16-8	52	18-1	54	39-1	34
4-6	6-4	1-41	29-3	20		13-1	16-7	17-2	59-5	18-6	47	39	35
4-1	5-4	1-36	28-2	30		12-5	16-3	15-4		17-7	53	38-8	36
4-1	5-6	1-45	28-1	17-5		13-1	16-6	16-6		19	52-2	38-2	37
3-7	5-8	1-49	31	24		13-5	16-3	16-8		20	65	37-8	38
4-7	6-5	1-37	28-1	20	15	13-5	17-4	17-1	48	18-1	51-5	38-8	39
4-1	5-6	1-45	29-1	30		13-7	16-2	16-4	48	18-5	65	38-2	40
3-4	7-1	1-43	28-2			14-7	16	16-3	49	18-7		36-3	41
3-4	4-9	1-52	29-8	25		12-7	17-3	16-8		20-3	59-5	40	42
3-8	7-4	1-55	29-8	30		13-3	15-7	16		19-6	54	38-2	43
3-2	5-8	1-42	26			12-1	16-4	16-8	50	20-6		38-9	44
3-5	4-2	1-30	24-1	12-7		11-1	16-7	16-2		19-3		38-3	45
4-7	4-1	1-50	28-1	12-5		13-4	16-8	17-4		17-3		38-2	46
4	5-8	1-53	29-2			11-6	16-4	15-6		22		38-2	47
5	5-5	1-39	31-7		18	12-7	18-5	19-5		23		37-6	48
4-4	5-6	1-42	26-2			14-9	18-5	18-2	65	19-2		45-5	49
5	6-4	1-56	26-6		16-7	13-2	18-7	15-7	64-7	19-5		46-2	50
4-6	6-7	1-65	34-1		15-3	12-8	17-4	17-8	62-6	20-1		50-6	51
4-7	7-2	1-43	28-4		12	13-1	19	19	62-5	22		30-5	52
3-9	5-8	-987	21-2		14-8	13-2	16-7	19	58-9	21-3		50-6	53
4	5-5	-983	20-1		13-5	12-7	16-8	17-9	59-1	20-1		50-7	54
4-8	6-0	-695	15-0		13-8	12-4	17-1	16-2	59-4	20-6		42-7	55
4-9	5-5	-732	16-4		14-3	12	17-1	16-1	58-1	20-4		41-2	56
4-7	6-4	-658	13-5		13-2	12-8	17-1	16-3	60-6	20-7		44-2	57
5-2	5-3	1-105	22-8		18-1	12-7	18-6	17-9	64-2	23-0		56-4	58
5-3	4-8	1-12	24-2			12-9	18-9	17-7	64-9	23-5		54	59
5-2	7-2	1-03	20		18-5	12-5	20-5	19	68-6	24-6		59-4	60
4-8	4-2	1-09	23-3		17-7	12-5	16-7	16-7	62-1	22-9		55-9	61
5-3	5-1	1-18	23-8			12-7	18-2	18-3	61	20-8		56-3	62
4-9	4-9	-839	19-2		15-3	12-5	17-4	17-3	62-3	22-3		55-4	63
4-8	5-2	-86	21-2		15	12-6	17-4	17-6	61-6	21-7		58-3	64
4-8	3-9	1-14	23		15	12-4	17-7	17-6	66-5	22-7		56-7	65
5-4	4-8	-665	15-5		16	12-7	16-4	17-4	61-2	22		53-6	66
4-8	5-6	-877	22-2		13-7	11-3	17-1	16-3	60-9	21-9		52-1	67
4-8	5-2	-653	14-2		17	13-6	18-4	17-7	61-5	23-4		56-2	68
5-6	4-3	1-261	26-8		17-5	11-5	16-7	14-9	59-9	20-5		50-8	69
6-3	6	1-02	23-3		18-3	12-4	17-7	17	63-3	21-2		61-7	70
6-3	4-3	1-04	25		17-5	10-6	18-1	15	61-2	20		50	71
6-7	3-7	1-10	26-2			12-4	17-2	15-7	62-2	21-4		51-2	72
5	3-7	1-03	24-2			11-1	15-8	14-1	57-8	20-2		46-5	73
5-2	4-2	1-19	23-4			17-2	15-5	14-3	56-1	19-1		49-3	74
4-8	3-9	1-45	26-1			17-5	15-8	13-8	56-9	19-2		48	75
5-6	4-1	1-38	27-5			11-5	15-6	14-4	60	21-8		48-5	76
5	4-1	1-88	39		18-2	11-9	17-7	15	62	21-2		51-2	77

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 4 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, bar standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	cents 7-0	cents 6-8	cents 38-7	cents 50-5	cents 20-9	cents 14-5	cents 3-0	cents 42-1	cents 49-6	cents 11-4	cents 4-9	\$ 14-768
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	7-0	6-7	42-2	45-5	19-1	11-0	3-0	41-5	38-6	11-6	5-0	14-500
1—Sydney.....	7-4	7-1	41-6	44-5	25	13-7	3-5	44	48	11-9	4-9	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7-1	6-9	40-8	45-7	17-7	10-7	3	48	35-1	11-2	4-9	.....
3—Amherst.....	6-6	6-4	40	46-2	15	10	2-8	40	35	11	5	.....
4—Halifax.....	6-6	6-3	46	46-4	21	10-8	2-9	40	.....	12-7	5	14-50
5—Windsor.....	7	6-8	43-3	43-3	18-3	10	2-9	40	40	10-7	5	.....
6—Truro.....	7-2	6-7	41-3	47-1	17-8	10-8	2-8	39	35	12-3	5	.....
7—F.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6-8	6-2	49-3	45-7	17-2	15	2-8	46-5	40-1	12-4	4-9	15-40
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	7-2	6-9	43-1	45-6	18-1	10-9	2-8	43-2	37-7	11-8	4-8	14-750
8—Moncton.....	7	6-8	38-7	44-3	19	11-5	2-8	47-7	37-6	12-3	5	b & g
9—Saint John.....	7-1	6-9	45-8	46-8	18	11-2	2-8	40	38-8	11-7	4-7	14-75
10—Fredericton.....	7-5	7	46-4	46-4	15-5	10-8	2-9	41-2	36-2	12	5	.....
11—Bathurst.....	7-2	7	41-4	46	20	10	2-7	44	38-2	11	4-6	.....
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	6-4	6-2	37-8	49-8	21-4	13-0	3-0	42-7	51-1	10-2	4-4	14-214
12—Quebec.....	6-3	6	39-6	56	22-8	15-3	2-9	38	52-5	10-5	4-7	14-50
13—Three Rivers.....	6-8	6-5	35	53-2	23-3	14-7	3-3	47-5	46-7	10-7	4-3	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6-4	6-4	36-2	49-4	18-6	12-1	3-1	39-7	51-4	11	4-5	15-00-15-25
15—Sorel.....	6-4	6-1	34	46-4	23	10-7	3-1	45	60	10	4-6	13-00-13-50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6-3	6	46-9	51-1	21-9	13	3-1	41-9	52	9-7	4-5	13-00
17—St. John's.....	6	6	34	39-5	19-2	12-5	2-4	45	53-7	10	4-4	.....
18—Thetford Mines.....	6-7	6-3	39-3	50-4	19-7	13	3-2	42-5	45	10	4-5	.....
19—Montreal.....	6-1	6-1	39-6	52-2	20-9	14-3	2-9	45-5	49	10-2	4-5	14-75-15-00
20—Hull.....	6-6	6-4	35-7	49-8	23-2	11-7	3	39-4	49-3	10	4-3	14-50-15-00
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	6-9	6-7	39-5	54-0	20-7	13-1	2-7	40-7	50-0	10-7	4-6	14-538
21—Ottawa.....	6-4	6-4	37-9	55-2	19-8	13	2-5	48-5	54	10	4-6	14-50-15-00
22—Brockville.....	6-4	6-4	38	53-5	18-7	11-1	2-6	38-7	45	10-4	4	14-00
23—Kingston.....	6-2	6	38-2	52	19-4	12	2-7	40-7	50	10-4	5	14-50
24—Belleville.....	6-7	6-4	38-2	46-1	19	12-3	2-7	39	.....	10	4-8	14-50
25—Peterborough.....	6-6	6-2	43-3	54-7	18-3	14-3	2-8	46-7	51-7	10-8	4-8	14-00-14-25
26—Oshawa.....	6-6	6-6	49-7	55-2	24-5	13-2	2-5	43-7	57-5	12	.....	13-50
27—Orillia.....	6-9	6-9	43-8	52-4	22-4	13-5	2-5	38-3	52-2	10-4	4-7	14-00
28—Toronto.....	6-7	6-5	41-7	55-2	17-7	12-8	2-6	42-6	47-3	9-8	4-5	13-25-13-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6-3	6-2	38-4	49-3	21-1	13-5	2-7	41-4	60	10	4-6	12-00-12-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6-9	6-7	42-4	55	22-4	13-3	2-7	44-3	55	11-6	5	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	6-6	6-5	40	53-8	20-7	11-3	2-7	35-7	54-3	10	4-4	13-50
32—Brantford.....	6-7	6-7	42-7	54	19-9	12-4	2-8	39-8	49-2	10-7	4-9	13-50-13-75
33—Galt.....	7-1	7	37-7	54-7	21-3	13-7	2-8	45	55	10-8	5-3	13-50-13-75
34—Guelph.....	6-7	6-6	39-4	50-7	19-3	12-1	3-1	43-8	46-7	10	4-5	13-75-14-00
35—Kitchener.....	6-6	6-6	31-7	51-8	20-3	13-4	2-7	38-1	42-8	10-2	3-9	13-00
36—Woodstock.....	7-3	7-2	36-3	54-3	21	11	2-9	37	54-5	11	4-1	14-00
37—Stratford.....	7-2	7-2	44	56-2	22-5	13	2-8	45	52-1	11-1	5-4	13-50
38—London.....	7-2	6-9	40-2	53	19-3	13-9	2-5	39-3	43-3	10	4-5	14-50
39—St. Thomas.....	7-2	7	42	56-2	19-2	14	2-6	44-3	52-1	10-6	5-8	14-00
40—Chatham.....	6-8	6-8	40-4	54-6	16-6	13-2	2-8	36-2	40	10	4-6	14-50
41—Windsor.....	6-7	6-4	32-4	52-7	19-8	12-7	2-7	36-7	50	9-8	4-6	15-00
42—Sarnia.....	7	6-8	42-5	60	20	12-1	2-4	35	43-3	10	4-6	14-50
43—Owen Sound.....	6-7	6-5	47-5	50-2	19-4	9-6	2-6	35	40	10	4-2	14-50-14-75
44—North Bay.....	7	6-7	47	.....	.....	.....	2-4	45	.....	.....	4	15-50
45—Sudbury.....	7-2	7-1	35-2	60	22-5	13	2-8	40	60	11	4-4	16-25-16-50
46—Cobalt.....	7-6	7-4	37-2	57	25	13-7	3	35	43-7	13	5	18-00
47—Timmins.....	7-4	7-3	35-5	52-5	23	15-4	3-5	40-6	43-3	11-5	4-5	18-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7-3	6-8	31-3	58-8	18	15	2-5	41-7	52-5	12-5	4	14-50
49—Port Arthur.....	7-2	7-1	35	50-5	22-4	15-2	3-1	41	50	11-1	4-6	16-00-16-25
50—Fort William.....	7-2	7-1	39-2	55-3	24-6	14-8	2-8	42-2	55-5	11-5	4-6	15-75-16-00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	7-6	7-5	36-1	49-2	22-6	14-4	3-1	37-8	51-9	12-5	6-1	20-000
51—Winnipeg.....	7-6	7-5	35-5	48-4	22	14-5	3-2	37-6	52	12	6-6	18-50
52—Brandon.....	7-6	7-4	35-7	49-9	23-2	14-3	2-9	38	51-7	13	5-6	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	7-5	7-5	36-8	50-7	22-9	19-7	3-5	43-8	60-0	14-0	6-1	.....
53—Regina.....	7-7	7-9	37-3	51	21-8	19a	3-5	42	60	13	5-5	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	7-6	7-6	36-6	48-1	23-8	19-9a	4	45	.....	.....	6-4	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7-4	7-4	33-6	48-2	20-7	18-7a	2-8	43	60	14	6-1	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	7-3	7	39-8	55-2	25-3	21-2a	3-8	45	.....	.....	6-1	.....
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	7-7	7-8	33-7	47-0	23-0	17-1	3-5	40-9	56-4	13-5	5-6	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	7-9	7-9	30-6	46-7	23	17-5a	3-1	40	60	10	6-2	.....
58—Drumheller.....	8-2	8-4	32-5	45-1	20-2	18-8a	3-7	43-3	60	15	5-8	g
59—Edmonton.....	7-6	7-5	37-6	50-2	23-7	16-8a	3-5	44-4	50	13-5	6-2	.....
60—Calgary.....	7-2	7-5	34-8	45-6	21-9	16-2a	3-4	36-6	57-2	14	5-4	g
61—Lethbridge.....	7-5	7-9	33	47-4	26-2	16-2a	3-6	40	55	15	4-5	.....
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	7-2	6-8	35-5	47-6	21-7	21-4	3-3	47-3	52-7	11-9	5-3	.....
62—Fernie.....	8-2	7-7	36-2	48-2	23-5	20a	3-4	50	50	13-7	5-3	.....
63—Nelson.....	7-5	7-2	36-2	50	22-5	25a	3-5	48-3	55	13-5	6	.....
64—Trail.....	7-9	7-5	32	48-2	19-7	23-7a	3-8	45	50	11	6	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6-5	6-2	32-7	45-2	20-7	18-7a	2-9	47	53-7	10-6	5-1	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6-4	6-2	37-6	44	21-9	20a	2-8	47-2	49	11-2	5-1	.....
67—Victoria.....	7-1	6-6	36-9	46	20-9	20-7a	2-9	43-6	53-7	11	5-3	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7	6-6	37-5	48-8	19-2	21a	3-5	.....	50	11-5	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	6-7	6-2	35	50	25	21-7a	3-2	50	60	12-5	4-7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk.

b. Welsh coal, see text.

c. Calculated price per

n Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$32

p Six-roomed houses not

houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. a. Delivered from mines.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove length), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove length), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-236 7-950 6-50-7-25 6-50-6-75 7-00-9-00 8-00-10-00 9-25 8-50-9-40 10-344 9-75-11-75g 10-75-12-00 9-00-11-00 9-25 9-100 10-00 8-00 9-25	\$ 11-809 9-875 9-50 9-00 10-50 10-50 10-80 11-417 11-00g 11-50-12-00 11-50 11-600 11-00 11-00 13-00	\$ 9-648 6-667 6-00 5-00 9-00 9-00 9-00 7-000 6-00g 8-00 10-00 10-600 10-600 12-00c 9-00c 9-00	\$ 11-457 7-917 7-00 7-00 9-75 7-00 10-50 8-500 7-00g 10-00 11-867 12-00c 12-00c 12-00c 10-00	\$ 7-314 5-500 4-00 5-00 7-00 6-50 6-000 7-375 5-00g 6-00-8-00 8-601 10-67c 12-00c 8-00	\$ 8-731 6-500 5-00 7-50 8-25c 7-500 6-00g 7-50 7-00c 9-00 9-601 10-67c 7-00c 9-00	\$ 7-472 6-000 5-00 7-00 8-00 8-25c 7-500 g 8-00 8-450 6-75c 8-00c 8-00	27-4 29-7 30-8 30 27-7 29-5 30 30-3 28-6 29-7 28-6 28-3 30 23-3 22-4 25 25-4 21-2 20-5 21 25 25-6 23-8 25-8 25 23-5 25-7 24-7 25 30 25 24-7 25g 23-4g 25 25-6 24 24-5 25-1 23 23-2 24-1 25 25 22 24-6 24-5 29 31-7 35 26-7 28 27-3 26-5 28 28-2 25 29-2 29-3 29-2 29-3 29-4 31-7g 30 31-3 26-7g 4-00 33-9 38-7 37-5 12 30 31-5 31-8 34 33-7	c. 10-1 10-1 10-2 10-2 10 10 10 10 9-9 9-6 9-8 9-8 9-8 10-1 9-8 9-8 9-6 9-7 9-7 9-6 9-4 9-8 9-6 9-4 9-5 9-8 9-7 9-6 9-4 9-5 9-7 9-3 9-5 9-8 9-7 9-1 9-6 11-3 9-8 9-6 10-1 10-8 11-5 10-8 10-2 10-6 10-4 10-7 10-7 11 12 12 12 11 12-5	\$ 22-115 21-117 24-00 25-00 25-00 33-00 25-00 26-00 28-00 28-00 25-00 28-00 		

cord from price quoted.

f. Petroleum coke.

g. Natural gas used extensively.

h. Lignite.

i. Including birch.

extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50 according to condition and conveniences.

r. Mining company

(Continued from page 704)

1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were slightly higher in most localities, round steak being up from an average of 17.9 cents per pound to 18.2 cents and rib roast from 16.7 cents per pound to 17.1 cents. Veal and mutton were lower, the former being down from an average price of 12.2 cents per pound in May to 11.9 cents in June and the latter from 22.1 cents per pound to 21.6 cents. The price of pork advanced in most localities averaging 20 cents per pound as compared with 19.7 cents the previous month. The price in June, 1933, was 15.7 cents per pound. Lard declined from an average price of 13.1 cents per pound in May to 12.9 cents in June.

The price of fresh eggs was unchanged from the level of the preceding month at 22.3 cents per dozen, as compared with 19.2 cents in June, 1933. Prices were considerably lower in the prairie provinces than in other parts of the Dominion. The price of milk was unchanged at an average price of 9.8 cents per quart. Dairy butter was down from an average price of 24.4 cents per pound in May to 23.3 cents in June and creamery from 27.8 cents per pound in May to 25.3 cents in June. Comparative prices a year ago were 20.9 cents per pound for dairy butter and 23.9 cents for creamery.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 5.8 cents per pound, while flour was fractionally higher at an average price of 3.2 cents per pound. Onions were again higher averaging 5.4 cents per pound in June as compared with 4.1 cents in May. Potatoes were generally lower, the average price being down from \$1.32 per ninety pounds to \$1.20. The price of granulated sugar was down from 7.9 cents per pound in May to 7 cents in June. The decline followed a decrease of 1 cent per pound in the excise tax effective May 21st. Anthracite coal was down in the average from \$15.06 per ton in May to \$14.77 in June.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices generally averaged higher in June than in May. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was up from an average price of 70.6 cents per bushel in May to 77.1 cents in June. Unfavourable crop conditions in Europe were mentioned as an important influence in this advance. In coarse grains western oats were up from an average price of 34.6 cents per bushel to 37.8 cents, flax from \$1.573 per bushel to \$1.612, rye from 46.4 cents per bushel to 53.4 cents, and barley from 38.1 cents per bushel to 43.6 cents. Flour at Montreal was up from \$5.20 per barrel in May to \$5.70 in June. Granulated sugar at Montreal was down \$1 per cwt. to \$5.18 following the reduction of 1 cent per pound in the excise tax. Ceylon rubber at New York declined from 13.9 cents per pound to 13.4 cents. In live stock choice steers at Toronto declined from \$5.84 per hundred pounds to \$5.57 and at Winnipeg from \$4.92 per hundred pounds to \$4.70. Calves at Toronto were substantially lower at \$5.56 per hundred pounds as compared with \$6.33 the previous month. Bacon hogs at Montreal advanced from \$8.68 per hundred pounds to \$9.37, at Toronto from \$8.55 per hundred pounds to \$9.22 and at Winnipeg from \$7.73 per hundred pounds to \$8.35. Lambs at Toronto declined from \$10.56 per hundred pounds to \$8.88. Fresh eggs at Montreal averaged slightly higher in June at 21.6 cents per dozen as compared with 21 cents in May. Butter prices also showed little change, creamery prints at Montreal being up from 22.5 cents per pound to 22.9 cents and at Toronto from 23.4 cents per pound to 23.7 cents. The price of raw cotton at New York continued to advance, being up from an average price of 11.4 cents per pound in May to 12.1 cents in June. Report of a plan by the United States government to buy cotton for relief purposes was given as an important influence affecting the price. The price of raw wool was considerably lower being down from 20.5-22 cents per pound to 17.5-19.5 cents. Common fir lumber was \$2 per thousand board feet higher at \$19 while cedar boards were \$1 per thousand board feet higher at \$16.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1931	June 1932	June 1933	May 1934	June 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	100.1	96.9	93.4	87.7	71.8	66.4	67.5	71.1	72.1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.6	96.4	84.8	83.0	57.9	54.7	61.5	65.2	67.4
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	100.8	105.8	107.7	97.0	70.5	57.0	58.5	65.5	66.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	99.7	93.9	91.6	82.1	74.6	69.3	69.9	73.7	74.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	99.1	94.0	89.1	79.7	70.5	61.7	65.8	66.3
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	100.0	92.7	93.8	91.2	87.4	86.6	85.3	87.4	87.5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	98.7	92.3	98.7	77.8	62.1	56.6	68.0	64.5	64.1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.0	91.3	93.0	90.5	84.8	85.9	82.7	85.5	85.6
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.0	95.2	95.6	93.0	86.7	83.5	80.8	81.9	82.0
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	100.6	95.4	93.4	89.5	75.4	70.5	70.4	73.3	74.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	99.6	98.9	96.7	94.2	68.9	59.7	63.9	68.0	69.5
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	101.2	93.1	91.2	86.4	79.8	77.7	74.8	76.9	77.5
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	100.4	98.8	93.5	85.0	68.0	63.1	64.6	67.2	69.0
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	96.9	92.4	94.0	91.4	89.1	88.1	84.8	89.2	89.2
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	100.8	99.5	93.4	84.3	65.7	60.3	62.4	64.7	66.7
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	99.5	96.5	98.6	92.2	82.8	76.8	78.9	83.3	84.1
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	101.1	100.2	92.2	82.5	61.9	56.6	59.6	61.6	63.7
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	100.0	95.2	84.2	80.4	58.5	54.5	61.6	63.7	65.3
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.9	102.6	103.5	92.8	70.8	57.9	59.9	66.3	67.9
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	98.8	102.5	93.1	86.1	56.0	47.6	52.5	56.9	59.3
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	99.4	96.7	102.8	94.8	72.7	61.9	60.3	68.3	69.1
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	103.3	100.2	98.9	93.9	89.0	79.6	70.6	61.9	66.0	66.5
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.3	99.6	90.8	93.0	87.8	80.2	81.1	79.8	82.1	82.1
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	99.2	98.3	92.9	84.6	61.3	53.8	57.6	62.2	64.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	100.1	95.3	91.1	87.2	74.0	69.4	70.2	72.7	73.1

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236 and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to significant changes according to groups of commodities in some of these countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

## Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 61.7 for May, a decline of 0.5 per cent from the previous month. Foods were 0.5 per cent higher, but industrial materials were 1 per cent lower due principally to considerable decreases in the prices of coal and of wool.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 81.1 at the end of May, an advance of 0.1 per cent for the month, due to higher food prices, chiefly animal foods. Industrial materials, on the other hand, were slightly lower for the month, on the average, due principally to a decline of 2.4 per cent in the minerals group.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July 1914=100, was 138 at June 1, an increase of one point for the month, due to higher prices for food and clothing, partly offset by a slight decline in the fuel and light group.

## Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base: first half of the year 1914=100, was 110.3 for June, a decrease of 0.1 per cent for the month. A decrease in the industrial materials group

(Continued on page 716)

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Depart- ment of Labour	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Indus- trial Confer- ence Board	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods Cost of Living	Foods Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amster- dam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, grocer- ies and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(d) 1913	1913	1921	1914	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	Oct 1923 —Sept. 1924	1928	July, 1914	July, 1914	1923- 1927 = 1000	1926- 1930 = 1000
1913	7-24	100	100	(a) 100	(a) 100	131-6	(b)			100	100		698
1914	7-42	103	102	(g) 103-0	(g) 103-0	153-8	100			100	100		678
1915	7-74	107	101	(g) 105-1	(g) 105-1	145-3	132			125			(a) 678
1916	8-46	124	111	(g) 118-3	(g) 118-3	156-8	161			148			(a) 724
1917	11-62	143	146	(g) 142-4	(g) 142-4	155-7	204			180			(a) 786
1918	13-00	152	167	(g) 174-4	(g) 174-4	155-7	210			203			(a) 850
1919	13-77	166	190	(g) 177-3	(g) 177-3	155-7	209			208			(a) 912
1920	16-84	200	219	(e) 216-5	(e) 216-5	155-7	258			252			(a) 1019
1921	10-96	165	148	(g) 174-3	(g) 174-3	155-7	220			219			(a) 1034
1922	10-27	151	142	(e) 166-6	(e) 166-6	155-7	180			184			(a) 952
1923	10-17	156	147	(e) 169-7	(e) 169-7	155-7	162			169			(a) 959
1924	9-91	153	143	(e) 173-5	(e) 173-5	155-7	162			170			(a) 984
1925	11-07	157	159	(e) 174-8	(e) 174-8	155-7	173			173			(a) 1004
1926	10-92	155	153	(e) 173-4	(e) 173-4	155-7	166			170			(a) 1010
1927	10-80	155	152	(e) 170-2	(e) 170-2	155-7	165			165			(a) 1006
1928	10-98	156	158	(e) 170-2	(e) 170-2	155-7	157			165			(a) 1006
1929	10-91	156	144	(e) 166-6	(e) 166-6	155-7	141			155			(a) 1003
1930	8-11	137	119	(g) 150-3	(g) 150-3	155-7	141			155			(a) 980
1931	7-68	133	109	(g) 145-8	(g) 145-8	155-7	130			147			(a) 891
1932	7-68	125	101	(g) 140-0	(g) 140-0	155-7	131			147			(a) 875
July	7-07	126	100	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 821
October	7-07	126	100	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 806
1933	6-94	124	94	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 796
January	6-83	122	90	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 776
April	6-86	121	93	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 757
May	6-84	120	96	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 737
June	6-84	120	96	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 717
July	6-84	120	96	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
August	7-43	122	106	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
September	7-24	122	107	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
October	7-24	122	107	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
November	7-27	123	106	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
December	7-37	123	106	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
1934	7-30	123	106	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
January	7-63	124	108	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
February	7-84	126	108	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
March	7-84	126	108	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
April	7-53	123	104	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
May	7-53	123	104	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703
June	7-38	122	109	(g) 138-0	(g) 138-0	155-7	125			143			(a) 703

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (j) To end of 1931, 13 articles; from 1932, 34 articles.



TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	Irish States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labour	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statistical Bureau	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Central Statistical Office	Director General of Statistics	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Comwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
No. of Commodities	502 (h)	550	126	45	38	150	45	125	43	74	71	188	43	56	92	—
Base period	1926	1926	1914	1914	1913	1924	1867-1877	1913	1913	1913	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911=1000	1909=1913=1000
1913.....	64.0	69.8	96	100	100	100	85.0	100	100	100	(b)	1125	100	(a) 132.3	1088	(a) 1055
1914.....	64.4	67.3	96.7	100	100	100	82.4	100	100	100	(a) 100	(a) 1060	100	(a) 126.3	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915.....	60.3	67.3	96.7	100	100	100	82.4	100	100	100	(a) 100	(a) 1060	100	(a) 126.3	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1916.....	81.4	83.4	112.2	100	100	100	120.5	100	100	100	(a) 119	(a) 1204	100	(a) 127.8	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1917.....	135.9	123.0	161.9	100	100	100	176.9	100	100	100	(a) 131	(a) 1370	100	(a) 154.9	(a) 1565	(a) 1328
1918.....	126.7	123.0	161.9	100	100	100	176.9	100	100	100	(a) 166	(a) 1585	100	(a) 156.4	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1919.....	136.15	141.1	18.8964	100	100	100	206.4	100	100	100	(a) 207	(a) 1723	237	(a) 196.4	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1920.....	164.8	165.8	10.7258	100	100	100	234.6	100	100	100	(a) 204	(a) 1810	221	(a) 326.8	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1921.....	104.8	93.4	10.7258	100	100	100	234.6	100	100	100	(a) 221	(a) 2013	221	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1922.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 186	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1923.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1924.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1925.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1926.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1927.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1928.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1929.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1930.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1931.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1932.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1933.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1934.....	98.7	98.65	98.4	100	100	100	134.0	100	100	100	(a) 174	(a) 1688	200	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month.

(e) New series. (f) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption.

(g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz". (h) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236.

(i) Paper currency basis; index number on pre-war currency suspended from April, 1933.

(Continued from page 713)

was partly offset by an increase in the food group.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base July 1914=100, was 104.9 for June, an advance of 0.7 per cent for the month.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 76 for May, a decline of one point for the month. With the exception of the sugar, coffee and cocoa group, all groups showed small declines for the month.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 96.2 for May, an increase of 0.4 per cent for the month. Except for decreases in mineral products, textiles and artificial fertilizers, the advance was general, the principal change in any one group being a rise of 11.3 per cent in rubber.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 120.3 for May, a decrease of 0.2 per cent for the month, due to decreases in the food, heat and light and sundries group, partly offset by a small advance in clothing.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 73.7 for May, an advance of 0.5 per cent over the April level and is 17½ per cent higher than for May, 1933. Advances were

shown for the month in foods, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities, while there were decreases in hides and leather products, textile products and chemicals and drugs; there was no change in the farm products group.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9.1404 at June 1, a decrease of 0.2 per cent for the month. Decreases in live stock, hides and leather, textiles, metals, naval stores and building materials were partly offset by increases in breadstuffs, provisions, fruits, coal and coke, oils and miscellaneous commodities.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$163.985 at June 1, an increase of 1.65 per cent over the previous month's level. Increases in breadstuffs, meat and miscellaneous commodities were partly offset by declines in dairy and garden produce, other food, clothing and metals.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 78.6 for May, an advance of 0.3 per cent for the month, due chiefly to small increases in food prices and rent, partly offset by a seasonal decline in coal prices.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 131.6 for May, an increase of 0.6 per cent for the month, due to increases in food, clothing and sundries, partly offset by a decline in the fuel and light group.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Question of Lawfulness of Picketing Employer's Premises

Two men were convicted in British Columbia under Section 501 (f) of the Criminal Code, which declares that every one is guilty of an indictable offence "who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain . . . (f) besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be." They were accused of watching and besetting a theatre in New Westminster with a view to compelling the man-

ager to abstain from employing moving picture operators not affiliated with the local labour council. Owing to a wage dispute employees belonging to the union affiliated with the council notified the manager of the theatre that they would strike unless their demands were complied with. The outcome of this demand was that other projectionists, properly licensed but not members of said union, were employed. In protest the accused donned yellow slickers bearing on the back the legend: "The Edison Theatre does not employ Union Picture Projectionists affiliated with the New Westminster and Vancouver Trades and Labour Council," and so equipped walked up and down the adjacent street. The statements so made were true. The accused did not accost



anyone or interfere in any way with patrons going into or leaving the theatre. Some loss of business, however, followed, by reason of these activities.

The accused appealed from their conviction on a stated case, claiming that under the provisions of the provincial Act relating to Trade Unions\* no civil liability follows the commission of such actions as those complained of.

The British Columbia Court of Appeal was equally divided in their opinion, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed. The judgments of Chief Justice Macdonald and Mr. Justice McPhillips were for dismissal, Mr. Justice Martin and Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald allowing the appeal.

The Chief Justice, after stating the facts, said:—

"The defendants' proceedings were peaceful; their counsel contended their proceedings were not unlawful because their object was not to injure the respondent but to right a trade grievance. Their said conduct did affect adversely the respondent's trade receipts and profits but very slightly. The appellants so beset the theatre for about one hour when they were arrested. It was argued that they were entitled to the benefit of the Act relating to Trade Unions, R.S.B.C., 1924, ch. 258, which is in effect a copy of a like section in the English Trade Disputes Act and which until repealed in 1892 formed part of the said sec. 501. The Act relating to Trade Unions is applicable to civil cases for damages and has no reference whatever to crime and the corresponding English cases must therefore be read with this distinction between the Imperial Act and our Code as it is at present.

"The real question for decision here is: 'Was the appellants' conduct wrongful and illegal?' That question was dealt with and considered in *Reners v. Regem* (1926) (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 618), where the Court sustained a conviction for besetting and watching where the appellants picketed a coal mine in Alberta. Judgment of the majority of the Court was delivered by Newcombe, J., and Idington, J., delivered a separate judgment arriving at the same conclusion. The judges in that case were principally concerned with the judgment in the Court below of Clarke, J. A., who dissented and who applied the language of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, ch. 47, to the case there at bar, notwithstanding that the words in question had been eliminated from the Code. He appears to have reasoned by analogy that the words besetting and watching meant the same in both cases.

"In *Reners* case, *supra*, the acts of the appellants were much more aggressive and injurious than in this case where the besetting and watching were peaceful. The words of sec. 501 are that persons are guilty of the offence, 'who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain. . . . (f) besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be.'

"The majority of the Court in *Reners* case found the defendants guilty and sustained the judgment below.

"Sec. 501 applies to persons, 'who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel' the theatre company to abstain from reducing the appellants' wages, which it had a lawful right to do, beset or watch the house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be. There is nothing in the section relating to the purpose for which the acts complained of were done. The appellants beset and watched the theatre, whether peacefully or not makes, in my opinion, no difference. The offence falls within the very language of the section and since they did these things without lawful authority they were guilty of the crime aimed at by the said section and, in my opinion, the appeal should be dismissed."

Mr. Justice Martin found that from a civil point of view, in British Columbia, the accused were conducting themselves in a legal manner and were not liable for any loss to the theatre occasioned by their actions, because in doing what they did they had the "lawful authority" of the provincial Act relating to Trade Unions, 1924, ch. 258, secs. 2 and 3, as their justification and their actions did not amount even to "peaceful picketing" of the mildest type, but at most to "watching" only, and not besetting, in the true sense; and the "watching" was of the kind justified by said secs. 2 and 3. By the expression "lawful authority" in sec. 501 of the Criminal Code the Dominion Parliament evidenced its intention to recognize the admitted powers of provincial Legislatures to deal with trade disputes under their jurisdiction over "Property and Civil Rights in the Province," and where the old common law civil relations between employer and employed have been constitutionally altered by such Legislatures a course of conduct which under that old law was unlawful became one which was done by lawful authority; and, therefore, if the "besetting or watching" here complained of amount to no more than is authorized by the B.C. Act

\* The text of this Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, page 342.

relating to Trade Unions then that particular conduct is excluded from the penal operation of sec. 501 by its own terms. There is nothing unreasonable in the view that the Dominion Parliament has decided to co-operate with the provinces in dealing with trade union disputes, and has made the special local conception that where acts are done in pursuance of civil rights conferred by a provincial Legislature they are done by "lawful authority." Furthermore, Parliament must have had the provincial Legislature in mind when it referred to a "lawful authority," because, under the circumstances, it was obviously not referring to its own powers by that inapt reference, and there was no other constitutional "authority" that had any jurisdiction over the matter in any respect except the provinces. Therefore, the provinces must by clear implication be taken to be referred to just as effectually as if the expression had been "lawful provincial authority" or "lawful authority of the Attorney-General of the province." The appeal should be allowed.

Mr. Justice McPhillips was of the opinion that unquestionably the accused did beset and watch the theatre premises contrary to section 501 (f) of the Criminal Code, in that there was wrongful interference with the business of the theatre. He cited the decision in *Schuberg versus Local 118, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees* (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, page 339; April, 1927, page 473 and previous issues). He concluded that the appeal should be dismissed.

Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald found that because the "watching and besetting" was carried on without creating a nuisance and without violence or intimidation, the acts of the accused were not "wrongful" at common law, or committed "without lawful authority" within the meaning of Section 501 of the Criminal Code, and that the appeal should be allowed.

*Rex versus Richards and Woolridge* (British Columbia) 1934 *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 2, page 390.

#### **Employer not responsible for risk not reasonably foreseeable**

An employee of the Canadian National Railways met with an accident on June 20, 1927,\* from the effects of which he died on July 28 under the circumstances described below. His children brought an action in the Superior Court at Montreal for \$10,000 damages for loss of support under articles 1053, 1054 and 1056 of the Civil Code.

\* The Act establishing a Workmen's Compensation Commission in Quebec was not enacted until 1931.

Article 1053 provides that "every person capable of discerning right from wrong is responsible for the damage caused by his fault to another, whether by positive act, imprudence, neglect or want of skill."

Article 1054 provides that "masters and employers are responsible for the damage caused by their servants and workmen in the performance of the work for which they are employed."

The Superior Court dismissed the action.

The deceased had been engaged with two other men in transferring, from a shed to wagons, iron beams weighing 3 tons each and from 40 to 50 feet by 7 to 8 inches in extent. For this work the workmen were equipped with a wooden block placed at the end of the steel beam on which rested a 12-foot plank to serve as a lever for raising the beam so that a chain could be passed over it. At the end of the beam there was a hole into which the plank was inserted, two workmen leaning on the plank so as to raise the beam and thus enable the deceased to pass the chain over it. On the occasion in question, the two workmen fixed the chain and let down the beam without drawing out the plank. One end of the beam rested on another beam, the other end resting on the chain. The two men then left the plank to look after the chain block about 20 or 24 feet away, and in the interval the beam moved, some part of the apparatus having been touched by one of the men, and fell on the end of the plank, which flew into space, inflicting the fatal injury on the deceased.

The late Mr. Justice Martineau, in the Superior Court, dismissed the action on the ground that the accident was due to the faulty arrangement of the material, for which the deceased himself was presumably to blame, the cause of the accident being otherwise unknown. He held that the company was not responsible under Article 1053 or 1054, the accident not having been caused by the natural movement of the material but by the natural movement of the men handling the material.

The Quebec Court of King's Bench affirmed this decision, the Chief Justice and Judge Rivard dissenting, and on further appeal by the plaintiffs the Supreme Court of Canada also affirmed the dismissal of the action.

Mr. Justice Cannon, in the Supreme Court, outlined the circumstances of the accident, and expressed the opinion that no negligence by the deceased had been proved. He pointed out that inert objects remain subject to physical law, and to the play of natural forces (gravity wind, etc), which may cause them



to escape from the control of their guardian. The court of first hearing, in his opinion, had erred in laying the burden of proof on the plaintiffs. "On the contrary", he said, "it is incumbent upon the defendant to establish the fact that the beam escaped from the victim's control through his own fault, or that the defendant could not, by reasonable means, have prevented this loss of control. But could the defendant," he asked, "be said to have failed to take preventive measures when it had been impossible for him to foresee a combination of circumstances that might lead to a movement of the plank or of the chain?" He believed that this was a pure accident, which could not have been avoided by the defendant through any reasonable precautions. It was no part of the Court's duties to suggest precautions which had not been suggested by either party, and as to which neither party had expressed an opinion. The Court was not in a position to express any views in such matters besides those expressed by the interested parties.

Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff, in the course of his judgment, said: "I have given the case the most anxious consideration and have come to the conclusion that the respondents have neglected no precaution, and have disregarded no risk, which one could find to have been reasonably appropriate or foreseeable."

*Colpron versus Canadian National Railways* (Quebec), Supreme Court of Canada (1934) *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 737.

### Employee's negligence and Employer's liability

The Supreme Court of Canada reversed the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal in *Lewis versus Nisbet and Auld, Ltd.*, a new trial being ordered to be limited to the assessment of damages on the basis of the findings. The previous stages of this case were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 750.

A workman was employed by the owner of an office building at Toronto in the capacity of janitor and caretaker. He was required to attend to all minor repairs and to report to his employer any defect in the building. In May, 1930, while he was cleaning a window on the fourth floor he fell and was seriously injured. Action to recover damages was commenced by the workman, but in December, 1931, he died as the result of pneumonia, his death not being attributed to the accident. The action was then revised in the name of the administratrix of the deceased as plaintiff. At the trial the jury allowed damages of \$12,000, finding that the accident was caused by the

defective condition of the sill, that the plaintiff was acting within the scope of his employment at the time, and that he had not been guilty of negligence contributing to the accident.

The Ontario Court of Appeal allowed the appeal of the employer against this judgment, Mr. Justice Middleton holding that the deceased had not adopted the ordinary method of cleaning windows, but had gone partly outside on the outer sill to clean the panes; that the defective condition of the sills was not apparent without a thorough examination; and that it was the duty of the deceased to report any defect to the managers of the building.

Section 119 (1) of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act gives a right of action to a workman for personal injury caused to him "by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways. . . . buildings or premises connected with, intended for, or used in, the business of his employer."

On appeal by the plaintiff the Supreme Court of Canada held that the applications of Section 119 is not limited to cases where the defect is one which concerns the particular duties which the workman's contract of service requires him to perform, but extends to a case where the workman is in fact injured by reason of a defect in the condition or arrangement of any portion of the building "connected with, intended for, or used in the business of his employer." The clear intention of sections 119, 120 and 121 is, it was held, that the workman shall be entitled to recover for a personal injury sustained by him while in the service of his employer, whether the injury be caused by reason of a defect arising without negligence on the part of the employer, or whether the injury be caused by the negligence of the employee; and the fact that some negligence of the employee may have contributed to the injury makes no difference so far as the liability of the employer is concerned except as to the assessment of the quantum of damages.

*Lewis versus Nisbet and Auld, Ltd.* (Ontario), Supreme Court of Canada (1934) *Dominion Law Reports*; volume 3, page 241.

### Compensation Board must pay cost of Medical Services

On page 390 of the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, for April, 1934, appeared an outline of a case in which a doctor brought an action against the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, claiming payment for medical services provided by them for certain employees under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The

Board stated that the doctor had failed to make reports in these cases, or had delayed forwarding reports as required by the Act, and declined to pay the amounts claimed. In the King's Bench Division of the New Brunswick Supreme Court, Chief Justice Barry gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff for \$4,228, the Board to pay the costs of the action. He pointed out that the Workmen's Compensation Act was broadly designed "to rehabilitate and aid in getting injured workmen back to work, and to assist them in lessening or removing any handicap resulting from their injuries"; and that "for the attainment of those objects the Board is given large discretionary powers. Such being the policy of the Act," his Lordship continued, "it should, in my opinion, receive a broad and liberal construction, free from entangling technicalities which do not affect the merits of the case, and administered without too close an attention to slight deviations from the letter of the law, which, if strictly adhered to, might in many cases defeat the very object which the Legislature had in view."

On appeal by the Board, the New Brunswick Supreme Court, Appeal Division, affirmed this judgment.

Mr. Justice Baxter pointed out that "section 39 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act makes it clear that a workman entitled to compensation, or who would be so entitled if he had been disabled for seven days, is entitled to such medical and surgical aid as

may be necessary, for which the Board must pay. It is a statutory duty and not a matter of voluntary contract." Furthermore, even if the report required by section 31 (11)\* were intended to cover ordinary reports, it would not be treated as a term of a contract so as to relieve the Board, in case of non-compliance therewith, from liability for services rendered. "I think this subsection is directed towards special reports, but even if it is intended to cover ordinary reports required by the Board, it cannot be treated as a term of a contract; while the Board can do so, it has not provided a penalty for a violation of this provision of the Act. I am therefore of opinion that the appeal must be dismissed."

However, the conduct of the plaintiff in delaying his reports was declared to be not deserving approbation: "he was not asked or required to do a single thing that was unreasonable; he could have had the whole amount of his claim as it was earned without any delay, and the necessity for litigation has been caused almost wholly by himself." Owing to an error of \$28 in the claim, judgment was reduced to \$4,200.

*Fleck versus Workmen's Compensation Board* (New Brunswick) 1934, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3, page 301.

\* "Every physician, surgical hospital official or nurse attending, consulted respecting, or having the care of any workman, shall furnish to the Board from time to time without additional charge, such report as may be required by the Board in respect to such workman."



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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed further marked improvement, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 8,716 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 941,165 workers, or 41,414 more than they employed on June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 101.0, compared with 96.6 in the preceding month and 84.5 on July 1 of last year. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index was as follows: 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6. The increase on July 1, 1934, was decidedly greater than the advance usually indicated between June and July in the experience of the last thirteen years. The favourable movement noted since April has provided work for nearly 91,700 persons, besides increasing the working hours of others previously employed. During the period April to July in 1933, the co-operating firms added some 79,000 persons to their staffs, while in 1932 and 1931 the gains reported during the same quarter of the year resulted in employment for only slightly over 11,000 and 38,000, respectively.

At the beginning of July, 1934, the percentage of idleness registered by local trade unions stood at 18.0 in contrast with 18.5 per cent at the beginning of June, 1934, and with 21.8 per cent at the beginning of July, 1933. The percentage for July was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,702 labour organizations with a total membership of 159,722 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a gain in the volume of business transacted in June, 1934, over that of the previous month and likewise over June last year, these computations being based on the average daily placements ef-

fectured during the periods under review. The deciding factor in each instance was the gain reported in the construction and maintenance group, where many placements were recorded on highway construction under the federal relief plan. Vacancies in June, 1934, numbered 45,529, applications, 67,506 and placements in regular and casual employment 43,621.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent at the beginning of July was \$15.84 as compared with \$15.78 for June; \$15.48 for July, 1933; \$21.26 for July, 1930; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.17 for July, 1914. The slight advance in July of this year as compared with June was due mainly to the somewhat higher cost of foods. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was fractionally lower in July at 72.0 as compared with 72.1 for June. Comparative figures for certain dates are 70.5 for July, 1933; 97.2 for July, 1929; 100.1 for July, 1926; 104.8 for July, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.4 for July, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in a table on page 723. The index of the physical volume of business corrected when necessary for seasonal variation, while considerably lower in June than in the preceding month was higher than any other month since May, 1931, and 16.5 per cent higher than a year ago. Of the chief factors included in the index those used as indicators of mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power output, car loadings, imports and exports were lower in June than in May, while trade employment was higher. All of these factors were, however, higher than in June of last year. Information available for July shows wholesale prices slightly lower than in June but somewhat higher than in July, 1933. Sugar manufactured for the four weeks ended July 14 was much greater than for the corresponding period last year. Car loadings were slightly lower than in June but substantially higher than in July, 1933. Contracts awarded were slightly downward both as compared

with the preceding month and with July, 1933. Figures for employment continued favourable.

The figures for strikes and lockouts in Canada in July showed considerable increases, not only in the number of disputes but in workers involved and in time loss incurred, there being four strikes involving relatively large numbers of employees and causing considerable time loss, namely: metal miners and smeltermen at Flin Flon, Man., coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., and women's clothing factory workers at Toronto, Ont., the first three of these being untermated at the end of the month. The total number of disputes recorded for July was 33, involving 11,073 workers and causing a time loss of 65,064 man working days. In June there were on record 24 disputes, involving 3,278 workers, with a time loss of 34,483 working days, and in July, 1933, only nine disputes involving 1,884 workers and 9,090 working days' time loss. Thirteen of the disputes during the month were carried over from June, and twenty commenced during July. Twenty-two out of the thirty-three disputes were terminated by the end of the month, seven in favour of the workers involved, eleven in favour of the employer concerned, while four were partially successful or ended in compromises. The eleven disputes untermated at the end of the month involved 5,847 employees. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Department of Labour in Manitoba.**

By a proclamation published in the *Manitoba Gazette*, July 21, the Department of Labour Act, passed by the Manitoba legislature in 1931, subject to proclamation at a later date, was declared to be in effect as from July 6, 1934. This legislation was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1931, page 766. It provided for the creation of a provincial Department of Labour to administer the Bureau of Labour Act, 1915, and certain specified acts relating to industrial workers. The duties of the Bureau now include the collection and publication of information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour, co-operation, strikes, lockouts or other labour difficulties, trade-unions, labour organization and other subjects of interest to labour.

#### **New Brunswick Accident Prevention Association.**

The first annual meeting of this Association was held recently at Saint John. Reference to its formation was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1933, page 1061. President A. F. Blake pointed out that the problem of the Association was considerably different from that of the large safety organizations elsewhere because of the limited industrial development in New Brunswick and the small size of most of the establishments. In most plants the safety director was the manager, the safety engineer was the mechanic, the doctor and nurse were combined in the bookkeeper and the hospital was a first aid cabinet. But it was surprising what the manager, mechanic and bookkeeper could accomplish when they did their best and many a bad infection had been prevented or a life saved with a first aid cabinet. The secretary pointed out that the number of firms represented by the Association was only about 1,600, and that regularly organized safety work, with special safety supervisors, shop committees, etc., was practically impossible in the smaller establishments. Nevertheless there was ample scope for safety work, and the Association had made a good start at it.

#### **National Labour Relations Board in United States.**

The article on page 653 of last issue dealing with "Labour Measures enacted by the United States Congress," contained an outline of the proposed Act to create a National Labour Board. It should be noted that while the bill was introduced in the Congress and was reconsidered and amended as described, it was not finally passed. On account of substantial opposition to the bill that developed during the last days of the Congress it became evident that it could only be passed with difficulty, if at all, and consequently the Administration leaders substituted for the bill a resolution intended to provide the means for dealing with the critical labour situation. This joint resolution empowered the President "to establish a Board or Boards authorized and directed to investigate issued, facts, practices or activities of employers or employees in any controversies arising under Section 7 (a) of said Act (i.e. the National Industrial Recovery Act), or which are burdening or obstructing or threatening to burden or obstruct the free flow of interstate commerce..." Such Boards are empowered to conduct elections to ascertain the chosen representatives of em-



## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934			1933		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	100,931,175	104,828,444	111,430,320	87,564,081	80,091,319	79,035,360
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	44,144,509	46,185,892	52,886,861	35,698,380	33,618,905	32,926,630
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$	56,121,112	58,645,528	57,899,511	51,345,011	45,967,773	45,576,337
Customs duty collected..... \$		7,084,284	9,464,215	5,704,928	5,636,451	6,095,560
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,602,125,551	3,128,964,127	3,527,824,087	2,982,417,580	2,649,625,031
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		141,531,638	127,348,127	132,186,129	137,742,040	128,365,391
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,364,998,798	1,367,515,700	1,379,856,960	1,386,930,428	1,396,819,807
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		862,302,612	874,716,290	889,085,311	899,782,928	897,077,958
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	81.3	87.2	88.6	86.5	77.4	66.1
Preferred stocks.....	66.8	68.4	68.7	61.9	58.5	54.6
(1) Index to interest rates.....	83.1	85.4	84.8	96.7	97.1	98.1
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.0	72.1	71.1	70.5	67.6	66.7
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.84	15.78	15.95	15.48	15.41	15.57
Business failures, number.....			132	142	158	175
Business failures, liabilities.....			2,481,510	2,289,454	2,338,726	2,616,800
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	101.0	96.6	92.0	84.5	80.7	77.6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	18.0	18.5	19.1	21.8	23.8	24.5
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	173,818	178,496	171,597	156,432	156,511	141,773
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	13,993,275	13,915,447	14,767,854	13,282,596	13,526,022	12,260,416
Operating expenses..... \$			11,046,014	10,696,247	10,725,649	10,260,689
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		10,009,263	10,454,019	10,142,427	10,439,631	8,789,285
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,253,684	8,652,091	8,774,047	8,390,244	7,813,476
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,872,673,236	1,734,787,743	2,132,619,867	1,529,701,528
Building permits..... \$		2,364,109	2,997,695	2,082,302	3,589,204	2,065,372
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	11,190,500	12,208,900	17,383,100	12,651,000	8,086,206	6,514,100
Mineral Production.....						
Pig iron..... tons	36,759	37,306	38,189	31,689	857	None
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	66,647	64,012	71,437	49,076	31,601	23,126
Ferro-alloys..... tons	2,483	2,571	2,556	1,266	992	1,030
Lead..... lbs.			25,939,731	20,153,596	20,705,505	25,850,858
Zinc..... lbs.			26,132,534	14,345,809	15,619,628	13,926,963
Copper..... lbs.			35,680,539	29,468,497	25,265,798	21,056,268
Nickel..... lbs.			10,033,939	9,237,576	8,050,726	5,480,554
Gold..... ounces			259,706	256,663	262,460	238,603
Coal..... tons		979,002	1,017,336	675,631	690,790	677,802
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		114,880,000	98,880,000	118,270,000	121,120,000	83,980,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,947,000	4,968,000	2,670,000	3,228,000	3,817,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		13,415,000	15,987,000	9,790,000	7,440,000	8,111,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		2,417,000	1,583,000	1,246,000	1,538,000	1,316,000
Timbers scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.				180,710,512	183,131,161	166,782,387
Flour production..... bbls.		1,127,477	1,175,433	1,322,923	1,186,006	1,334,101
(6) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	83,543,766	84,064,288	41,631,337	57,332,368	89,254,010	41,167,462
Footwear production..... pairs		1,723,141	1,880,833	1,974,867	1,965,647	1,754,564
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		56,943,000	59,022,000	46,537,000	45,697,000	43,510,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		32,055,000	32,970,000	32,748,000	34,943,000	32,647,000
Newsprint..... tons		229,640	242,540	180,390	171,420	171,780
Automobiles, passenger.....		10,810	16,504	5,322	6,005	8,024
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		95.8	99.6	84.1	82.2	76.4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		95.2	99.9	82.6	79.8	72.7
Mineral production.....		127.3	146.3	98.2	115.1	110.8
Manufacturing.....		98.7	100.2	88.2	85.7	77.4
Construction.....		25.7	35.1	36.2	21.1	15.1
Electric power.....		185.7	188.5	160.7	149.0	138.9
DISTRIBUTION.....		97.5	98.5	88.4	88.9	86.7
Trade employment.....		119.6	117.8	111.9	112.2	110.3
Carloadings.....		73.4	75.6	62.6	66.8	62.9
Imports.....		73.1	82.8	59.7	56.7	54.8
Exports.....		77.1	79.6	71.5	65.3	66.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending July 28, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending July 14, June 16 and May 19, 1934; July 15, June 17 and May 26 1933.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

ployees for collective bargaining and to order the production of pertinent documents or the appearance of witnesses to carry out the provisions of the resolution. It was under this joint resolution that the President appointed the National Labour Relations Board, which has taken the place of the National Labour Board. The members of the new Board, as already stated, are as follows: Lloyd Garrison of Wisconsin (chairman); Henry Alvin Millis, of Illinois; and Edwin S. Smith, Massachusetts.

**Principles  
Observed by  
Railroad  
Labour Board  
of United  
States.**

The National Labour Board of the United States has published the first volume of its decisions, covering the cases in which decisions were rendered between August, 1933, and March, 1934 (The establishment of

this Board was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1933, page 874). Senator Wagner, the chairman of this Board, claims that these decisions form "a sound contribution to the formulation of a national labour policy." Some of the principles followed in the making of the decisions are stated as follows:—

**Arbitration.**—Where the parties have not been able to settle their difficulties by collective bargaining, the National Labour Board has frequently recommended arbitration. In some cases the board has acted as arbitrator itself upon a joint submission of a dispute by the parties (particularly wage disputes). All arbitration, however, has been voluntary and based upon the joint submission and consent of the parties.

**Collective bargaining.**—The board has held that the employees' right to bargain collectively imposes a corresponding duty on the employer. Collective bargaining has been construed to mean the exertion of every reasonable effort to reach an agreement. The board has deprecated the calling of a strike without attempt at negotiations or the presentation of grievances on the part of the employees.

**Company union.**—The board has ruled that organization is a matter exclusively within the control of the employees. It has counseled a "hands off" policy on the part of employers. It has condemned the initiation of a company union by an employer and the participation by him in its affairs, where such initiation and participation has, in effect, been an interference with the employees' self-organization, or resulted, in fact, in the domination of the organization by the employer and where the employees have not clearly consented thereto.

The board has drawn a distinction between employee representation plans which were fully submitted to the employees for their acceptance or rejection and plans which were imposed upon them. It has held that the fact that election of representatives has been conducted under a plan, does not constitute an approval of the plan itself.

**Disclosure of employees' names.**—It is unnecessary for a collective-bargaining agency to disclose the names of those it represents, when it seeks to bargain collectively with the employer.

**Election.**—The board has employed the device of an election by secret ballot under Government supervision, when the employer has questioned the authority of any agency to act as the representative of employees. The board has held that the manner of conducting an election is entirely within the discretion of the employees, and that the election is entirely within the discretion of the employees, and that the employer in no way can interfere with the conduct of the election.

**Jurisdictional disputes.**—Where, in the construction of Government projects, the conflicting labour organizations are unable to settle the dispute by negotiation or are unwilling to submit the dispute to a board of arbitration, or where the American Federation of Labor has failed to adjust the controversy, the employer may then determine which union shall receive the disputed work.

**Majority rule.**—The representatives selected by the majority of the employees within a given plant or department, are the sole collective-bargaining agency for the plant or department.

**Preference list.**—In a ruling terminating a strike, the board has frequently recommended that an employer, if business conditions do not permit him to reinstate the strikers at once, should place them on a preferential list and reinstate them in order of seniority before hiring any new employees.

**"Representatives of their own choosing."**—The employees may select any representatives whom they choose as their agents for the purposes of collective bargaining. The employer may not restrict their right of free choice in any way. Representatives may not be restricted to fellow employees. Since the word "representatives" in section 7 (a) is used in its generic sense, employees may select a union as their representative.

**Seniority.**—Reinstatement and placing on a preferential list in order of seniority after a strike has frequently been recommended in order to avoid all question of possible discrimination.



Violence.—The board has ruled that striking employees who have been proven guilty of violence in the course of a strike need not be reinstated.

### Conference of Clothing Trades in Quebec.

A joint conference is to be held at Montreal in September under the auspices of the Quebec Minimum Wage Board, to consider the question of the revision of Orders No. 8, 8a, and 8b, governing female employees in women's and boys' clothing. (The text of these orders appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1930, page 522). The conference will consider the problems arising out of the difference in the prescribed minimum wages for the Montreal and outside districts, and endeavour to draft minimum wages scales which will equalize competition between all sections of the industry; a definite classification of work ordinarily done by women will also be considered. Attending the conference will be representatives of the employees and of clothing manufacturers in Montreal and in cities, towns and municipalities in the Province. The *Canadian Textile Journal*, July 13, referring to the forthcoming conference, said: "Concerning revised wage rates for the entire industry it is felt that the recent movement of additional clothing establishments from Montreal to country districts where low wage rates prevail has intensified competitive trading. The volume of the business received by the clothing trade during the first half of 1934 has greatly exceeded orders during the same period of last year but it is claimed that profits have been small and that much of the merchandise has been sold at cost of production. This condition would be rectified, it is claimed, if minimum wage rates in city and country shops were re-arranged on a new basis, with special consideration given to manufacturers in country towns who have to employ large numbers of inexperienced labour and are otherwise at a disadvantage in regard to labour when compared with city shops. Efforts will also be made to obtain strict enforcement of minimum wage laws in all sections of the industry."

"Regarding the definite classification of work ordinarily done by women it is felt that the substitution of male for female labour at lower rates of wages should cease, as the practice has forced a considerable number of women from employment. In certain industries the Minimum Wage Commission has already classified the type of work to be done by women and it is felt that a similar practice can be followed for the needle trades. The recommendation will be made and probably adopted that should an

employer hire a boy to do work which is ordinarily done by a girl he must pay the boy the same wages as laid down for a girl of the same experience."

### Women's Minimum Wages in Stores in Quebec.

In the June, 1934, issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, reference was made to a conference of interested parties, called by the Minimum Wage Board of Quebec to fix a minimum wage for female employees in commercial establishments in the Province. This conference was held in Montreal on June 18, and was attended by fifteen representatives each of the employers and employees, together with five representatives of the general public, these representatives being selected by the parties concerned from various cities of the province. As a result, Order No. 18, published on pages 639-640 of the last issue, was issued by the Board. An advisory committee, composed of five representatives each of the employers and the employees was selected by the joint conference to act with the Minimum Wage Board in settling all differences and misunderstandings that might arise in the interpretation of the Order. The representatives of the employers were: Messrs. R. Messier, Montreal; R. Pouliot, Retail Merchants Association, Quebec; M. Locke, T. Eaton Company, Montreal; M. Boucher, Dupuis & Frères, Montreal; R. C. Walker, F. W. Woolworth Co. Ltd., Montreal. The representatives of the employees were: Miss Brodie, F. W. Woolworth Co. Ltd., Montreal; C. Marchand, Dupuis & Frères, Montreal; A. Wallace, James A. Ogilvy, Montreal; Mrs. A. Poitras, formerly of the Robert Simpson Company, Montreal; Abbé Jules Lefrançois, representative of the stores' employees of Quebec City.

### Unemployment Relief measures considered by Ontario mayors.

The mayors and reeves of Ontario municipalities laid their views on the subject of unemployment relief before the Hon. David Croll, provincial Minister of Health, in an interview at Toronto on July 26. There was a general disposition to regard relief as a permanent problem, several proposals being made for its solution. Among other proposals unemployment insurance on a contributory basis was favoured by many of the delegates; another suggestion was that the age limit for old age pensions be lowered from 70 to 65 years; the retirement on pensions of all workers at an age when their further employment becomes difficult was also proposed. The question of distributing relief

in the form of cash payments or by vouchers redeemable at stores in goods was debated, the opinion of the delegates being divided.

#### **Agricultural teaching in Ontario schools.**

The annual report of the Department of Education of Ontario for the year 1933 notes the recent expansion of agricultural teaching in both elementary and secondary schools in the province. In the syllabus of instruction this is one of the optional subjects. Last year it was taught in over 5,000 of the elementary schools of which 400 were urban schools, and in over 100 of the secondary schools in which over 13,000 pupils received instruction in Agriculture. In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture the Department, it is stated, has been training teachers well qualified to teach the subject. In some schools a department of Agriculture has been established under the High Schools Act, and in others it has been established under The Vocational Education Act. The trustees of other schools are already moving in the same direction. "In the inquiries that are being constantly received from ratepayers and trustees and even from pupils there is ample proof that this policy is meeting with favour and there is no reason why the secondary schools should not assume a still more important place in the life of many municipalities than they hold at present.

"In many secondary schools serving rural areas, a large proportion of the pupils leave school to return to the farm. When it is realized that, from their attendance at school, these boys and girls should secure instruction and knowledge of value to them in their future vocation of farming, a greater development on this type of education may result."

As to the general policy of the Department in connection with vocational education the report states: "It cannot be too often repeated that it is not the aim or intention of the Department to turn out specialized mechanics, but rather to prepare students for contact with the world of industry and commerce by producing trained, intelligent and adaptable citizens capable of adjusting themselves to changing conditions. Emphasis is more and more being placed upon the development of character, in the expectation that dependability and moral force, coupled with intelligence, when allied to vocational training, will constitute an effective means of preparation for citizenship."

#### **Vocational education in United States**

An Act to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States was passed by the United States Congress at its recent session. It is designed to cover a period of three years as an emergency measure during the present depression. The sum of \$3,000,000 is to be paid annually, commencing with the fiscal year commencing June 1, 1934, one-third to be allotted to agricultural education, one-third to home economics, and one-third to trade and industrial education. The Senate Committee to which the bill was referred expressed the belief that "trade and industrial education should be included in order to assist those young people who, because of lack of employment, are going back to school to learn trades." The committee, in their report, give the following outline of the history of federal participation in vocational education:—

"The Smith-Hughes Act, which was passed by Congress in 1917, provided for aid by the Federal Government, under a match-fund agreement, to the several States, in the field of vocational education, for the benefit of agricultural education, home economics, and trade and industrial education. This is permanent legislation. Starting with the year 1918, \$500,000 was appropriated for agricultural education and \$500,000 for home economics and trade and industrial education, home economics not to receive more than 20 per cent of the latter appropriation. This appropriation of \$1,000,000, which was to be divided as listed above, was to increase each year by \$500,000 until in 1926, the sum of \$6,000,000 was reached, and from 1926 thereafter it was to remain at \$6,000,000. In 1933 the appropriations were reduced 10 per cent by an Act approved June 30, 1932, which reduction amounted to \$600,000. In 1934 the appropriations were further reduced by an Act approved March 20, 1933, which reduction amounted to approximately \$400,000. Thus in 1934 agricultural education, under the Smith-Hughes Act, received \$2,270,250; trade and industrial education, \$1,830,000; and home economics, \$457,500. In addition, under the Smith-Hughes Act, \$1,000,000 is allotted each year for maintenance of teacher training; and in 1934, \$910,000 was actually appropriated.

"In 1929 Congress passed the George-Reed bill, the purpose of which was to add funds to the original Smith-Hughes Act in the field of agricultural education and home economics, excluding trade and industrial education. The appropriation was to be divided equally between agriculture and home economics. This



Act provided for \$500,000 for the first year, 1930, and to be increased \$500,000 each year for 4 years. Therefore, on June 30, 1934, the Act expires. In 1933, instead of receiving the \$2,000,000 authorized under the Act, only \$1,500,000 was received under the provisions of the Economy Act. Instead of receiving the \$2,500,000 for 1934, \$1,275,000 was appropriated under the Independent Offices Act of June 16, 1933.

"The committee believes there is no question of the great value of vocational education in each of these phases mentioned. Vocational education has made a splendid social contribution, as is evidenced by hearings held by the committee in the House of Representatives."

#### **Frequency of pneumonia among iron and steel workers.**

The frequency of pneumonia among iron and steel workers is the subject of Public Health Bulletin No. 202, recently published under the direction of the Surgeon General of the United States. The inquiry arose out of reports received by the Public Health Service indicating that iron and steel workers experienced pneumonia at uncommon frequency as compared with the general wage-earning population. The highest pneumonia rates were among workers in blast furnaces, coke plants, open hearths, rod and wire mills and among general labourers. Departments showing high pneumonia rates tended also to experience abnormal incidence rates of influenza and grippe. The problem, it is stated, appears not to be confined to pneumonia alone, but to involve most of the diseases of the organs of respiration. Factors apart from working conditions, such as seasonal variation in the frequency of pneumonia, influenza epidemics, economic status of the workers, their age, nationality, extent of addiction to alcoholic stimulants, and prevalence of pneumonia in the community, were found to be of insufficient influence to account for the major part of the excess respiratory sickness in the departments studied. Among the remedial measures suggested in the report is the use of mechanical devices to reduce effective temperatures, such as forced airblasts; adequate provision of change houses for employees; provision of shelters for men exposed to the elements; prohibition of double shift work, especially in winter, since fatigue lowers resistance to pneumonia; education in industrial safety; and a visiting nurse service functioning as part of the employee sick-benefit organization.

#### **Census of unemployment in United States to be taken November 12.**

The United States Congress at the recent session made provisions for a census of unemployment, to be taken as of November 1934, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the numbers, classes, and geographical distribution of unemployed persons and their dependents and concerning employment and occupations necessary to aid in the formulation of a program of unemployment relief.

The Director of the Census, in a memorandum on the bill, pointed out that since the census of 1930 was taken there have been extensive and unusual movements of population from city to country, directly reversing the former trend to city; and that within large metropolitan areas there has been a movement from congested centres to suburbs or to outlying districts. There has been what amounts to almost a depletion of certain industrial areas, accompanied by a corresponding influx into farm and rural districts. He declared that a census was need to show the scale of these shifts of population and the regions and types of population affected. Reliable population figures, the Director continued, are necessary in manufacturing, marketing, building, public health, education, charities, and relief work, unemployment, agriculture, transportation, taxation, and in almost every other field of industrial or social activity. Unless there is a population census midway between the decennial censuses the data needful for these purposes will not be available for the latter half of the present decade.

#### **Payment of wages for holidays in Great Britain.**

In a study of the provisions of a number of collective agreements in Great Britain in regard to payment of wages of holidays, published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, July, 1934, it is shown that the majority of the agreements listed provide that payment shall be made for public holidays and for a certain additional period, varying in different cases, usually from three to twelve days in each year. Payment for this period is usually conditional on the employee having had six or twelve months' service, either at the date of the holiday or at dates specified in the agreement; while in a number of cases the extent of the holiday is directly governed by the length of service. The service qualification is occasionally linked with a stipulation regarding good time-keeping,

absence without sufficient cause for more than a specified number of days during the qualifying period resulting in loss of payment for the holiday. Instances also occur of payment for holidays being made conditional on good conduct and the rendering of satisfactory service.

The regulations of the Ontario Liquor Control Board, pursuant to the Liquor Control Act (Ontario), contain the following provision: "No person under the age of eighteen years may be employed in an authorized premises in the sale or serving of beer or wine at meals, and no person who is not a male over the age of twenty-one years shall be employed in any beverage room."

A recent amendment to the Retail Code under the National Industrial Recovery Act in the United States provides that retail merchants who offer merchandise for sale on the deferred payment plan, with the representation that there is no additional charge, but at the same time give discounts on identical goods sold for cash, shall be held guilty of an unfair trading practice.

The Honourable G. M. Weir, provincial Secretary for British Columbia, announced on July 20 that provision for a provincial system of unemployment insurance would probably be made at the next session of the legislature, failing the establishment of a national scheme. The provincial Department of Labour, he said, is now investigating the feasibility of such a system.

During July there were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board 5,489 accidents, this being the largest number reported during any month since October of 1930, it compares with 4,886 accidents during June and 3,298 during July a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 27, as compared with 29 in June. The benefits awarded amounted to \$377,816.76, of which \$307,884.84 was for compensation and \$69,931.92 for medical aid, as compared with \$380,059.55 awarded during June.

Unemployment-benefit payments in the United States have been provided for under a number of definite plans maintained by employers, by trade unions, or by employers and trade unions jointly. A recent study has been made by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the experience of these funds since the latter part of 1932, when the last previous study was made. It is considered remarkable that the majority of the plans have been able

to continue the payment of benefits during the depression, even though in many cases on a restricted scale. Only one company plan has been suspended since 1932 and the majority of the trade-union plans were kept in operation even though frequently the money was paid out as fast as collected. Difficulty was experienced by the collective-agreement plans, only five remaining in effect in the first part of 1934.

The 21st Abstract of Labour Statistics of United Kingdom, recently published, summarizes in one volume the principal statistics relating to labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This publication appears at intervals of about three years. The statistics are presented in fourteen main sections, dealing respectively with the following subjects: population; employment, unemployment and unemployment insurance; wages and hours of labour; profit-sharing and co-partnership; wholesale and retail prices and cost of living; strikes and lock-outs; employers' associations, and trade unions and other employees' associations; co-operative societies, friendly societies and building societies; national health insurance; contributory and old age pensions; industrial accidents and diseases, and workmen's compensation; poor relief; migration; and building plans approved.

### Regulation of Taxicab Fares in Quebec

At its last session, the Quebec Legislature passed an Act respecting adoption by city, town, or municipal corporations of tariffs affecting certain public carriers, by which the regulation of taxicab fares in towns or cities are placed under the Quebec Public Service Commission. This legislation, which is now cited as "Certain Public Carriers' Tariffs Act (Revised Statutes, 1925, chap. 113B) provides that: "Every municipal corporation with population of 30,000 or more must, and every municipal corporation with population under 30,000 may, within three months from the going into force of the act, place in force a tariff of trip rates which a public carrier must charge in the territory within the corporation's jurisdiction. Every tariff so established must be submitted to Quebec Public Service Commission for approval within 15 days after adoption. The Commission may approve the tariff submitted, or amend it by increasing or decreasing the trip rates specified. The tariff as approved, or amended, is to go into force from the date of the Commission's order, from and after which it is unlawful for a public carrier to charge a rate other than that fixed by the tariff."



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between various firms, members of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and certain of their employees being members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, were printed in full in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 596. The Shipping Federation informed the Department of Labour on July

13 that they were willing to abide by the terms of the majority report of the Board. The longshoremen, however, at a mass meeting held on July 15 rejected the Board's findings. Direct negotiations between representatives of the Shipping Federation and the Waterfront Workers Association looking to a settlement of the dispute were subsequently resumed and at the end of July were understood to be still in progress.

## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM APRIL 1, 1934, TO JULY 31, 1934

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period from April 1, 1934, to July 31, 1934 (An article covering the period December 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1934, page 313).

*Waterfront Workers, Vancouver, B.C., and District.*—Early in the fall of 1933 negotiations were entered into between the Shipping Federation of British Columbia and representatives of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association respecting wages and working conditions. These negotiations continued from time to time over a period of several months but failed to settle the matters in dispute. On February 17, 1934, an officer of the Department of Labour, who had been in touch with this matter throughout, directed the attention of the interested parties to the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Subsequent negotiations proved ineffective and the Shipping Federation made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which reached the Department on March 14. The report of the Board appears in the July, 1934, issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

*Street Railway Employees, Toronto, Ont.*—On March 29, 1934, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from officials of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union, a dispute having arisen over a wages reduction which had been proposed by the Toronto Transportation Commission and rejected by the employees. Two conciliators of the Department held conferences in Toronto on April 10 and 11 with the union officials and the general manager of the Commission in an attempt to solve the dispute without the necessity of Board procedure, but it developed that a basis of settlement could not be reached and a Board was subsequently established.

*Fire Fighters, Victoria, B.C.*—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on April 13, 1934, from the members of Local 258 of the International Association of Fire Fighters, employed by the City of Victoria, to deal with a dispute relating to the employees' request for the restoration of the wage rates previously in effect. The secretary of the Association and His Worship the Mayor were advised that fire fighters do not come within the direct scope of the Act and that a Board could be established only with the joint consent of the parties directly interested. Consent was not forthcoming, however, from the civic authorities. The western representative of the federal Department of Labour held conferences in Victoria with the parties concerned and some headway was made toward a solution of the problem. The latter part of June the Department was advised that the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria had referred the dispute to a Select Committee of the City Council to be constituted and to function under the powers conferred by sections 48 and 49 of the Municipal Act.

*Fire Fighters, Saskatoon, Sask.*—Early in April, 1934, a dispute arose between the City of Saskatoon and Local No. 80 of the International Association of Fire Fighters due to the proposal of the City Council to further reduce the wages of the fire fighters. A conciliator of the Department of Labour held conferences in Saskatoon with His Worship the Mayor, the City Commission and the president of the Fire Fighters' Union but his efforts to settle the matter were unsuccessful, and on April 11 the employees made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The secretary of the union and the Mayor of Saskatoon were advised that fire fighters do not fall within the direct scope of the Act and that a Board could be established only upon the joint consent of the parties directly concerned. The City's consent, however, was not obtained.

*Automobile Accessory Workers, East Windsor, Ont.*—Employees of the Canadian Motor Lamp Company, Limited, East Windsor, Ont., ceased work on April 6, 1934, demanding increased wages; an eight-hour day; time and one-half for overtime; abolition of piece work and the bonus system; the establishment of shop committees; and the recognition of the Auto Workers Industrial Union, which is affiliated with the Workers' Unity League of Can-

ada. Subsequently the company management offered substantial wage increases, although not to the extent demanded, but refused to establish shop committees or to recognize the union. At the request of the Police Commission of East Windsor to the Minister of Labour a conciliation officer visited Windsor on April 21 and held conferences with the interested parties. In addition to the wage revision previously offered by the employers it was agreed that as the cost of living in the district increased the new day rates would be increased proportionately; that all employees would be welcomed back without discrimination; and, while refusing to recognize the union or shop committees, the employers approved of and agreed to the suggestion that the Minister of Labour or the Police Commission of East Windsor could at any time make an investigation as to the relationship existing between the management and the employees. This arrangement proved satisfactory to the employees and the strike was called off on Sunday, the 22nd, the employees returning to work the following morning.

*Freight Trainmen, Motormen and Polemen, Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway.*—On April 7, 1934, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department from the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company to deal with a dispute which arose when the freight trainmen, motormen and polemen employed on this railway refused to accept a further deduction in wages of five per cent in addition to the ten per cent already in effect, making a total deduction of fifteen per cent from wages calculated at the schedule basic rates. Subsequently separate conferences took place between departmental officers and the parties directly involved in the dispute and finally, on May 3, a joint conference, arranged by the Department of Labour, was held in the offices of the Canadian National Railway at Montreal. The negotiations which took place on this occasion, and in which a mediator from the Department took part, resulted in a basis of settlement being reached, which was shortly thereafter covered by a signed agreement, and consequently the Board application was withdrawn.

*Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.*—A request was received in the Department of Labour on April 20, 1934, from the United Mine Workers of America for the services of a conciliator in connection with a dispute at the Ottewell Mine, Edmonton, Alta., relating to wage rates and recognition of the union. It



was intimated that if a solution of the difficulty was not found application would be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A departmental officer was instructed to take the matter in hand, and conferences between the interested parties followed. The assistance of the departmental officer proved successful and the dispute was terminated by a signed agreement.

*Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.*—On April 20, 1934, the attention of the Department of Labour was called to a dispute which had arisen at the Edina Mine, Edmonton, Alta., concerning the interpretation of the seniority clause of the existing agreement, and it was intimated that application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation might be made. A mediator of the Department was assigned to this case and his conferences with the company's officials and officers of the union resulted in an undertaking that an independent chairman would be appointed to decide the issue. The dispute was therefore disposed of in this manner.

*Clothing Workers, Toronto, Ont.*—In April, 1934, there appeared to be the likelihood of a strike taking place in Toronto involving a number of clothing manufacturers and certain of their employees being members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. Mediators of the Department of Labour discussed the various angles of the situation with union representatives and with officials of one of the large clothing establishments in which plant trouble was most likely to develop. These discussions proved helpful and the anticipated difficulties failed to materialize.

*Plumbers, Saskatoon, Sask.*—A strike of plumbers employed in a number of establishments in Saskatoon occurred on March 1, 1934, the existing agreement having expired and a dispute arisen as to the hourly wage rate to be effective thereafter. Early in April a conciliator of the Department of Labour brought the disputants together in conferences which resulted in a settlement, and the strike terminated on April 25.

*Coal Miners, Minto, N.B.*—Approximately 200 coal miners employed by the Minto Coal Company, Minto, N.B., ceased work on April 3, 1934, demanding increases in wages for shift miners, increases in shift rates, a seven hour instead of an eight hour day bank to bank, improvements in working conditions, and recognition of the recently organized New Brunswick Miners' Union. Later in the month the strikers were joined by the employees of the Welton and Henderson (Black Diamond) Mine. On April 20 officials of the

union, on behalf of employees of the Minto Coal Company, the Miramichi Lumber Company, Welton and Henderson, Limited, Rothwell Coal Company, the Newcastle Coal Company, the Avon Coal Company and Harvey Welton, requested that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation be established. A conciliation officer of the Department visited Minto and discussed the situation with the employees, explaining that the men who had gone on strike prior to making application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had violated the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The officers of the union agreed that the strikers would return to work. The two employing companies, however, refused to take their men back unless they applied individually for employment at the mines, and would give no undertaking that they would then be restored to their former positions. The men accepted the conditions offered and work was resumed on May 7.

*Plumbers and Steamfitters, Halifax, N.S.*—In April, 1934, Local Union No. 56 of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, Halifax, N.S., demanded the restoration of the 85 cent hourly rate formerly in effect, the men having been working for the previous year at a rate of 70 cents under protest. A number of master plumbers, it was reported, agreed to this and a strike was declared against the establishments failing to meet the higher rate. An officer of the Department of Labour who was in Halifax the latter part of May on other business discussed the situation with the general organizer of the union and with the secretary of the Halifax Constructive Mechanical Trades Exchange and made certain suggestions as to a basis of settlement. A further conference between the interested parties resulted in an agreement being signed on June 1st providing for a rate of 75 cents per hour.

*Bakery Workers, Windsor, Ont.*—Early in May, 1934, a request was received in the department from Local No. 3 of the Canadian Bakery Workers' Union, Windsor, Ont., for mediatory assistance in connection with a dispute relating to wages and hours prevailing in a number of bakery establishments in that city, and a conciliator was accordingly instructed to proceed to Windsor. Conferences were held with union officials and officials and proprietors of a number of bakery concerns but, due to various obstacles such as price cutting and outside competition, it was not found possible to bring about an agreement. The way, however, was paved for co-operation between the employees and employers for the

purpose of eliminating certain unsatisfactory conditions inimical to both.

*Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen, Stellarton, N.S.*—Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department of Labour on May 2, 1934, one from the locomotive engineers and one from the locomotive firemen employed on Territory "C," District No. 1 of the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways, to deal with a dispute which arose as the result of changes made in what is known as the Montreal Agreement by the management of the Railway Company and the general committees representing the locomotive engineers and locomotive firemen and enginemen, which restricted certain rights formerly exercised by the Stellarton groups. A conciliator of the Department of Labour had a conference with the Stellarton enginemen and firemen at New Glasgow, N.S., on May 25 and all angles of the situation were discussed. Subsequently on June 15 conferences were held in the offices of the Department in Ottawa with the Assistant Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and with the Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. At these conferences it was agreed that these two officials would visit Stellarton as early as convenient and confer with the local committees in order that the situation might be fully clarified and the dispute disposed of if possible.

*Fur Workers, Toronto, Ont.*—Fur workers, members of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, employed by the A. Allan Fur Company, the Sellers Gough Fur Company, the Brodey-Drainin Fur Company, Limited, and the Holt Renfrew Fur Company, Limited, Toronto, ceased work on June 13, 1934, demanding higher wages and the establishment of an unemployment insurance fund. The Toronto representative of the Department interviewed the representatives of the strikers and also representatives of the employers, and conferences were arranged which resulted in a settlement being reached early in July providing for wage increases of 5 per cent for those receiving \$29 per week and over, 7 per cent for those receiving \$20 to \$29 per week, and 10 per cent for those receiving under \$20 per week. The matter of unemployment in-

surance remained in abeyance. Work was resumed on July 9.

*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Workers, Ottawa, Ont.*—During the latter part of June employees of the Booth Paper Mills, Limited, Ottawa, members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Workers, were pressing for an increase in wages in excess of that voluntarily made effective by the Company a short time previously, and a strike was threatened. Both of the parties directly interested made it known that the conciliation service of the Department of Labour would be appreciated. This service was gladly made available and subsequent negotiations brought about a settlement of the dispute on July 23. While no further general increase was granted, the Company made some seventy-three wage adjustments in various classifications.

*Motor Bus Employees, Vancouver, B.C.*—On July 13, 1934, representatives of the employees of the Pacific Stages, Limited, called upon the western representative of the Federal Department of Labour in Vancouver and informed him of negotiations then proceeding with the employing company in respect to wages and working conditions, and intimating that it was their intention to apply for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The departmental officer, in the capacity of mediator, held conferences with the parties directly interested and finally, on July 23, a settlement was reached, the company undertaking to sign an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America for a period of one year from July 1. Wage rates were increased approximately 7½ per cent and made retroactive to July 1.

*Checkers and Coopers, Montreal, P.Q.*—For the past several months negotiations have been taking place from time to time between a committee representing the checkers and coopers, etc., employed by the various steamship companies in the port of Montreal, affiliated with the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., respecting wages and working conditions. A mediator of the Department of Labour has been in close touch with the interested parties and, although an agreement has not as yet been reached, considerable progress in this direction has been made.



## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Proceedings

FOUR new decisions, and supplementary hearings in two earlier cases, were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 406, and in previous issues; and the fifth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1933.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway Brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### Case No. 432.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case centered about the complaint of yardmen assigned to the 14th seniority district on account of the refusal of the company to re-establish homestead rights. The employees contended that for the past two or three years complaints had been received by the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood from certain lodges on the 14th district that yardmen at certain points were entirely out of employment, while men, many years their junior in yards not far distant and on the 14th district were regularly employed.

An exchange of official correspondence submitted by the employees showed that the district lodges were circularized by the late general chairman of the Brotherhood to ascertain if they would be agreeable towards the abolition of homestead rights for all yardmen in

the district and the establishing of one seniority list without any location, thereby enabling the senior man to have his choice of work available. Five lodges declared favourably for the proposal and three were opposed. Notwithstanding the opposition of these three lodges, an arrangement was entered into with the company whereby the 14th Seniority District became one promotion district for yardmen, and senior yardmen were accorded the right to work in preference to junior men.

An appeal was taken from this agreement entered into by two officers of the Brotherhood and the railway, which appeal was sustained by the Brotherhood Board of Directors. Accordingly the Chairman of the Brotherhood applied to have the agreement set aside and the homestead rights previously prevailing restored.

The company claimed that the agreement was working out satisfactorily and that its abrogation and the attendant restoration of homestead rights to yardmen in the district would result in the same problems which brought about the arrangement.

The Board decided that the question was not one of an interpretation of an agreement, and that such action did not come within its jurisdiction. It added that "homesteading rights in yard service having been abolished by mutual agreement between representatives of the Railway and of the employees, the existing arrangement should be maintained until changed by mutual agreement."

#### Case No. 433.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An engineer was ordered for switching service in Souris Yard on September 20, and before being relieved from duty he assisted three trains out of Souris. The dispute was in connection with the payment for the last of these three helping trips. The engineers contended that since the engineer in this case had completed his work in the yard, as indicated by the releasing of his train crew, and Souris being his initial station, he was entitled to a new day under Article 2, Clause (d) third paragraph, reading as follows: "Should engineer be used out of initial point after completing a day, a new day will commence."

The company claimed that this clause was not applicable to switching service, and that at Souris it had been the practice to use

switching engines to assist out of the terminal. After citing the clauses which it contended were germane to the case, the company declared that with the exception of thirty minutes hosting time at *pro rata* rates and fifty-five minutes overtime at time and one-half, the engineer had been paid in accordance with the schedule provision.

The Board recommended that on the question at issue the parties should endeavour to negotiate between themselves an agreed application of the schedule rules as to the conditions affecting engine crews in switching service assisting trains out of Souris.

**Case No. 434.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

Two assistants were employed at Aurora Station, one on clerical duties, with salary of \$90 per month and with seniority dating from August 23, 1917, the other being classified as shedman with salary of \$103 per month and seniority dating from April 11, 1918. The clerk was on sick leave from January 14 until April 12, 1933. Effective February 4, 1933, the clerical position at Aurora was abolished.

The statement of the employees indicated that when the clerical position at Aurora was abolished the clerk immediately claimed the remaining position there which was his right as provided in Clause (g) of Article 23, Schedule of Rules and Wages for Telegraphers and Assistants. After making this choice, the clerk subsequently notified his superintendent that he wished to withdraw his claim to the position at Aurora, and while doing so did not make any claim to the position held by the "junior permanently located assistant" on that Division.

The employees contended that it had always been the understanding and practice that when a position was abolished the employee to be displaced was the junior permanently located of that date only. In this case the junior permanently located assistant's position was at Gravenhurst. The clerk, it was contended, had the right to claim this position, and when he did not do so on cancelling his claim to the Aurora position, he automatically reverted to the spare list. Further, the superintendent agreed to the clerk's reversion to the spare list, but on April 15 cancelled this agreement, allowing the clerk to displace a permanently located assistant at Newmarket.

The employees contention was that the displaced assistant at Newmarket should have been allowed to work until May 23, 1933, and that he should have been paid for the time lost on account of being irregularly displaced.

The railway maintained that Article 23, Clause (g) referred to by the employees contained no reference to any time limit within which an assistant shall exercise his seniority when displaced. The company could not subscribe to the contention of the employees that it had always been the understanding and practice that when a position was abolished the employee to be displaced was the most junior permanently located of that date only. "It has never been the practice, the schedule does not so stipulate, and neither does reason dictate, that an assistant on sick leave, when his position is abolished, must declare at once or within any specific length of time, his intention of resuming duty at any particular station when the time comes for him to return to duty on some problematical date in the future." On these grounds, the company maintained that there had been no violation of schedule rules.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

**Case No. 435.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

Prior to November 1, 1933, a station agent and a freight agent were employed at Truro. At that date a terminal agent was appointed and took over the duties previously performed by the station agent and freight agent. The employees claimed that when on October 14, 1933, the railway bulletined for applications following a vacancy at Truro the term "agent" was applied to the position. Then when on November 1, 1933, an appointment was made to assume the duties of both positions, the term "terminal agent" was applied. The employees contention was that the prefixing of the word "terminal" to the telegrapher's schedule position of "agent" at Truro should not be considered as sufficient to grant the railways the privilege of assigning other than the senior qualified telegrapher to the scheduled position of agent at Truro, and that the senior qualified applicant for the position bulletined October 14, should have been appointed.

The railway in its statement declared that when the regular assigned agent at Truro bid in a vacancy at Amherst it was decided to consolidate the positions at Truro and appoint a terminal agent at a suitable salary. This decision was not made until some days after the agent's position had been advertised. However the bulletin was subsequently cancelled and the freight agent at Truro was appointed terminal agent. This man, it was claimed, was four years senior to the senior applicant for the



position of agent; his salary as freight agent was greater than the agent's, and when it was decided to consolidate the work and thereby effect economies, he was considered the logical choice for the position.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees to the extent that the new position of agent should now be bulletined as a new position and a senior qualified applicant be assigned.

**Case No. 408.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

This case, which was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February 1933, page 127, was reopened owing to the disagreement between the employees and the railway on the application of the Board's decision. Accordingly, both parties appealed for an interpretation of the ruling. In the summer of 1931 a baggageman was assigned to supervise the express matter that arrived at Cape Tormentine in the baggage car until such express reached Borden and was there handed over to the connecting baggageman. He was also required to accompany the express and to maintain supervision on the return trip. For this additional service he was paid under the provision of Rule No. 12 relating to extra service. A question arose as to the point where the extra service should begin and end under this rule. At the original hearing the Board ruled that that it commenced at the time when the express car at Cape Tormentine leaves the station for the ferry dock and continued until the returning express car arrived at Cape Tormentine Station from the ferry dock.

In applying this decision of the Board a dispute arose as to the point from which time should be counted for the extra service performed by the train baggageman between Tormentine and Borden. The Board in further elucidating its decision ruled that extra time under the provisions of Article 12 (d) of the schedule is payable to the baggageman for all time during which he performed extra service beyond that performed by the balance of the train crew working as a unit.

**Case No. 426.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.**

In a supplementary hearing of Case No. 426 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 406) consideration was given to the question of the proper application of the Board's decision to

specific cases in which the parties disagree. At the original hearing the decision of the Board was that when reduction in staff is made, carpenters and bridgemen who take jobs as labourers in bridge and building gangs are entitled to 42 cents per hour. Such carpenters and bridgemen working in gangs in which other labourers are paid 42 cents per hour should receive the 42 cents per hour rate. This 42 cents per hour rate does not necessarily apply to laid off carpenters and bridgemen, who, of their own choice, accept work in an extra gang. It was recommended by the Board that all claims in question should be analysed between the company and the employees on this basis, and if any questions remain in such cases they would be further considered by the Board upon presentation of specific information.

There was a difference of opinion in the matter of the presence or absence of other labourers employed in the gang at the 42 cent per hour rate and how this factor would affect the application of the 42 cent per hour rate to bridge and building men who take jobs as labourers.

The Board's decision was as follows: "In the opinion of the Board there need not necessarily be other labourers in a Bridge and Building Gang receiving the 42 cent rate to entitle a demoted carpenter or bridgeman working as a labourer to receive such rate. The Board's decision was not intended to mean that the company did not have the right to work extra gangs under the jurisdiction of a Bridge and Building foreman in the Maintenance of Way Department."

The Canadian Union of Municipalities at the 34th annual convention of the organization, held at Quebec in July, adopted a resolution suggesting that the Dominion Government should assume entire responsibility for the administration and cost of direct relief, it being claimed that unemployment and relief were national problems. Another resolution recommended provincial legislation to provide wider powers to municipalities in regard to taxation. The duties and responsibilities imposed on municipalities by provincial governments for services which are of a national character, the resolution stated, have been increased without a corresponding provision for raising necessary revenues, thereby placing an inequitable burden on real estate, almost the only source of direct revenue now open to municipalities.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1934

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for July, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*July, 1934...	33	11,073	65,064
*June 1934...	24	3,278	34,483
July 1933...	9	1,884	9,090

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported, are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The figures for July show considerable increases over those for June, there being four disputes involving relatively large numbers of employees as well as an increase in the number of disputes with small numbers involved. In June there was only one dispute involving a large number of employees, that of metal miners and smeltermen at Flin Flon, Man., which continued into July. In July last year there were four disputes involving fairly large numbers of employees, and these caused most of the time loss during the month.

Thirteen disputes, involving 2,170 workers, were carried over from June, and twenty disputes commenced during July. Of these thirty-three disputes, twenty-two terminated during the month, eleven being in favour of the employers concerned, seven in favour of the employees involved, while the results of four were recorded as compromises or partially successful. At the end of July, therefore, there were eleven disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q.; compositors, London, Ont.; coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.; shoe factory workers, Brampton, Ont.; shoe factory

workers, Toronto, Ont.; shoe factory workers, New Toronto, Ont.; women's clothing factory workers, cloakmakers, etc., Winnipeg Man.; women's clothing factory workers, cloakmakers, etc., Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; toy factory workers Toronto, Ont.; and scrap iron and metal workers, Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; moulders, Peterborough, Ont.; February 27, 1934, one employer; and shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., commenced July 5, 1934, one employer, this last being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involved five employees in one bakery in Winnipeg, Man., for one day, July 5, 1934, demanding increases in wages, the eight hour day, recognition of the Food Workers' Industrial Union and a shop committee. These demands were conceded and an agreement was signed, a similar agreement being reported to have been signed by twelve other bakery employers. This agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

Longshoremen at Vancouver, B.C., on July 20 refused to load a boat involved in a dispute on the Pacific coast in the United States. As the employers did not require the men to perform this work, it is not recorded as a strike. The agents for the steamship did not succeed in having the ship loaded with lumber and after a few days she proceeded to a port in the United States for a cargo.

A dispute involving pulp and paper mill employees at Kapuskasing, Ont., has been reported in the press as resulting in a strike commencing on July 4 to secure wage increases and union recognition. Information received

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## STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lock-outs in Progress prior to July, 1934.</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Pulpwood cutters, Strickland, Ont.....	25	100	Commenced June 8, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of camp committee; lapsed early in July, 1934; in favour of employer.
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b> Metal miners and smeltermen, Flin Flon, Man.....	1,073	6,438	Commenced June 11, 1934; for increased wages, 8-hour day, improved conditions and recognition of union; terminated July 14, 1934, compromise.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Fur, Leather, etc.—</i> Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	52	300	Commenced June 13, 1934; for increase in wages and for unemployment insurance; terminated July 7, 1934; in favour of workers.
Fur factory workers, (collars, cuffs, etc.), Toronto, Ont....	33	462	Commenced June 28, 1934; alleged violation of agreement re sending out work; terminated July 17, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Overall factory workers, To- ronto, Ont.....	70	140	Commenced June 15, 1934; for increased wages; terminated July 3, 1934; compromise.
Knitting factory workers, To- ronto, Ont.....	25	100	Commenced June 18, 1934; alleged violation of agreement and for reinstatement of discharged worker; lapsed early in July; in favour of employer.
<i>Pulp and Paper—</i> Paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q.....	40	1,000	Commenced May 23, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; unterminted.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Furniture factory workers, To- ronto, Ont.....	6	30	Commenced May 15, 1934; alleged violation of agreement; lapsed by July 7, 1934; in favour of employer.
Sawmill workers, Newcastle, N.B.....	500	1,500	Commenced June 29, 1934; for increased wages; terminated July 4, 1934; partially successful.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Compositors, London, Ont....	76	1,000	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agree- ment; unterminted.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Spring and mattress factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	20	200	Commenced May 15, 1934; for increased wages and reduced hours; lapsed by end of July; in favour of employer.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Recreational—</i> Musicians (radio), Montreal, P.Q.....	50	450	Commenced June 11, 1934; for increased wages and employment of union members only; terminated July 11, 1934; in favour of employer.
Musicians (radio) throughout Canada.....	200	1,800	Commenced June 16, 1934; in sympathy with musicians on strike in Montreal on June 11, 1934; terminated July 11, 1934; in favour of employer.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lock-outs Commencing during July, 1934.</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Pulpwood cutters, Kapuskasing, Ont.....	200	1,000	Commenced July 4, 1934; for increased wages; terminated July 12, 1934; in favour of employer.
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b> Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.....	300	300	Commenced July 12, 1934; against suspension of workers; terminated July 12, 1934; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	600	3,000	Commenced July 23, 1934; for contract rates instead of day wages for certain work; terminated July 28, 1934; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S....	800	1,500	Commenced July 27, 1934; against suspension of worker; unterminted.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1934—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lock-outs Commencing during July, 1934—Concluded</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Brampton, Ont.....	95	2,000	Commenced July 4, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; untermi- nated.
Shoe factory workers, Mont- real, P.Q.....	12	100	Commenced July 5, 1934; against reduction in piece rates; working conditions no longer affected by end of July; in favour of employer.
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	6	48	Commenced July 23, 1934; for increased wages and union recognition; untermi- nated.
Shoe factory workers, New Toronto, Ont.....	23	138	Commenced July 25, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; untermi- nated.
<i>Fur, Leather, etc.—</i>			
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	136	544	Commenced July 13, 1934; for increased wages and improved conditions; terminated July 17, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers, (Cloakmakers, etc.), Winnipeg, Man.....	400	9,000	Commenced July 5, 1934; for increased wages and union recognition; untermi- nated.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers, etc.), Toronto, Ont.....	250	4,000	Commenced July 13, 1934; sympathy with fur work- ers on strike, July 13; untermi- nated.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers, etc.) Montreal, P.Q.....	60	400	Commenced July 9, 1934; for increased wages for special work; lapsed by end of July; in favour of employer.
Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	30	45	Commenced July 9, 1934; against non-payment of extra wages for special work; terminated July 10, 1934; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers, (cloakmakers, etc.), Toronto, Ont.....	1,800	2,000	Commenced July 19, 1934; to enforce the 40-hour week and against sending out work to non-union contractors; terminated July 25, 1934; in favour of workers.
Men's clothing factory work- ers, Montreal, P.Q.....	4,000	24,000	Commenced July 25, 1934; for increased wages and improved conditions; untermi- nated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	12	180	Commenced July 3, 1934; for increased wages; terminated July 19, 1934; compromise.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Spring and mattress factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	12	36	Commenced July 10, 1934; against reduction in wages; terminated July 14, 1934; in favour of workers.
Toy factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	150	1,000	Commenced July 24, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; untermi- nated.
<b>TRADE—</b>			
Scrap iron and metal workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	7	133	Commenced July 10, 1934; for increased wages and reduced hours; untermi- nated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Business and Personal—</i>			
Restaurant workers, Toronto, Ont.....	10	120	Commenced July 6, 1934; for increased wages, re- duced hours and recognition of union; terminated July 19, 1934; in favour of workers.



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from the management and the union officials is that no strike occurred and that negotiations for a settlement of the dispute were expected to be successful.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, STRICKLAND, ONT.**—Employees of one contractor, variously stated to be from twenty-five to fifty-two in number, ceased work on June 8, demanding increases in piece rates. The contractor later closed the camp.

**METAL MINERS AND SMELTER WORKERS, FLIN FLON, MAN.**—The strike of employees of one company, declared June 9, was settled as a result of the mediation of the Premier of Manitoba, work being resumed between July 9 and July 14, when it was called off by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. The strikers had demanded recognition of the union; increase in wages by cancellation of the pay deduction of 18 per cent for single employees and 15 per cent for married employees less one per cent for each child; the eight hour day with time and one-half rates of wages for overtime up to sixteen hours and double time thereafter; no discrimination for union activity, recognition of union committees in regard to various matters, including safety; and payment of wages twice per month. On June 25 the demand for recognition of the union was withdrawn. The municipal council attempted to bring about a settlement but was unsuccessful. On June 30 the miners were invited to vote on continuing the strike, but trouble between those opposed to a vote and those wishing to do so led to a disturbance and the Riot Act was read, order being finally restored by the police. A number of arrests were made following this on charges of unlawful assembly, interference with police, assault, etc. On July 6 the Premier of Manitoba at the request of the Mayor of Flin Flon proceeded to the locality and after making inquiries into conditions advised the employees to resume work and take up their grievances with the management. Operations being fully resumed within a few days, the management entered into an arrangement with a committee of employees for the election of a permanent committee to represent the employees in regard to grievances and this was approved by a vote of the employees, 96 per cent of the 1,100 at work being in favour. Half of the deduction from wages made since 1932 was cancelled. A number of those arrested were fined or released on suspended sentence, others

being acquitted, while some were released on bail pending trial.

When the strike was called off the local secretary of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada telegraphed the Minister of Labour regarding the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with certain allegations including the dismissal of employees for union activity prior to the strike, the wage reduction made in 1932, inadequate provision for the safety and health of the employees, and discrimination against 170 employees active in the strike by refusing to re-employ them. In the reply it was pointed out that the great majority of the employees had returned to work under an arrangement resulting from the intervention of the Premier of Manitoba so that apparently those desiring a Board were a minority group who had not returned to work or had been refused re-employment by the management and that under the provisions of the statute an application could not be made by men no longer in the employ of the company affected. It was also stated that as mining came directly within the scope of the Act a Board could have been established if an application had been received prior to the strike, which had occurred in violation of the Act.

**FUR WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—As reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, this dispute involving nine establishments in Toronto was settled early in July. As a result of a conference, arranged by the representative of the Department of Labour, agreements were signed with the International Fur Workers' Union providing for certain wage increases. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

**FUR WORKERS (COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.), TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute, affecting one establishment, caused by the alleged sending out of work to contract shops contrary to the practice under the agreement which expired at the end of May, was terminated on July 17, an agreement being reached which provided for dividing the work and also for increases in wages for some workers as in other shops.

**OVERALL FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, this dispute involving two establishments in Toronto was terminated on July 3. The verbal union agreement which expired on May 14, 1934, was renewed. The workers had demanded twenty-five per cent increases in wages, restoring some of the reductions previously made, and ten per cent increases were secured.

**SAWMILL WORKERS, NEWCASTLE, N.B.**—As stated in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, this dispute, involving several establishments, was settled early in July as a result of conciliation by the Premier of New Brunswick, Minister of Lands and Mines. The increase in wages to a minimum of \$2 per day of ten hours was not granted but the wages of a number of workers were increased.

**MUSICIANS, RADIO, MONTREAL, P.Q., AND THROUGHOUT CANADA.**—The dispute, commencing June 16, involving stations of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission in sympathy with a strike on June 11 in four stations in Montreal, one being that of the Commission, was terminated on July 11 as stated in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July. The international president of the union met the Chairman of the Commission at Ottawa and it was arranged that the Commission as before would pay union rates in localities where musicians were organized, but would not restrict employment to one union, the strike to be called off, a new scale for Montreal to be negotiated.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, KAPUSKASING, ONT.**—A number of the employees of one company ceased work on July 4 demanding increased wages but operations were carried on by the remaining employees and by July 12 the strike was called off.

**COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.**—A number of employees on one shift ceased work on July 12 in protest against the suspension of eleven miners, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, for habitual absenteeism without good reason. The other shift, however, worked and as the suspended miners undertook to work steadily in future they were reinstated and the dispute was terminated in one day.

**COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.**—Miners in one colliery ceased work from July 23 to July 28 to enforce a demand for contract rates of wages for eight men instead of day rates. The management had promised to give a decision in a week. Work was resumed after a week when the management met the miners' representatives to reach a settlement. Miners in another colliery voted against a sympathetic strike but a number of the employees remained away from work for one day.

**COAL MINERS, STELLARTON, N.S.**—A number of miners ceased work on July 27 in protest against the suspension of one miner for using offensive language to the manager after repeated refusal by the company to repair his

house. By July 30 production at two collieries ceased and the pickets attempted to keep out maintenance men. The management refused to negotiate until work was resumed. Early in August pickets came into conflict with the police, several persons being injured and property damaged.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, BRAMPTON, ONT.**—Employees in one factory ceased work on July 4, demanding increases in wages and recognition of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union of Canada. The management had offered to meet a committee of employees but refused to negotiate with union representatives. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—A number of employees in one factory ceased work on July 5 when a new scale of piece rates was issued which was claimed by the employees to reduce wages. The representatives of the National Catholic Union of Boot and Shoe Workers attempted to negotiate a settlement but did not succeed and the strikers were replaced the same day. The dispute has, therefore, been added to the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on July 23 demanding increases in wages and recognition of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union of Canada. The employer reported that the piece rates were higher than in other factories but that work was on short time, also that the strike was the result of the dismissal of one man for unsatisfactory work. No settlement had been reached at the end of the month.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, NEW TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of employees in one establishment, about half, ceased work on July 25 demanding increases in wages and recognition of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union of Canada. A member of the Municipal Council attempted to bring about a settlement but by the end of the month none had been reached. The municipal authorities arranged that four strikers would be allowed to picket the establishment following complaints that a number of persons from Toronto were making a demonstration. The strikers were replaced by new employees instructed by operators from the factory manufacturing the machines used, and the union threatened to call out its members in all factories in Toronto using their machines unless this was stopped. Early in August twelve establishments were affected by a two hour stoppage as a demonstration.



**FUR WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees of fourteen firms, members of the Furriers' Council, and fifteen independent firms ceased work on July 13 to secure increases in wages and improvements in working conditions, the agreement having expired on June 1, 1934. Work was resumed on July 18, an agreement having been reached with the union involved, the International Union of Fur Workers, providing for increases of twenty per cent for those under \$25.00 per week and ten per cent for the others.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS, ETC.), WINNIPEG MAN.**—Employees in nine establishments ceased work on July 5 demanding increases in wages and recognition of shop committees and the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, also time and one-half rates for overtime after forty-four hours per week. It is reported that the skilled classes were receiving \$14 to \$30 per week and the unskilled \$8 to \$10, the work being seasonal, chiefly from July to November and February to April, with little employment at other times. Most of the employers refused to meet the union representatives. One employer reached a settlement on July 18, conceding the union demands and making wage increases of fifteen and twenty per cent. Another employer having six employees made a settlement on July 26, increasing wages ten per cent, his employees having ceased work on July 11. At the end of the month settlements had not been reached in the other establishments. Twenty-four persons had been arrested in connection with picketing and released on bail pending trial.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, CLOAKMAKERS, ETC., TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on July 13, in sympathy with fur workers making goods for the employer who was involved in a strike affecting several establishments. When the fur workers' dispute was settled work was not resumed as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had not settled the dispute with the employer. An establishment of the same firm in Guelph and that of another firm were picketed by men from Toronto but no cessation of work is reported to have occurred. The pickets were arrested on charges of vagrancy and threatening violence and remanded for trial.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, CLOAKMAKERS, ETC., MONTREAL, P.Q.**—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on July 9 demanding higher piece rates on work on fall samples. The employer replaced the strikers with workers paid weekly wages and refused to negotiate with the union involved, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. In connection with picketing two pickets were arrested on charges of wounding and released on bail pending trial by a jury.

In another establishment the employees ceased work for part of two days when increased wage rates agreed upon for work on fall samples were not paid owing to a misunderstanding. On the following day, payment being made, work was resumed.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, CLOAKMAKERS, ETC., TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in approximately seventy establishments ceased work on July 19 to enforce the forty hour week and against sending out of work to non-union contract shops working long hours. By July 25 the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union stated that 1,200 out of 1,800 had returned to work having secured their demands and settlements were being made with many of the other establishments affected.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees of seventeen firms, members of the Montreal Clothing Manufacturers' Association, ceased work on July 25 demanding a twenty per cent increase in wages, changes in working conditions, including the forty hour week and time and one-half for overtime, and agreements with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Work has been carried on since September, 1933, under verbal agreements with the union. At the end of the month no settlement had been reached.

**SASH & DOOR FACTORY WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on July 3 demanding an increase in wages of ten cents per hour. Work was resumed on July 20, an increase of 2½ cents per hour being granted.

**SPRING & MATTRESS FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Following a wage reduction stated to be from twenty to thirty per cent, employees in one factory ceased work on July 10 demanding the restoration of the previous rates. This being granted, work was resumed after three days.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1934, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in June was 33, and 15 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 48 disputes in progress during the month, involving 14,900 workers, with a time loss of 102,000 working days during June. Of the 33 disputes beginning in June, 7 were over demands for advances in wages, 4 over proposed wage reductions, 10 over other wage questions, 5 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 5 over questions of trade union principle and 2 over other questions. Settlements were reached in 31 disputes, of which 8 were in favour of workers, 14 in favour of employers, and 9 ended in compromises. In the case of one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Among the principal disputes occurring in June, was one involving 2,600 coal miners at Seaham Harbour from June 25 to June 30. This dispute was due to the refusal of the workers to work with non-unionists, and before the termination of the dispute, the majority of the non-unionists had joined the union. Another coal mining dispute was in progress near Rotherham from June 26 to July 2, over the method of distributing work and other alleged grievances, and in this case work was resumed pending negotiations.

In the construction industry, a dispute involving directly and indirectly 2,000 plasterers and labourers in the principal towns of Scotland from March 1 to June 20, for an

increase in wages, was settled when work was resumed at the same rate of wages as before the stoppage, on the understanding that the wage rate should vary with the standard rates in other sections of the building trades. From June 22 to July 7, a dispute was in progress involving 3,000 asphalt workers in London and various provincial towns in England and Wales. Work was resumed with certain changes in the working conditions and with the understanding that the wages question should be referred to arbitration.

### Netherlands

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1933 was 168 and 184 were in progress during the year, involving 876 establishments and directly involving 13,300 workers, with a time loss of 533,800 working days for the year.

### Australia

The number of disputes reported for the year 1933 was 90, involving 195 establishments and directly involving 26,988 workers, with a time loss of 111,956 working days for the year.

### India

The number of disputes reported for the year 1933 was 146, involving 164,938 workers, with a time loss of 2,168,961 working days for the year. Of the 146 disputes, 95 were over wages questions, 2 over bonus, 19 over personnel, 5 over leave and hours and 25 over other questions. The results of the disputes during the year were: 20 in which the workers were successful, 23 partially successful and 96 unsuccessful, while 7 were still in progress at the end of the year.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in April was 141 and 105 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 84,719 and the time loss 2,594,489 working days for the month.

The strike of 12,000 longshoremen and 15,000 marine workers and allied trades on the Pacific Coast, which began May 9, and which concerned the question of union recognition and the control of hiring halls and other demands, was reported in the last two issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Beginning July 16, a sympathetic general strike of 100,000 workers in local transportation and other industries in San Francisco and Alameda County, Cali-



fornia, was in effect, but was called off July 19. During these four days local transportation and many other industries as well were practically at a standstill. The long-shoremen and marine workers' strike continued after the general strike was called off, until, through the mediation of federal government officials, the strikers voted to submit the dispute to arbitration and to collective bargaining, and work was resumed at all ports concerned by July 31.

A strike of 15,000 textile workers in various towns in Alabama is reported to have begun

July 17, for a 30-hour week, a \$12 per week minimum wage and other demands.

In New York City, a strike of 12,000 painters and decorators began July 31, against a proposed reduction in wages from \$9 for a 7-hour day to \$8 for an 8-hour day.

A strike of 6,000 truck drivers in Minneapolis, Minnesota, began July 17. Rioting broke out July 21, when attempts were made to move food trucks under police protection. No settlement had been reached at the beginning of August.

## CONFERENCE OF DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

A CONFERENCE of the Dominion and provincial governments was held at Ottawa on July 30-31, at the call of the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, to consider future policies in regard to direct relief of unemployment and distress throughout Canada. The Dominion Government was represented by the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

The provincial delegates were as follows:—

*Prince Edward Island.*—Honourable W. J. P. MacMillan, Premier; Honourable H. F. McPhee, Attorney-General.

*Nova Scotia.*—Honourable A. L. MacDonald, Premier; adviser—Mr. Arthur S. Barnstead, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

*New Brunswick.*—Honourable L. P. D. Tilley, Premier; Honourable W. H. Harrison, Attorney-General; Honourable D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works; adviser—Mr. A. W. Barbour, Deputy Minister of Public Works.

*Quebec.*—Honourable L. A. Taschereau, Premier; Honourable J. N. Francoeur, Minister of Public Works; advisers—Mr. C. Lanctot, K.C., Deputy Attorney-General; Mr. I. E. Vallée, Deputy Minister of Public Works; Mr. M. L. Guimont, Deputy Director of Unemployment Relief.

*Ontario.*—Honourable Mitchell F. Hepburn, Premier; Honourable David Croll, Minister of Public Welfare; Honourable Paul Leduc, Minister of Municipal Affairs; advisers—Mr. J. A. Ellis, Secretary Unemployment Department; Mr. James Sinton, Chief Engineer, Department of Northern Development; Mr. W. Llewellyn Lawer, Chief Accountant, Department of Northern Development.

*Manitoba.*—Honourable John Bracken, Premier; Honourable W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works; adviser—Mr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour.

*Saskatchewan.*—Honourable J. G. Gardiner, Premier; Honourable W. J. Patterson, Minister of Natural Resources; adviser—Mr. Thomas Lax, Treasury Department.

*Alberta.*—Honourable George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, Public Health and Railways and Telephones; advisers—Mr. James C. Thompson, Provincial Auditor; Mr. K. K. MacKenzie, chairman Unemployment Relief Commission.

*British Columbia.*—Honourable T. D. Pattullo, Premier; Honourable Gordon Sloan, Attorney-General; Honourable George Pearson, Minister of Labour; Honourable John Hart, Minister of Finance.

The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Dominion Government, submitted for consideration by the provincial representatives the following proposals:—

Commencing forthwith, and continuing until March 31, 1935, (on which date the Relief Act, 1934, will expire), the Dominion Government will make grants-in-aid, payable in monthly instalments to the several provinces, to assist them to discharge their constitutional responsibilities for the relief of necessitous unemployed persons within their areas. The amount of such grants will be arranged between the Dominion and each province, and will give recognition on the one hand to the conditions still prevailing in the various parts of Canada as regards unemployment and the ability of the provinces to meet these conditions; and on the other hand to the urgent necessity of bringing about a reduction in public expenditures for direct relief as rapidly as possible, both by the close scrutiny of relief administration on the part of local and provincial authorities, and as a result of the generally improving economic conditions throughout the Dominion.

In addition the Dominion Government proposed to undertake.

(1) To continue its present provision for single homeless unemployed men in need of relief in federally operated camps up to the authorized maximum of 28,173 men until March 31, 1935.

(2) To maintain the agreements under the Relief Act, 1933, that have been entered into with the several provinces respecting the trans-Canada highway.

(3) To carry out existing agreements in respect of the settlement of persons in need of relief upon the land.

(4) To continue the existing agreements in respect of farm placements.

(5) To take into consideration the extraordinary circumstances that may require special financial assistance to provincial governments in connection with the movement of live stock and fodder and the provision of seed grain in distressed areas.

(6) That the program for the construction of public works initiated by the Dominion Government will not be affected by the provision of the grants in aid of provincial expenditure for relief purposes contemplated.

(7) That the question of Dominion co-operation in public works undertaken by provincial governments for the relief of unemployment will be examined by the governments directly concerned in each case.

The provincial representatives undertook to give consideration to the foregoing proposals.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE Unemployment Act, 1934, recently passed by the British Parliament, received the Royal Assent on June 28. The provisions of the Bill as introduced in the House of Commons by the Right Hon. Sir Henry B. Betterton, Minister of Labour, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, page 1170. The Act amends the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933, and makes "further provision for the training and assistance of persons who are capable of, and available for work, but have no work or only part-time or intermittent work." It is described as the first British measure to deal comprehensively with the whole of the able-bodied industrial unemployed. The Act embodies many of the recommendations made in the reports of the "Gregory" Commission on Unemployment Insurance, including the recommendation that the insurance and relief features of the scheme should be made separate and distinct (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1308). The following outline is taken from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, London, July, 1934.

### PART I.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The provisions of the earlier Unemployment Insurance Acts are in the main continued, and there is no change in the rates of contribution for the present classes of contributors. The following are the principal changes made by Part I, which will, except where otherwise stated, come into force on Thursday, 26th July, 1934.

*Increase in Rates of Benefit.*—As from 1st July, 1934, the Act restores the rates of benefit

which were in force before the reductions made under the National Economy Act, 1931. The old rates and the new rates are set out below:—

Age	Male		Female	
	Old rate	New rate	Old rate	New rate
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
16-17.....	5 6	6 0	4 6	5 0
17-18.....	8 0	9 0	6 9	7 6
18-21.....	12 6	14 0	10 9	12 0
21 and upwards.....	15 3	17 0	13 6	15 0
(or 18 and upwards if in receipt of dependants benefit).				

The weekly rate of dependants benefit for an adult dependant is increased from 8s. to 9s.; the rate for a dependant child remains at 2s.

*Period of Benefit.*—The existing provision is retained under which claimants may receive six months' benefit in their benefit year (*i.e.*, in the twelve months following the date of their claims) provided they have paid thirty contributions in the last two years and are otherwise qualified for benefit. Over and above this, however, the Act provides for the payment of additional days of benefit in certain cases. The qualification for the receipt of additional days of benefit is substantially that the insured contributor has been insured for at least five years. The number of additional days of benefit is calculated according to a ratio rule which takes into account all contributions paid and benefit received in, broadly speaking, the preceding five years.



For every five contributions paid in the last five years three additional days of benefit will be allowed, subject to a deduction of one day of benefit for every five days of benefit received in the preceding five years. Every two contributions paid for a person under 18 years of age will be reckoned as one contribution for the purpose of calculating additional days of benefit. It will be possible for a claimant with a good insurance record to receive up to 52 weeks' benefit in a year, and the provision for additional days' benefit will result in the transfer of a number of persons from transitional payments to insurance benefit.

*Juveniles under 18.*—Hitherto the minimum age for entry into unemployment insurance has been 16 years, but the Act provides that not later than 3rd September, 1934, such insurance is to begin at the school-leaving age. In the case of a juvenile above the school-leaving age but under 16 years of age employed in insurance employment, a weekly unemployment insurance contribution of 2d. each has to be paid by the juvenile contributor, by the employer, and by the Exchequer. For those juveniles under 16 years of age who voluntarily continue in whole-time education beyond the school-leaving age, provision has been made for a free credit of contributions up to a maximum of 20; but this provision does not come into force until twelve months after the age for entry into insurance is lowered.

Unemployment benefit becomes payable at the age of 16 years; previously it has not been payable at the earliest until the age of rather more than 16½ years. Parents entitled to benefit will be able to obtain dependants benefit in respect of juveniles between the ages of 14 and 16 years, not only, as at present, whenever the child is receiving full-time instruction at a day school but also whenever the child is unemployed for reasons outside his control.

Attendance at courses of instruction is made compulsory for all unemployed juveniles over the school-leaving age and under 18, unless there is some good ground for excusing attendance. Local Education Authorities are placed under an obligation to provide, with the aid of a grant, such courses of instruction as may be necessary for unemployed juveniles in their areas. In areas where the numbers do not justify the opening of Junior Instruction Centres other arrangements will be made, as far as is practicable, for the attendance of unemployed juveniles at some form of instruction class. Education Authorities are empowered to assist the Minister of Labour in obtaining the attendance of unemployed

juveniles at authorized courses, and to the same end employers may be required to notify the Minister when any persons under the age of 18 leave their employment.

*Financial Provisions.*—The Act pays careful regard to the importance of establishing the unemployment insurance scheme on a solvent and self-supporting basis. In order to provide machinery for securing the continued solvency of the scheme the Act sets up a committee, to be known as the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. Immediately after the close of each calendar year the Committee must examine the finances of the scheme, and within two months must make a report to the Minister on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund. The Committee are also required to make a report at any other time if they consider that the Fund is, or is likely to become, and is likely to continue to be, insufficient to discharge its liabilities. They may also report on the financial condition of the Fund at such other times as they think fit.

Should the report of the Committee at any time indicate that there is either an existing or prospective deficiency, or that there is and is likely to continue to be a greater surplus than is required for working purposes, the report must contain such recommendations for amendment of the Acts as will in the opinion of the Committee have the effect of restoring the balance of income and expenditure. The Committee in their report must give an estimate of the effect which the amendments they recommend will have on the financial condition of the Fund.

The matters on which the Committee may recommend amendments of the Acts cover a wide range, and include rates of contributions, rates and conditions of benefit, the duration of benefit, the waiting period, and continuous unemployment.

The Minister is required to lay the Committee's report before Parliament, together with the draft of an order, making either the amendments recommended by the Committee or other amendments which in the Minister's opinion will have the same financial effect on the condition of the Fund; but if the Committee's recommendations are not adopted, the Minister must give reasons for differing therefrom. The report and the draft order will be considered by both Houses of Parliament, and, if both Houses pass resolutions approving the proposed amendments, an order must be made in the terms of the draft and will thereupon become law.

As from 1st July, 1934, the existing borrowing powers of the Fund are repealed, but

provision is made for temporary loans to be made by the Exchequer if and when the Fund is unable to meet its immediate liabilities. Repayment of these temporary advances will be made within a limited period out of the ordinary revenue of the Fund. Should that not be possible it will be necessary to set in motion the machinery mentioned above to restore the solvency of the Fund.

The existing debt of the Unemployment Fund is funded, and is to be repaid by means of half-yearly instalments of £2,500,000 each to cover principal and interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum. Under this arrangement it is anticipated that the debt will be repaid within a period of about 37 years.

*Insurance and Agriculture.*—The Statutory Committee are required, as soon as may be, to make such proposals as seem to them practicable for the insurance against unemployment of persons engaged in employment in agriculture (including horticulture and forestry). Their proposals must be included in a report to the Minister, who must lay the report before Parliament. Further legislation will be necessary before such a scheme can be brought into force.

## PART II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

This part creates a new central authority, entitled the Unemployment Assistance Board, which will take over from the Public Assistance Authorities their present duties in regard to transitional payments, and also the administration of out-relief given to able-bodied persons on account of unemployment. The Board, which under the Act consists of not more than six members, will work through its own local officials, from whose decisions there is power of appeal, in appropriate cases, to local Appeal Tribunals.

The Minister of Labour will be responsible to Parliament for the general policy of the Board. Moreover he will submit to Parliament for approval the detailed Regulations governing the assessment of need by which the Board and its officials will work; the application of those regulations to individual cases will be a matter for administration by the Board.

In order that the Board may have the advantage of the help and advice of persons who have had long experience in this work the Board is empowered to set up Local Advisory Committees. Through these committees the Board will be able to link together the information and experience in the possession of the various governmental, local specialized, an voluntary services in each district.

*Scope of the Scheme.*—The scheme covers all persons between the ages of 16 and 65 whose normal occupation is employment in respect of which contributions are payable under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, or who can show that, not having had such a normal occupation, they might have expected to have been so employed but for the industrial circumstances of the district in which they reside, and who are capable of and available for work. The scope is thus much wider than that of unemployment insurance, and the scheme will in fact embrace nearly all the unemployed able-bodied in the country, including non-manual workers with incomes when in employment below £250 a year.

Persons who are disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts owing to loss of employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, or who would have been so disqualified if they had been insured contributors, are excluded from the scope of the Board for the period of the disqualification.

*Finance of the Scheme.*—Subject to contributions by Local Authorities on account of the liabilities of which they will be relieved, the cost of the scheme will be borne on national funds by the Exchequer. Approximately 95 per cent of the cost of the scheme will fall on National funds.

*Co-operation with the Ministry of Labour.*—Applicants for assistance will register at the Employment Exchanges, in order that they may be kept in touch with opportunities of employment in the same way as other work-people on insurance benefit. They will also in general receive their unemployment allowances at the Exchanges.

*Assessment of Need.*—The Regulations governing the assessment of need have to be approved by Parliament. The Board is not bound by the statutory rates of unemployment benefit; it relieves all the need, other than medical need, arising in the household of an applicant, and takes into account the resources available to the household. Due regard must also be had to the personal requirements of those members of the household whose needs are taken into account. The protection for certain classes of resources—Friendly Society sick pay, National Health Insurance benefit, disability pensions, workmen's compensation, and small savings—conferred by the Determination of Need Act, 1932, is continued, and, in the case of the first three of these sources of income, extended. Special protection is also given to maternity benefit.



*Maintenance of Employability.*—One of the two main functions of the Unemployment Assistance Board will be to make provision for re-establishing and improving the employability of unemployed persons within the scope of Part II. The Board's concern is solely with persons who are in the employment market; and it is against the background of the employment market, and with the needs and potentialities of that market in view, that the Unemployment Assistance Board must carry on its work. The new service is primarily an industrial service. The Board is accordingly given power, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, to provide courses to enable persons under the Board to maintain or regain physical fitness and so to improve their chances of employment. In order that the course may include familiarity with actual working conditions the Board will have power to make appropriate arrangements with Local Authorities for the course to be completed by a limited spell of employment at the customary wages on work for the Authority, of a character and under conditions that will complete the training.

*Provision for Cases of Special Difficulty.*—Having regard to the wide scope of the scheme there will inevitably be a limited number of cases of special difficulty where the applicant has shown that he cannot be appropriately dealt with by the ordinary procedure described above. The Board is given power to deal with such cases, subject to the due safeguarding of the applicant's right to state his side of the case.

Where an applicant persistently breaks the conditions, or persistently refuses or neglects to maintain himself, the Board may apply to the Appeal Tribunal for the exclusion of the applicant from their jurisdiction; in such a case he cannot be properly considered as one of the ordinary industrial unemployed for whom the scheme is designed. His recourse will then be to the Public Assistance Authorities. The person concerned and the Local Authority may in such cases appeal to the Appeal Tribunal.

*The Duties of Local Authorities.*—It is a corollary to the scheme that the Local Authorities will no longer have power to give outdoor relief to persons whose needs have been met by the Board, though the duty of giving relief in cases of sudden or urgent necessity will remain upon the relieving officers. The Board will reimburse Local Authorities for any relief so given.

The Public Assistance Authorities will retain their existing powers and duties in relation to assistance for the sick, aged, and infirm. They will also be responsible for the

medical needs and institutional or clinical treatment of persons who otherwise are under the Board.

*Administration.*—The administration will be through the officers of the Board, co-operating for certain purposes with the Employment Exchanges. If and so long as arrangements for this purpose are in force, investigation into applications may be carried out on behalf of the Board by officers of the Local Authorities.

Shortly after the Act was assented to the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons the appointment of Sir Henry Betterton as Chairman of the Unemployment Assistance Board.

The Dominion Marketing Board, provided for by the Natural Products Marketing Act passed by the Dominion Parliament at its recent session, was appointed on August 10, to consist of the following members: Dr. Horace Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Chairman); Dr. J. F. Booth, Director of the Economic Branch of the Department of Agriculture; Dr. A. K. Eaton, Department of Finance; Mr. Clive B. Davidson, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; and Mr. A. Gosselin, of the Department of Agriculture. The main provisions of the Bill, as it was introduced in Parliament in March, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 304. The Board will consider marketing schemes which may be submitted to it by producers, and will recommend to the Minister the adoption of approved schemes. The first scheme to be submitted will be one to regulate the export of apples.

New regulations governing the position of married women in the British Civil Service were issued recently following the recommendations on this subject contained in the recent report of a Joint Committee of official and staff representatives. The regulations maintain the rule that all female candidates for any established situation in the Civil Service shall be unmarried or widows and that women holding established situations must resign on marriage and notify their marriage to the head of their Department immediately on its taking place. The marriage bar is, however, modified by giving the authorities discretionary power to make exception on application by the woman concerned, where they are satisfied that the employment of a married woman is advisable in the light of her special qualifications or the special requirements of the Department in which she is serving.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN 1934

### Nova Scotia

THE following is a brief summary of the laws of labour interest enacted by the legislature of Nova Scotia during the Session which began on March 1 and ended on May 2, 1934.

#### Workmen's Compensation Act

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act provides that average earnings and earning capacity shall not be below \$10 per week in disability cases. The provision applies only to accidents happening after the passing of the amendment (May 2, 1934) and in cases where the workman's rate of remuneration is such that if he had worked six days a week his earnings would have been at least \$10 per week. In cases of total disability, however, the amount of compensation heretofore payable is not to be reduced by virtue of the amending Act. Compensation for disability is 60 per cent of average earnings or of diminution of average earnings as the case may be, so that the minimum payment in total disability cases covered by the amendment will be \$6 per week. Formerly the minimum for permanent total disablement was \$5 per week unless the average earnings of the workman were less than that amount when compensation equal to average earnings was paid.

A further amendment provides that medical aid shall not be supplied for a longer period than thirty days and that such period shall not extend beyond sixty days from the date of disability. Formerly the workman was entitled to medical aid only during the period of thirty days from the date of disability.

A new clause provides that where an objection by a person entitled to object has been made to the Board against a claim that has been filed with the Board, an inquiry shall be held at the earliest convenient date and in any case within forty-five days after the lodging of such objection.

#### Coal Mines Regulation Act

Two Acts to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act were passed by the Legislature. The first, which will come into force on November 15, 1934, provides that no employer shall be obligated to retain or pay any sum or sums to any person designated to represent a union other than the union to which belong

the largest number of employees in or about all mines operated by such employer. The union to which the largest number of employees belong is to be determined solely by the number of written requests for the deduction from wages and payment by the employer of union dues, etc., filed with the employer before November 15 in each year, on which day an employer must permit a representative of every union to which any of his employees belong to attend at the place where the cards are filed and count them.

The second amending Act deals with the election of check-weighers. The persons qualified to vote at such an election are those employed at cutting, digging, or loading mineral who are paid according to the weight of the mineral gotten by them and who have been so employed on such terms of payment for one month next preceding the date of notice of the meeting of such qualified voters to fix the time and place of balloting. The time fixed for voting must be not less than ten days nor more than fifteen days after the date of the meeting, and the meeting is to appoint a presiding officer and a poll clerk to conduct the election. The presiding officer must, within six days, make up and post, in at least three public places at or near the mine, an alphabetical list of voters. The owner, agent or manager of the mine must furnish the presiding officer within two days after his application therefor with all information necessary for the preparation of such list. Every candidate for the office of checkweigher must be nominated in writing by two qualified voters, and the nomination papers delivered to the presiding officer between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on nomination day which is to be one week previous to the day fixed for the taking of the ballot. If only one candidate is nominated he is to be declared by the presiding officer to be duly elected. If a ballot is to be taken the proceedings are to be governed by the provisions of the Municipal Act relating to procedure on polling day and subsequently to conclusion of recount (if any) and declaration of election, the necessary changes being made to suit the circumstances. In case of a recount the presiding officer has all the powers of a municipal clerk. Provision is made for a checkweigher to continue to act until his successor is declared elected.



### **Nova Scotia Labour Act**

The Nova Scotia Labour Act, passed in 1933, which would have expired on May 1, 1934, was continued in force for another year. This Act forbids any person or corporation employing twenty-five or more workers to hire as a workman any person who has not been a resident of Nova Scotia for at least one year, unless the person hired produces a certificate from the government employment agent or municipal clerk in the place where he is to be employed specifying the work he is to do and stating that there are no unemployed persons in such place capable of doing and willing to do the work. A fine of \$500 may be imposed for violation of these provisions.

### **Department of Labour Act**

The section of an Act to Provide for a Department of Labour which authorized the appointment of a Secretary of Labour was replaced by a section providing for the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Labour.

### **Land Settlement Act**

The Nova Scotia Land Settlement Act was amended with respect to qualification of applicants for benefit. As formerly an applicant must be a male British subject over 21 years of age who has been a resident of Nova Scotia for at least five years. The amendment pro-

vides that he must not be over 50 years of age and that his period of residence must immediately precede the date of application. He must also have been an employee at some time since January 1, 1930, in Nova Scotia in the coal mining industry or in some manufacturing industry or transportation company doing business in the Province. Formerly the applicant was required to have been an employee in the coal mining industry or in a manufacturing industry or transportation company in Nova Scotia and, on the date of application, to be unemployed because of lack of work in such industry or company.

The Nova Scotia Old Age Pensions Act was amended to validate the regulations made under its provisions by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on November 25, 1933.

An amendment to the Nova Scotia Marketing Act enables the Province to take advantage of Federal legislation relating to the marketing of natural products.

### **Inquiry on 8-Hour Day**

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature announced that the Department of Labour would "conduct an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining in what industries of the Province legislation for an eight-hour working day may be enacted with a view to improving the working conditions of our people without unduly injuring the industries affected."

## **New Brunswick**

The New Brunswick Legislature during its session which opened on February 8 and closed on March 27, 1934, enacted laws dealing with forest operations and woodsmen, unemployment relief and mechanics' liens.

The New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act provides for the establishment of a Commission of three members with power to fix minimum wages and assist in the settlement of disputes in the lumbering industry of the Province, application for the hearing of a dispute being made by the employer or the employees. The Bill was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*; May, 1934, page 418. During its passage through the Legislature the Bill was amended to include piece-workers in the definition of "employee". A further amendment provides that more than one and less than five employees of an employer may make an application, in the manner provided by the Act, for the reference of a dispute to the Commission. In such cases the Commission, before hearing such applica-

tion, is to make such investigation as it considers necessary to determine whether the application discloses a dispute of such nature that grave injustice would likely result if the application is not heard. After completing such investigation the Commission may hear or refuse to hear the application. The Bill as first introduced provided that no dispute should be referred to the Commission in which the number of employees affected numbered less than five.

The Relief Act, 1933, was amended to enable municipalities to appropriate, assess, levy, collect and pay all sums required to defray the cost of direct relief or to raise loans therefor.

An amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Act extends the time of liens from thirty to sixty days.

The revised and amended Motor Vehicle Act which replaces former legislation on this subject makes no provision for the licensing of chauffeurs as such. All drivers except those operating road or farm machinery must be

licensed. Applicants for licenses must be 18 years of age and pass a satisfactory examination.

The Automobile Insurance Act contains clauses similar to those in force in a majority of the provinces to the effect that the insurer shall not be liable under an owner's or driver's policy for any liability imposed upon the insured by any workmen's compensation law, nor, unless the coverage is expressly extended,

for any damage or loss resulting from bodily injury to or death of any employee of the insured while engaged in the operation or repair of the automobile.

The New Brunswick Marketing Act provides for the appointment of a Marketing Board of three members to promote the production, marketing and distribution of natural products and the by-products thereof.

### Prince Edward Island

The Prince Edward Island Legislature which was in session from March 6 to April 5, 1934, enacted the following laws of labour interest.

An Act respecting the Garnishment of Debts was amended with regard to the section which exempts from garnishment one-half of the wages due or accruing due to a debtor for his personal labour and service on a hiring. The amendment provides that where such debtor is a married person, a widow or widower supporting one or more children under the age of 16 years, or unable from mental or physical disability to support themselves, not less than \$10 per week of such wages shall be exempt from garnishment. The value of the board and wages, if any, supplied to the debtor by his employer is to be considered as part of the wages paid him and exempted under the Act. In the case of a debtor who appears to be in receipt of a regular wage or salary, the court or judge may make an order for the attachment of future accruing wages or salary after making the exemptions provided for in the amendment, or like exemptions in the case of persons supporting indigent brothers or sisters, parents or grandparents, or the exemptions provided for in the principal Act, as the case may be. Where the debt due from the primary debtor to the attaching creditor is for

board or lodging no exemption is allowed. These provisions are to have effect notwithstanding any Act, law or rule of court to the contrary.

An amendment to the Highway Traffic Act provides that a person whose licence has been cancelled may not be issued with a new licence until he has presented a certificate of competency signed by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or other licensed examiner. Any person driving a motor vehicle between the time the cancellation of his licence expires and his receipt of a new licence is liable for a first offence to a fine of from \$50-\$100 and imprisonment for not more than thirty days and for a subsequent offence to a fine of from \$100-\$500 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

The Prince Edward Island Old Age Pensions Act was amended to provide that notice of the granting of a pension together with a minute of judgment may be registered against the lands of a pensioner constituting a lien upon such lands in favour of the Board of Pensions Commissioners.

The Prince Edward Island Natural Products Marketing Act enables the Province to take advantage of Federal legislation relating to the marketing of natural products.



## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENT'S EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

**B**Y a notice published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of July 21, 1934, Orders in Council have been issued approving applications for making obligatory on all employers and employees in the specified districts three agreements under the provisions of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417).

The first of these authorizes the extension of the agreement between the Association of Syndicated Longshoremen of the port of Montreal and the Shipping Federation of Canada, Incorporated, which was given in the (LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1934, page 373).

The second approves the extension of the agreement governing the painting trade in Quebec City and District (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 638).

The third Order approves the extension of the agreement between the Montreal Builders' Exchange and the Council of the Construction Trades of Montreal and District (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 636).

The following change was made in the agreement respecting longshoremen. In the original application article 9 read as follows:

"The work of loading and unloading sailing vessels, or self-propelled or towed ships is not subject to the present agreement if such vessels or ships are of a tonnage less than three hundred (300) tons."

This is replaced by the following:

"The work of loading and unloading sailing vessels or self-propelled or towed ships is not subject to the present agreement;

(a) If the said vessels are specially destined for inland or coastal navigation;

(b) If they are not directly employed in loading or unloading ocean vessels."

This agreement extends to December 31, 1934.

The agreement governing the painting trades at Quebec expires on April 30, 1935, with notice to be given of modification or repeal by either party before March 1, 1935.

In the case of the building trades at Montreal, the date of expiration is March 31, 1935.

The Order in Council relating to the painting trades agreement and the building trades agreement states that no objections had been made against the petitions.

The *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 30, 1934, contained the text of an Order in Council, dated June 21, 1934, approving the application for making obligatory on all employers and employees in Quebec district the agreement between the National Catholic Union of Plumbers and Electricians of Quebec City and certain electrical contractors in Quebec. The text of this agreement was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 522.

On July 21 the *Gazette* contained notice of an application for the extension of an agreement in the printing and publishing industry in Quebec and District.

## MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

### New Orders Governing Various Industries

**T**HE Board of Industrial Relations established under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, of British Columbia, recently issued the following new orders. (Previous orders were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 642, and in previous issues.)

#### ORDER No. 7.—*Respecting a Minimum Wage in the Box-manufacturing Industry*

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

(1) That where used in this Order the expression "box-manufacturing industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the making of wooden boxes.

(2) That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said

Act and to section 3 of this Order, the minimum wage for every employee in the box-manufacturing industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be the sum of thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour.

(3) Until further ordered, it shall be permissible for an employer to employ a percentage of employees in his plant at a rate less than that fixed in paragraph 2 of this Order, but in no case shall the rate so paid be less than twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour, nor shall the percentage of employees paid at such rate (inclusive of employees in respect of whom a permit has been obtained under said section 6 of the said Act) be in excess of twenty-five per centum (25 per cent) of the total number of employees in the plant.

(4) That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under said section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every male person over the age of eighteen (18) and under the age of twenty-one (21) years employed

in the box-manufacturing industry shall be the sum of twenty cents (20c.) per hour.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 12th day of July, 1934.

*Board of Industrial Relations*

ADAM BELL, *Chairman*,  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER CARROTHERS,  
FRAUDENA EATON,  
CHRISTOPHER JOHN McDOWELL,  
JAMES THOMPSON.

**ORDER No. 8.—Respecting a Minimum Wage in the Occupation of Barbering**

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

(1) That where used in this Order the expression "barbering" shall have the meaning set out in section 2 of the "Barbers Act," being chapter 5 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, and amendments thereto.

(2) That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said "Male Minimum Wage Act," the minimum wage for every employee in the occupation of barbering whose week consists of forty (40) hours or more shall be the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15) per week.

(3) That subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said "Male Minimum Wage Act," the minimum wage for every employee in the occupation of barbering whose week consists of less than forty (40) hours shall be the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 12th day of July, 1934.

*Board of Industrial Relations.*

**ORDER No. 9.—Amending Orders No. 1 and No. 2**

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

That paragraph 5 of Order No. 1, establishing a minimum wage in the logging industry, and paragraph 5 of Order No. 2, establishing a minimum wage in the sawmill industry, are hereby cancelled. (These paragraphs provided that the respective orders should not apply east of Cascade Mountains. The text of the orders was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 419.)

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 12th day of July, 1934.

*Board of Industrial Relations.*

**ORDER No. 10.—establishing a Minimum Wage in the Mercantile Industry.**

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "mercantile industry" includes all establishments operated for the purpose of wholesale and (or) retail trade.

2. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, and to the other provisions of this Order, the minimum wage for every employee in the mercantile industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) whose week consists of

forty (40) hours or more shall be the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15) per week.

3. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every employee in the mercantile industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) whose week consists of less than forty (40) hours shall be the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour: Provided, however, that the minimum wage for such employees in any one day shall be not less than the sum of one dollar and sixty cents (\$1.60).

4. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every male person over the age of 18 and under the age of 21 years in the mercantile industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) whose week consists of forty (40) hours or more shall be as follows:—

\$9 per week during his first three months' employment in the said industry.

\$10 per week during his second three months' employment in the said industry.

\$11 per week during his third three months' employment in the said industry.

\$12 per week during his fourth three months' employment in the said industry.

\$12.75 per week thereafter.

5. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every male person over the age of 18 and under the age of 21 years in the mercantile industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) whose week consists of less than forty (40) hours shall be as follows:—

25 cents per hour during his first three months' employment in the said industry.

27 cents per hour during his second three months' employment in the said industry.

30 cents per hour during his third three months' employment in the said industry.

35 cents per hour during his fourth three months' employment in the said industry.

40 cents per hour thereafter.

Provided, however, that the minimum wage for such male persons in any one day shall be not less than the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25).

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 24th day of July, 1934.

*Board of Industrial Relations*

ADAM BELL, *Chairman*.  
FRAUDENA EATON.  
CHRISTOPHER JOHN McDOWELL.  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER CARROTHERS.  
JAMES THOMPSON.

## Hours of Work Act, 1934

The following order of the Board of Industrial Relations under the Hours of Work Act, 1934, was gazetted on August 2, 1934.

### REGULATION No. 14

The occupation of barbering is hereby added to the schedule of the said Act, the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council having been obtained by Order in Council dated the 24th day of July, 1934.

Made and given at Victoria, B.C., this 24th day of July, 1934,

*by Board of Industrial Relations.*



## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN SASKATCHEWAN

### Partial Withdrawal of Reductions in Established Rates

THE following order of the Minimum Wage

Board of Saskatchewan was gazetted on July 16. The new order modifies and continues the temporary order published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1924, page 421, which in turn continued the operation of an Order issued last year (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1933, page 999). The earlier order provided for temporary reductions of 10 per cent for minimum wages under \$13, and of 15 per cent for minimum wages of \$13 or over; in the present order these reductions are 5 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively.

#### ORDER No. 6

1. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the Board for workers in Shops and Stores, Laundries and Factories, Mail Order Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms, Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops, are hereby reduced by five per cent, where the rate so fixed is less than thirteen dollars (\$13) per

week and by ten per cent where the rate so fixed is thirteen dollars (\$13) per week or over:

Provided, that, where an employee is employed for twenty-four (24) hours or more in any week, but for less than full time, the reduction shall not be greater than five per cent and provided further that there shall be no reduction in the cases of an employee who is employed for less than twenty-four (24) hours in any week.

2. The rate of reductions provided for in this Order shall be determined by the gross wages, inclusive of cash and board and lodging, but shall be computed upon and deducted from cash wages only of an employee after deductions have been made for board and lodging where supplied by her employer.

3. This Order shall continue in force until the thirtieth day of September, 1934.

By order,

*The Minimum Wage Board,*

THOS. M. MOLLOY,  
Secretary.

A. J. WICKENS,  
Chairman.

## COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL COMPANY

THE industrial and social benefits of labour co-operation with industrial management as they are shown in one outstanding example are the subject of a study by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, in a volume recently published by the Foundation in the Industrial Relations Series under the title "Miners and Management: a study of the collective agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, and an analysis of the problem of coal in the United States." The book sets forth the facts regarding the methods employed by the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company in Colorado since it came under the control of Miss Josephine Roche. (The adoption of the plan was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1928, page 565; August, 1929, page 898.) The first part describes the plan and its results, while the second part contrasts with the reformed conditions in the Colorado mine the insecurity and waste which are said to characterize the coal industry in other fields in the United States.

The plan is based upon a collective agreement first made in August, 1928, for a two-year period, between the company and the Colorado district organization of the U.M.W. of A. (District 15). The signers declared that

they were "seeking a new era in the industrial relations of Colorado." They welcomed this agreement, declaring their purpose to be "the establishment of industrial justice," "the substitution of reason for violence, confidence for misunderstanding, integrity and good faith for dishonest practices, and a union of effort for the chaos of the present economic warfare." They undertook to avoid those conflicts which had taken the form of "needless and wasteful strikes and lockout"; in place of this method they would seek to investigate and correct the underlying causes of strikes and lockouts; they would establish "genuine collective bargaining between mine workers and operators through free and independent organization."

Besides adopting the principle of collective bargaining the agreement provided that the two parties would undertake "to stabilize employment, production and markets through co-operative endeavour and the aid of science." The author notes that this is probably the first time that any trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has gone so far as to include these broad economic policies within its scope. "This purpose," she continues, "was further elaborated in the agreement signed for the second biennial period, beginning September 1, 1930, in which

effort was made to deal with the problem of labour's share in increased productivity by adding the following words (the idea, however, is somewhat vague); 'recognizing the principle that increased productivity should be mutually shared through the application of equitable considerations to the rights of the workers and to economic conditions affecting the operations and business of the company.' The public interest was included in the statement of principles. It was declared to be a purpose of the company and the union to assure 'consumers a dependable supply of coal at reasonable and uniform prices.'

The book gives a full account of the historical antecedents of the agreement, which was adopted after protracted conflict in the industry. "It was out of the conflict of 1913-14 that impulses and purposes emerged leading towards changed attitudes of the contestants. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, influenced by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., established its Industrial Representation Plan in 1915. The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, which was also involved, made no definite change in its policies at that time, but the events of that bitter strike had deeply impressed Josephine Roche, the daughter of its president, and in 1927, when she inherited her father's minority ownership of stock, she came face to face with a responsibility and an opportunity." Under the collective agreement the union accepted the existing economic system and entered into a businesslike contract for hours of work and wages and for the

regulation of such conditions as directly affected the earning power of the workers. It also provided for the day to day adjustment of grievances and the wage scale. These provisions are studied in detail in the chapter on the collective agreement. "Labour's Productivity" is the title of another chapter which describes the co-operative effort whereby the workers are brought into contact with the consumers and the interest of the men in maintaining their wage scale is tied with the success of the company in widening the market by improving the quality of its coal. This is effected by means of a differential in the wage scale in return for which the men agree to co-operate in increased efficiency in production. The increase in efficiency is provided for through joint advisory board safety committees, technicians, etc. Other chapters are devoted to the study of the arrangements in regard to marketing and prices, competition and wages, and the adjustment of grievances.

The writer claims that the effect of the joint agreement has been to assure adequate service at fair and uniform prices to the consumer; security and fair wages to the miner; and a profit to the investor as the result of sound management. "The experience of this one company," she concludes, "is most useful if it be regarded as a challenge to the people of the United States to remove the obstacles which stand in the way of substituting reason for violence and stabilizing employment, production and markets through co-operative endeavour and the aid of science."

## WELFARE WORK IN MONTREAL IN 1933

### Report of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies

THE twelfth annual year book of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies reviews welfare and relief work in Montreal during 1933 as carried on by thirty-four agencies, each dealing with some phase of the social and economic problem. Prefacing the volume is the report of the Financial Federation campaign which is conducted for the purpose of securing the funds necessary for the operations of the affiliated organizations.

Referring to the unemployment situation in Montreal the report of the Federation Board of Directors states that distress continued to increase during the year. For this reason the entry of the Government into the field of relief has not relieved the Federation of its load. "Were it not for the efforts of the Government, the situation would have been chaotic in this City. The Government, by utilizing its credit, has made available sums of money which could not have been

raised by voluntary subscription; but so great has been the wave of destitution that nearly all the agencies in the Federation have had to increase their demands on the Federation in order to help prevent sickness, demoralization and disintegration of family life, which are the certain accompaniments of conditions like the present, unless determined efforts are made to prevent them."

Special mention is made of several activities developed within the last three years "which undoubtedly played an important part in maintaining the morale of the unemployed" and which the Federation thought necessary to support. These were: the Day Shelter for Unemployed Men, the Community Garden League, the Rosemount Community Centre, and the Unemployed Boys Farm at Caledonia Springs.

The Federation's financial campaign of 1934 resulted in a total of subscriptions from all



sources of \$721,946. The campaign failed to reach its objective by some 3½ per cent which compared favourably with the average reduced objective of 15 per cent in most other cities on the continent.

Emphasizing the co-ordination of effort among the thirty-four agencies the report states: "Co-operation between agencies is one of the strongest features of the work of Federation. Through it, thirty-odd problems are treated as one. The men and women engaged in the work of one Agency automatically become interested in, and develop a sense of responsibility for all the other Agencies. Working through such organizations as the Budget Committee, the Council of Social Agencies and its various Divisions, co-operation banishes self-seeking and brings the full force of all the Agencies to bear on the problems of each one. In accomplishing this, there has not been shown any tendency to dictate policy to Agencies nor to interfere with their rights as self-governing entities. What has been accomplished in the application of improved methods, or in betterment in other ways, has been the direct result of deeper study and added interest, all due, in greater or lesser measure, to the spirit of co-operation. This spirit has done much towards smoothing the pathway of the Budget Committee, and in maintaining the confidence of the subscribing public."

The report of the Special Committee on Unemployment indicates to what extent distress was prevalent in Montreal. With reference to family relief, it states: "The great bulk of family relief continued to be administered by the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee. During the last week in December, 1932, 4,200 families were given relief. This number rose week by week to a peak in March, 1933, of 4,910 families and then started to decline until a low point of 4,068 families was reached on September 30, 1933. Following that low point, the numbers

on relief rose again. Every week during the year the numbers on relief were materially higher than at the corresponding week the year previous. The peak of 1932 was 4,201 families. The other religious groups in the City were having a somewhat similar experience and at one time no fewer than 280,000 individuals, or 34 per cent of the population were receiving direct relief on account of unemployment."

Reports from each agency are presented in the volume, each giving details of its own particular sphere of activity. A general idea of the scope of the organization is indicated in the following four main divisions and the agencies listed under each:—

Division of Children.—Boy's Home; Children's Bureau; Day Nursery; Ladies' Benevolent Society; Protestant Infants' Home; Protestant Orphans' Home; Women's Directory.

Division of Dependency and Delinquency.—Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee; Family Welfare Association; Protestant Employment Bureau; Girls' Cottage Industrial School; Montreal Boys' Association; Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association; Protestant Bureau for Homeless Men; Protestant Industrial Rooms; Sheltering Home; Society for the Protection of Women and Children.

Division of Education and Recreation.—Big Sister Association; Daily Vacation Schools; Griffintown Club; Iverley Settlement; Negro Community Centre; Parks and Playgrounds Association; University Settlement; Young Women's Christian Association.

Division of Health.—Brehmer Rest Preventorium; Canadian National Institute for the Blind (Quebec Div.); Child Welfare Association; Montreal Diet Dispensary; Mental Hygiene Institute; Montreal Industrial Institute; Murray Bay Convalescent Home; Victorian Order of Nurses; Westmount Social Service Association.

## YOUNG WORKERS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

### International Congress on Technical Education

**A**N International Congress on Technical Education was held in Barcelona, Spain, from May 17 to 19, 1934, under the auspices of the International Technical Education Office. The Congress was attended by about 600 persons from 28 countries, many of which were represented officially. On the basis of 150 reports, the Congress dealt with questions referred to it for study by the previous Congress.

Emphasizing the economic and social functions of technical education the Congress

declared that, in view of the economic and social importance of technical and vocational training, which to-day took the form of a complete occupational, civic and humane education, and in view of the fact that such education, by reason of the flexibility of its methods, the scope of its teaching, and the character, both economic and ethical of its objectives, was perfectly suited to the needs of modern life and thus formed part of the plan of development of all civilized nations, it was desirable that technical and vocational

training should be given the place its importance deserved in the national education of all countries.

*Vocational Guidance.*—The Congress urged that, in countries which had not yet brought their education laws into conformity with the decisions of the International Labour Conference in regard to the age for admission of children to employment, the technical education organization should carry on a campaign to secure the fixing of a minimum age for employment as speedily as possible. The additional years of compulsory education should be utilized both for the general culture of the child and in preparation for the choice and practice of a trade.

The Congress recommended the appointment of an international committee to study the possibility of a standard medical certificate in order to ascertain a candidate's prospects for success in certain trades. In addition it was urged that the International Technical Education Office should study the question of vocational training for persons suffering from physical or mental handicaps and should make enquiry into measures taken for this purpose in all countries.

It was considered that the bonds between technical schools and the various trades should be drawn as close as possible in all countries, with due regard for the systems of social and political organization in force; school organization and legislation should be based on the practical needs of occupational life, and labour legislation should make advanced vocational training compulsory for apprentices and young workers.

*Apprenticeship.*—The Congress considered that vocational guidance should not lead children on leaving school into blind alleys where they would have no assistance either in finding employment or by way of supervision of their personal training, and proposed that organizations should be established by each trade, with the support of the authorities, for the purpose of taking charge of children proposing to enter the trade concerned when they left school, guiding them in finding employment and exercising a benevolent guardianship over them throughout their apprenticeship.

It further declared that apprenticeship should be combined with school training, at least during the initial period and for certain trades. However important programs and methods might be, they depended on the capacity of the teacher. There appeared to be perfect agreement in recommending graduated practical work with a bias towards the production of finished goods as early as possible. Account must always be taken in teaching methods of the human factor.

It was finally recommended that the contract of apprenticeship should be a guarantee, a contract of education, and a means of regulation of vocational training, and urged that written contracts of apprenticeship should be made compulsory, and that the vocational training of the apprentice should be placed under supervision.

*Unemployment of Young Persons.*—Dealing with the unemployment of young persons, the Congress felt that it was one of the gravest dangers to civilization, and urged that all possible measures be taken to avert the many disadvantages of unemployment by means of suitable vocational training, the establishment of special workshops for vocational training, and the organization of athletic societies.

*Training of Engineers and Technicians.*—There was considerable discussion relative to the training of engineers and technicians and the possibility of establishing international co-ordination and control of higher technical education and the regulation of engineers' certificates. Recommendations were made concerning the training of engineers in a "scientifically organized college" on a graduated basis.

In view of the increasing number of certificated engineers, the unequal value of engineers' certificates and the overcrowded state of the engineering profession, the Congress urged that admission to technical colleges should be made more difficult, that the issue of certificates should be subject to strict Governmental supervision, that families should be warned of the present difficulties encountered by engineers in finding employment, that a proper proportion should be established between the number of engineers and the needs of production, and that a plan of public works should be undertaken with a view to facilitating the employment of engineers.

*Regulation of Engineers' Certificates.*—Another resolution urged that the different countries should undertake general regulation of the use of the title of certificated engineer. Such regulation should fulfil the following requirements: it should maintain the system of private technical colleges which, after receiving from the authorities the right to issue engineers' certificates, should submit to permanent inspection by the authorities as regards the conditions under which the vocational training of engineers was carried out, and should deposit with the Governments copies of the certificates issued by them; it should provide for the issue by the Governments of a special certificate for self-taught engineers who could show a sufficient number of years of practical experience in industry;



it should specify the conditions to be complied with by the certificates of foreign engineers in order to be accepted concurrently with those of national engineers; it should require persons describing themselves as

certificated engineers to indicate in all cases the name of the institution which issued their certificates; and it should protect the status of certificated engineers by means of penalties for false pretences.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JULY, 1934

### Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

**T**he employment situation at the end of July was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy haying, light crops being reported in many districts, due to lack of rain. Fishing was only fair. There was continued activity in the pulpwoods with a large number of cutters employed. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from four to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked five, five and a half, and six days. Manufacturers of foodstuffs and soft drinks stated business was good. Oil and gas companies also noted improvement, having been affected by the holiday season and heavier auto traffic. Iron and steel industries were also busier, with idleness reported in only one department. Other industries were fair. Building construction was brighter, with more skilled tradesmen employed, some large contracts already underway, and with good chances of others to come. Road construction also continued, likewise work on transmission lines. Transportation, both freight and passenger, by land and water, was heavy. Trade was better. In the Women's Section there was a brisk demand for domestics, but a decreased call for charwomen, and no requests for commercial help.

Farming in the Province of Quebec showed improvement, also mining. Logging was active. Manufacturing was only fair, with factories in some centres working on reduced time, or at only partial capacity. The metal trades and rubber and boot and shoe factories were quiet, but paper, textiles, and meat packing establishments were quite busy. More skilled building tradesmen were employed, especially at Montreal, where carpenters and painters were in demand. This municipality also hired a number of unskilled workers for sewer construction. Building construction in other cities was quiet. Transportation by rail and water was heavy. Orders for women in domestic service were numerous, with many applicants registered, although some difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable help for certain positions.

Haying was generally widespread throughout Ontario, with a slight increase in the call

for farm help. Men were hired for the most part on a monthly basis, with wages averaging from \$15 to \$25. Lumbering prospects for the coming season were brighter than for some time past, and there was a heavy demand for experienced pulpwood cutters, whom it was difficult to procure in many logging centres. A number of firefighters had been hired as the fire hazard was very great, owing to the extremely hot weather. Wages for these men were \$2 per day and board, with free transportation both ways. General activity prevailed in the mining districts, with very few first class miners unemployed at present. Business was better in manufacturing establishments, although some factories were closed for stock taking or had reduced staffs due to annual vacations. Food canneries, paper, textiles, sporting goods, boots and shoes, breweries, and electrical appliances were busy, but iron and steel products were quieter, as is usual in this industry at this season of the year, and prospects in this line appeared very good for increased production in the near future. More construction was under way than previously recorded, with a corresponding reduction in unemployed skilled workers in the building trades. Highway, bridge, and sewer construction continued, although due to the nearing completion of the Trans-Canada Highway, camps in the vicinity of North Bay were closed down, however, relief camps under the Department of National Defence were still open and were taking care of their quota of the unemployed. Some men were also placed on extra railway gangs. Trade was fairly brisk. The demand for hotel, restaurant, and general domestic help in the Women's Division remained steady, but experienced applicants were often difficult to obtain. Day work was somewhat slacker than usual, for many employers were out of town.

The call for farm help in the Prairie Provinces continued to increase, although it was decidedly lower than during the corresponding period a year ago. Extremely hot weather had damaged crops in some localities so that in the territory affected the yield would be very light. Lack of experienced men resulted in fewer placements in logging, where unfilled vacancies existed. Mining was very quiet, also

manufacturing. Building construction consisted chiefly of the erection of small dwellings and alterations, other work being slack. Men in relief camps were gradually decreasing in number, as apparently many who had left the camps were being absorbed on farms, where they had worked in previous years. Trade was fair. Little change was noted in the Women's Division. Wages offered were low for domestic service, but orders for hotels and restaurants were easily filled.

Crops in general were good in British Columbia, but very little extra farm help was required. Most of the fruit was still to be harvested, and plenty of applicants were

available for this work. Logging and mining showed practically no change, but sawmills for the most part were busy. At some of the mines a few additional men were being taken on. Salmon fishermen were doing well, and canneries expected to have the largest pack since 1930. Building construction was quiet, about the only activity in this line being alterations and general repair work. Relief camps continued to receive their quota of men. Drydocks and shipyards were quiet, but waterfronts were busy. Improvement was noted in the Women's Section in casual work, though the demand for city domestics was less than usual, as many families were away on holidays.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1934

**T**HE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1 was 8,716, the employees on their payrolls numbering 941,165 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June was 1,702 having an aggregate membership of 159,722 persons, 18 per cent of whom

were without employment on July 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1934 Reported by Employers

The industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, the increases in personnel reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 8,716 employers greatly exceeding those indicated by the firms making returns for any previous July in the thirteen years for which data are available. The establishments whose statistics were tabulated had 941,165 persons on their July 1 staffs, as compared with 899,751 on June 1, 1934; this pronounced increase of 41,414 employees during the month caused the index to rise by 4.4 points to 101.0 on the latest date, as compared with the average seasonal advance of about two points in the years 1921-1933. This upward trend is illustrated in the accompanying chart. The index,

based on the 1926 average as 100, was 96.6 on June 1, 1934, while on July 1 in the years since 1920, it was as follows:—1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6. The employment index at the beginning of the present month was higher than at any other date in the two and two-thirds years since November 1, 1931.

The favourable movement noted in the last three months for which statistics have been compiled has provided work for nearly 91,700 persons, besides increasing the working hours of others previously employed. The improvement compares satisfactorily with the aggregate gains of approximately 79,000,



11,000 and 38,000 employees reported in the same three months of 1933, 1932 and 1931, respectively. The second quarter of the year is normally a period of intensified industrial activity, but the general increase in employment in the last three months has considerably exceeded the average in the years since 1920. It is noteworthy that the average payroll of the 8,716 firms reporting on July 1, 1934, stood at 108, compared with an average of 97 employed by the 8,460 establishments furnishing data for January 1 of the present year, and with that of 96 indicated by the 8,125 employers co-operating for July 1, 1933.

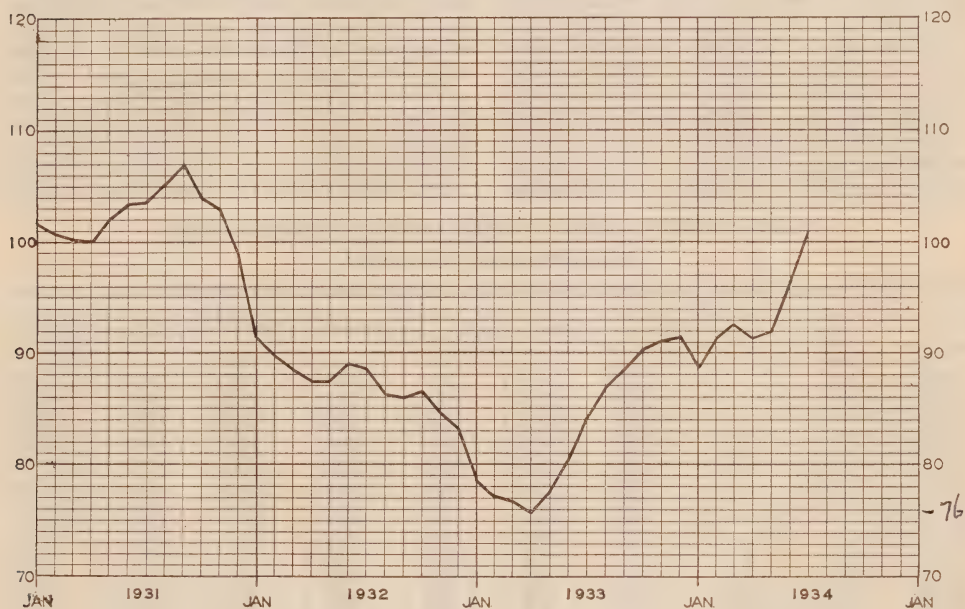
### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was markedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were made in Quebec and Ontario. The situation generally was better than on the same date of last year or of 1932.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 628 firms employing 71,056 workers, as against 69,580 in the preceding month. This increase brought the index to 100.4, or 10.5 points higher than at the beginning of July in 1933, but was smaller than the gain then shown over the preceding month. Construction, particularly railway and highway

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Employment in manufacturing showed further improvement, contrary to the usual seasonal trend on July 1; most of the gain occurred in the food, lumber and pulp and paper groups. Mining (except of coal), communications, services, trade, transportation, logging and construction also indicated substantial advances. The greatest expansion was in highway construction, in which some 25,000 additional workers were reported, partly engaged in unemployment relief undertakings. Excluding such road workers, however, the general increase in the numbers on the reported payrolls exceeded the average gain noted in the years since 1920. A more detailed analysis of the data by industries is given later in this report.

construction, recorded substantial improvement on the date under review, when there were also gains in lumber and pulp and paper mills, and in logging, coal-mining, shipping, services and trade. On the other hand, fish-canning, chemical and iron and steel plants were slacker.

*Quebec.*—Manufacturing showed pronounced improvement in Quebec, there being large increases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and tobacco and beverage factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, services, trade, logging and construction all reported considerably heightened activity. The general gain during the month was smaller than that reported on July 1 in 1933, but greater than on that date in any other

year of the record, being between two and three times larger than the average indicated in the last thirteen years. The forces of the 2,077 co-operating employers aggregated 256,742 persons, compared with 247,880 on June 1, or an addition of 8,862. The index on the latest date was higher than in any other month since the end of 1931.

*Ontario.*—There was a further important increase in activity in Ontario, where the 3,827 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 416,996 employees, or 20,862 more than on June 1. Employment in previous years has frequently advanced on July 1 as compared with the preceding month, the average increase reported being under 3,000 workers; the gain noted on the date under review, therefore, was greater than at the beginning of July in any other year of the record. It was, in fact, only once exceeded in any of the months for which data are available, viz., by that noted on May 1, 1929; the percentage gains indicated on June 1, 1922 and 1923, however, were also larger. The improvement on July 1, 1934, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, rubber clay, glass and stone, electric current and mineral product, factories, logging, mining, transportation, trade and construction

showing large gains. The increases in construction were particularly noteworthy, occurring mainly in the highway division. On the contrary, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker; the losses in these groups were large, resulting in a decline in manufacturing as whole. The general index of employment, at 109.9, was higher than in any other month since November 1, 1930.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction, notably on the highways, but services, transportation, communications and manufacturing also reported gains; those in the last-named were confined mainly to the food and lumber groups. Activity in coal-mining, however, was seasonally reduced and logging was also slacker. In addition to the general improvement reported in industrial employment, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in the general situation. Data were compiled from 1,287 employers with an aggregate staff of 118,059 workers on July 1, as against 112,163 in their last report. This gain of 5,896 workers was over twice as large

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921.....	85.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	85.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
July 1, 1932.....	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	93.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	83.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1934.....	100.0	7.6	27.3	44.3	12.5	8.3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



as that registered on the same date of last year, and also exceeded the average increase on July 1 in the last thirteen years. The index, at 94.1 on the date under review, compared favourably with that of 85.0 on July 1, 1933.

*British Columbia.*—Continued and larger advances were made in British Columbia; the increase, which is the sixth consecutive gain recorded this year, brought the index to 94.1, the highest since November 1, 1931. A total working force of 78,312 persons was employed on the date under review by the 897 firms whose data were received and who had 73,994 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier on July 1, 1934, and communications, trade and transportation also reported considerable improvement, while the tendency was downward in coal-mining and construction.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

#### Employment by Cities

Five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made—Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver—showed heightened activity; the tendency was unfav-

ourable in Quebec City and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while no general change was reported in Ottawa.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal again advanced, there being gains in construction and trade, while manufacturing was rather slacker, mainly in textiles and iron and steel. A combined working force of 128,471 persons was indicated by the 1,207 co-operating employers, who had 127,678 workers on June 1. Larger increases had been noted on July 1, 1933, but the index then was lower, standing at 81.5 as compared with 86.7 at the latest date.

*Quebec.*—A reduction was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 162 firms with 12,483 employees, compared with 12,707 in the preceding month. Employment in services slightly increased, while manufacturing and trade were slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1933, when an improvement had been shown.

*Toronto.*—There were further but smaller advances in employment in Toronto, where trade, construction and transportation showed improvement. On the other hand, manufacturing (chiefly of textile products) and ser-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922.....	89.4	.....	97.7	.....	.....	.....	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923.....	97.1	.....	98.9	117.4	96.2	.....	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924.....	96.0	.....	92.7	108.9	86.0	.....	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925.....	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926.....	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932.....	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1934.....	13.6	1.3	12.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	3.7	2.9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

vices released employees. The 1,282 employers furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 347 workers to 113,357 at the beginning of July. A larger gain had been reported on the same date of last year, but the July 1, 1934, index, at 94.1, was 6.4 points higher than that for the same date in 1933.

*Ottawa.*—Statistics were received from 164 employers with 13,055 persons on their pay-lists, or the same number as in the preceding month. There were minor increases in manufacturing and trade, while construction showed curtailment. A small gain had been indicated on July 1, 1933, when the index was lower than on the date under review.

*Hamilton.*—There was a further advance in Hamilton, where employment was in greater volume than on the same date of last year; 265 workers were added to the forces of 259 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 27,836 at the beginning of July, 1934. Manufacturing reported slight improvement, and trade and construction also showed moderate gains.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Reduced activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a decline of 826 persons in the

staffs of the 153 reporting employers, who had 13,453 in their employ on the date under review. The index was higher than on July 1, 1933, when improvement had occurred.

*Winnipeg.*—Communications, transportation and construction registered moderate advances, while other industries showed only slight changes on the whole. An aggregate working force of 35,089 employees was reported by the 418 co-operating firms; this was 354 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a larger number of persons, but the index of employment was then rather lower.

*Vancouver.*—The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 384 establishments employing 28,242 workers, as against 27,182 in the preceding month. There were increases in practically all groups, those in trade, transportation and manufacturing being most pronounced. A smaller increase had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1933, when the index was lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1921.....	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.3	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.6
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.9	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1934.....	100.0	49.7	2.6	5.2	2.2	10.4	17.5	2.7	9.7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



## Employment in Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufacturing showed a further increase on July 1; although this was smaller than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year, it was important in that it reversed the slight decline which the experience of the last thirteen years shows is the average change between June and July. The 5,256 establishments reporting had 468,369 employees on the date under review, as compared with 465,009 on June 1. The index rose from 93.2 in the preceding month to 93.8 on July 1, 1934, while the seasonally corrected index also showed a slight advance. An analysis of the data for July 1 shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, leather footwear, textile, chemical and iron and steel

plants were slacker, the greatest losses being those of a seasonal character in the textile and iron and steel groups.

The general increase in factory employment on the date under review was the sixth successive gain since January, 1934; in this period of expansion, over 69,500 workers have been re-instated, while the index has advanced by 13.8 points. The recovery in the same six months of last year provided work for some 42,600 persons, and the index rose from 74.4 on Jan. 1 to 83.0 at the beginning of July, or by 8.6 points. The July 1, 1934, index was some 13 p.c. higher than on the same date last year. The average number of operatives per establishment, standing at 89 on July 1, 1934, compares favourably with the average of 78 indicated on Jan. 1, 1934, 83 on July 1, 1933, and 75 on Jan. 1, 1933, when the manufacturing index was at its lowest point in the depression.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	July 1 1934	June 1 1934	July 1 1933	July 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929
<i>Manufacturing—</i>								
Animal products—edible.....	49.7	93.8	93.2	83.0	85.4	97.2	111.3	120.3
Fur and products.....	2.6	132.7	115.8	130.2	114.7	112.6	119.9	122.3
Leather and products.....	.2	89.4	86.5	95.8	84.6	98.9	94.6	104.0
Boots and shoes.....	2.0	95.4	99.9	94.0	86.5	89.4	86	92.8
Lumber and products.....	1.4	99.7	105.9	101.5	93.6	97.6	87.7	95.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	4.1	74.7	71.1	63.7	64.8	83.7	105.4	122.7
Furniture.....	2.4	68.1	61.9	55.2	54.7	74.5	103.1	122.6
Other lumber products.....	.6	72.5	73.1	69.1	71.2	96.1	105.2	123.4
Musical instruments.....	1.1	97.1	98.2	85.7	91.0	102.3	112.3	122.3
Plant products—edible.....	.1	33.0	30.4	22.0	29.4	58.9	62.9	99.9
Pulp and paper products.....	3.2	107.0	98.3	97.2	100.5	106.8	114.5	112.3
Pulp and paper.....	6.1	95.8	93.6	86.4	87.9	97.5	110.4	113.0
Paper products.....	2.8	88.9	84.5	74.5	73.7	87.4	107.3	110.5
Printing and publishing.....	.9	105.2	105.7	98.5	96.7	99.3	106.6	113.3
Rubber products.....	2.4	101.9	101.7	98.5	104.0	107.3	115.9	116.1
Textile products.....	1.3	95.0	96.3	79.8	86.2	96.2	99.2	105.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	9.7	107.5	109.8	85.6	96.2	97.6	97.2	104.1
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	3.8	122.0	125.6	103.9	103.6	81.5	82.1	96.1
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	1.8	90.2	91.0	75.4	79.3	92.5	88.5	98.4
Silk and silk goods.....	.7	114.7	125.8	108.5	99.4	92.5	88.5	98.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.0	481.7	491.8	377.5	363.1	317.5	276.6	217.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.0	118.2	118.4	108.5	107.7	105.4	104.4	113.3
Other textile products.....	2.9	93.3	94.2	86.4	89.1	94.6	100.3	103.5
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.0	90.2	96.7	77.9	77.6	83.8	93.9	104.6
Tobacco.....	1.5	109.5	107.0	109.6	112.0	116.2	125.8	125.6
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.8	99.7	99.7	102.3	106.7	103.2	114.3	111.8
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.7	123.3	116.6	112.6	118.5	136.0	143.4	147.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	.1	112.2	121.4	91.3	82.7	105.9	118.9	183.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	121.0	123.5	111.3	109.9	115.9	116.5	118.7
Electric current.....	.9	75.6	73.5	57.0	78.2	112.9	137.1	137.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	109.5	107.9	110.0	117.4	127.7	133.1	137.0
Iron and steel products.....	1.2	103.1	103.5	85.5	109.0	133.3	156.1	142.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	10.3	74.2	77.1	62.4	68.2	85.8	109.5	126.8
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	85.7	92.2	65.1	61.7	88.3	116.2	136.3
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	80.5	78.9	63.9	77.6	98.5	122.6	132.1
Land vehicles.....	.4	42.5	47.0	38.9	28.1	39.9	70.2	127.8
Automobiles and parts.....	4.8	75.1	78.8	66.6	72.7	85.2	107.2	119.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	1.6	105.4	117.7	73.8	87.8	75.3	119.4	145.3
Heating appliances.....	.2	51.9	61.0	37.7	62.4	81.9	116.4	142.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.4	85.8	88.1	68.2	72.6	96.4	105.0	133.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	63.5	63.8	50.1	63.8	111.6	156.2	178.4
.....	.5	84.7	79.7	63.3	69.9	85.8	111.2	127.6
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	76.9	79.1	64.7	72.5	90.3	107.2	117.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	111.4	111.0	87.0	78.2	114.2	127.6	134.8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	137.3	134.5	125.4	123.6	127.7	149.1	141.7
Miscellaneous.....	.5	116.0	112.5	98.7	99.8	107.2	110.7	113.4

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Very large additions to staffs were recorded in this group, 3,075 persons being taken on by the 289 establishments making returns, which had 24,687 in their employ. Pronounced improvement was noted in fish-canning in British Columbia, but there were losses in the same industry in the Maritime Provinces, while dairies and meat-packing plants in the other provinces afforded increased employment. The index on July 1, 1934, was rather higher than on the same date in 1933; a somewhat larger gain had then been indicated.

*Leather and Products.*—Statements were received from 259 manufacturers in this division, employing 19,264 workers, as compared with 20,108 in the preceding month. The bulk of the decrease took place in boot and shoe factories, and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The situation was slightly better than that recorded on July 1 of last year, when an increase had been reported.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed substantially heightened activity, but employment in furniture factories was quieter. Larger increases had been noted on July 1, 1933; the index then, however, stood at 63.7, as against 74.7 on July 1, 1934. A combined working force of 38,980 employees was reported by the 790 firms co-operating on the date under review; this was 2,026 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the upward movement, but the gains in Quebec were greatest.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—The resumption of operations in canneries caused an important advance, which decidedly exceeded that registered on July 1 of a year ago, when the index was some ten points lower. Returns were received from 406 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 30,380 operatives, as against 27,881 in their last report. The improvement in Ontario and British Columbia was most noteworthy.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a slight decline in printing and publishing houses, and in the production of paper goods, while pulp and paper mills were considerably busier. The 564 co-operating employers in the Dominion reported 57,705 workers, compared with 56,491 on June 1. Smaller advances had been indicated in the group as a whole on July 1, 1933, and the index of employment was then much lower.

*Rubber Products.*—Curtailement was registered in rubber factories, in which employment was brisker than in the summer of last

year. Statistics were tabulated from 50 firms with 12,113 employees on the date under review, as compared with 12,274 in the preceding month.

*Textile Products.*—A further contraction, mainly in Quebec and Ontario, was reported by the 913 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 91,212 workers, or 1,995 fewer than at the beginning of June. The largest losses were in woollen and headwear factories, but cotton, silk and garment plants were also slacker. An advance had been indicated on the corresponding date in 1933, but the level of employment then was lower than on the date under review. The decrease was seasonal in character, the tendency having been downward on July 1 in nine of the thirteen preceding years for which statistics are available.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in this division showed a moderate increase, according to data from 159 establishments, employing 14,267 persons, compared with 13,919 in the preceding month. The increase occurred mainly in Quebec, and in beverage factories. A gain had also been noted on the same date last year, when the index was a few points lower.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—There was a falling-off in activity in chemical factories; 171 firms had 9,232 employees, compared with 9,435 on June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported most of the decrease. Little general change had been shown at the beginning of July, 1933, but employment was then in smaller volume.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Improvement was indicated in building material plants, the 186 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 272 persons to 8,269 on the date under review. Most of the gain was in Quebec and Ontario. The level of employment was much higher than on July 1 of a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

*Electric Current.*—A gain was registered in electric current plants, 96 of which reported a combined working force of 13,723 persons, as against 13,469 at the beginning of June. The index was practically the same as on the same date in 1933, when a decline had been indicated.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—There was a decrease of 23 in the staffs of the 107 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 11,256 employees on July 1. Firms in Ontario reported reductions, while the tendency in Quebec was favourable. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus was much larger than on



July 1 in the preceding year, when a small advance had taken place.

*Iron and Steel.*—For the first time since the opening of 1934, the trend in iron and steel factories was downward. The experience of the last thirteen years shows that curtailment generally occurs between June and July; an increase, however, had been indicated on July 1 of a year ago, when employment was in much smaller volume. Improvement on the date under review was noted in the general plant machinery and the foundry and machine shop groups, while the automobile and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, tool and heating appliance division showed contractions. Returns were compiled from 809 employers whose forces aggregated 97,538 workers, as against 101,249 in the preceding month.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—A further small increase was registered in non-ferrous metal products, mainly in smelters and refineries. The 147 co-operating manufacturers employed 17,550 operatives, or 49 more than in the preceding month. A pronounced gain had been reported on the same date of last year, but the index was then decidedly lower.

*Mineral Products.*—Continued gains were shown in this division, in which the index, at 137·3, was much higher than in July, 1933. Statistics were received from 119 employers whose staffs rose from 13,607 on June 1, 1934, to 13,894 on July 1.

### Logging

There was a marked increase in logging, 3,232 persons being added to the staffs of the 264 reporting firms, who employed 23,857 on July 1. This advance was greater than that noted at the same date in 1933, and compared favourably with the reduction usually indicated at the beginning of July in the preceding twelve years. The index was higher than at the same date in any other year of the record except 1923.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was a seasonal decrease in employment in coal-mines, 99 of which employed 21,313 men, as compared with 21,558 in their last report. There were losses in this group in the Western Provinces, while greater activity was indicated in the Maritime coal-fields. A larger decline had been noted on July 1 of last year, and employment was then in rather smaller volume.

*Metallic Ores.*—Another advance was reported in metallic ore mines; statements were tabulated from 99 operators employing 21,237

persons, or 543 more than on June 1. All but the Maritime Provinces shared in the gain. The general index, at 179·7, was nearly 38 points higher than on July 1, 1933.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—There was a further increase in the payrolls of the 77 co-operating non-metallic mineral mines, which employed 6,364 workers, or 164 more than in the preceding month. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of July a year ago, when a larger gain had been recorded.

### Communications

Continued improvement was indicated in this group, according to the reporting companies and branches, which had 21,072 persons on their payrolls, compared with 20,529 on June 1. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was more active. A smaller gain had been recorded on July 1, 1933; employment in this division, however, was then at a higher level.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Activity in the local transportation group showed an increase, 191 firms having 24,474 workers in their employ, as against 24,178 in the preceding month. Little general change had been noted on the same date in 1933, when the index was slightly higher.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics tabulated from 100 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 58,148 workers at the beginning of July, or 1,316 more than in the preceding month. A larger gain had taken place on July 1 of last year, but employment was below its level at the time of writing. Ontario and the Western Provinces reported improvement on the date under review.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was an increase in employment in water transportation, 92 companies having enlarged their staffs by 975 employees, bringing them to 14,844 on July 1. The index, at 89·5, was practically the same as at the beginning of July, 1933, when a smaller gain had been indicated. On the date under review, there were general advances, those in British Columbia being largest.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Improvement in employment was noted in building construction; the increase was rather smaller than that indicated on July 1, 1933, when activity in this group was lower. The 633 co-operating contractors employed 20,960 workers, as compared with 19,

142 in the preceding month. The expansion was mainly in Quebec and Ontario.

*Highways.*—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance increased on the date under review, when the 337 employers furnishing data had 114,392 employees, or 25,043 more than at the beginning of June. There were considerable advances in all provinces except British Columbia, those in Ontario being greatest. Employment in this group was decidedly brisker than on July 1, 1933, partly a result of the important program of road work and improvement being carried out in connection with unemployment relief.

*Railway.*—A combined working force of 29,115 persons was reported by the 34 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 27,716 employees on June 1. All provinces shared in the increase. Greater additions to staffs were noted on July 1 a year ago, but the index then was slightly lower than on the date under review.

### Services

Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 417 employers with 25,319 persons on their staffs, as compared with 24,357 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season

caused the gain, which was on a rather smaller scale than that reported on July 1, 1933, when employment was, however, in less volume. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, except Ontario, where no general change occurred, but the largest increases were in the Prairie Provinces.

### Trade

Wholesale houses showed slightly greater activity, and retail stores reported a substantial gain in personnel. The additions to staffs in the group as a whole considerably exceeded the average gain recorded on July 1 in the last thirteen years. Statements were tabulated from 1,033 firms having 91,701 employees, as against 89,693 at the beginning of June, 1934. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date last summer, when improvement had also been indicated by trading establishments.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated areas or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1934

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades, or who are idle due to illness, are not considered as unemployed while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Activity among local trade union members at the close of June showed the customary midsummer seasonal increases, the percentage of idleness standing at 18.0, the most favourable that has been reported any month this year, and contrasted with 18.5 per cent in May. The percentage for June was based on the reports furnished by 1,702 labour organizations, with an aggregate of 159,722 members, 28,774 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. Considerably better employment conditions prevailed over June of last year when 21.8 per cent of the members involved

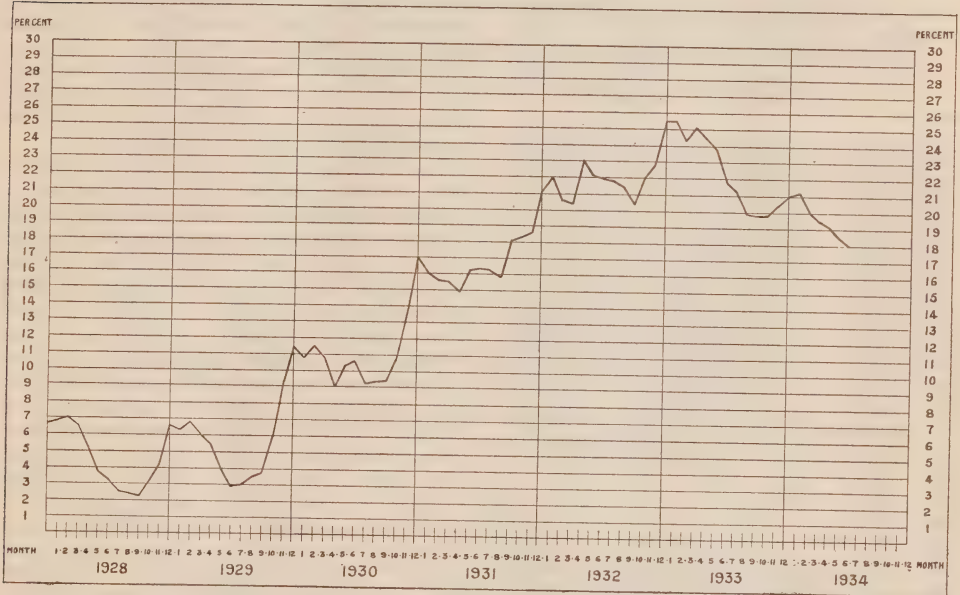
were without work. In Saskatchewan the improvement recorded from May was slightly over 2 per cent and due to increased activity in steam railway operation. British Columbia unions indicated gains in employment of lesser degree while in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba the tendency was also upward, though the changes were but fractional. Ontario unions reflected the same situation as in May, minor increases and decreases in the various trades and industries offsetting each other. Alberta was the only province to show a lessening of the employment volume available from May, which was, however, very slight. All provinces with the exception of Alberta reported a better level of activity than in June a year ago, the gains in Ontario being particularly marked and of general distribution throughout the province. In New Brunswick also the improvement was noteworthy, while the increases reported from Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were of more moderate proportions. As in the previous comparison, activity for Alberta unions was very slightly retarded during the month reviewed.



A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Halifax members were much better employed than in May, and marked advancement was noted by Saint John unions. In Regina fair-sized gains were recorded, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing but slightly improved conditions. Edmonton unions, however, reported some falling off in activity. In making a comparison with the returns for June of last year, Halifax and Saint John unions, as in the previous comparison, reported a decidedly more favourable

From unions in the manufacturing industries 459 reports were received during June, covering a membership of 50,363 persons, of whom 8,644 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 17.2 contrasted with 15.6 per cent in May. Inactivity in the garment trades, particularly in Quebec was the deciding factor in this adverse change from May, pulp and papermakers, printing tradesmen, glass workers, general labourers and hat and cap workers also contributing to the total unemployment increase. On the other hand, cigarmakers and metal polishers were much busier than in May, though their membership

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



situation during the month reviewed, and improvement on a noteworthy scale was apparent also among Montreal, Toronto, Regina and Vancouver unions. In Winnipeg the gains in employment recorded were of more moderate degree. From Edmonton, however, a sharp drop in work afforded was evident from June a year ago.

The chart which accompanies this article shows the curve of unemployment by months from January, 1928, to date. The trend of the curve, which has been consistently downward since the close of January, proceeded in this better movement throughout June, attaining a midsummer level of activity more favourable than has been shown in the two preceding years.

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was small, and among textile and carpet workers noteworthy gains occurred. Conditions for brewery workers were moderately better than in May, while bakers and confectioners and iron, steel, leather and wood workers showed an upward employment tendency though the changes were quite slight. Substantial employment recovery was noted in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, from June of last year when 24.5 per cent of the members recorded were without work. Improvement embracing the largest number of members was evident in the iron and steel trades, which showed substantial gains during the month reviewed. Pronounced expansion was also apparent among leather workers, cigarmakers, wood and glass workers. Increases

in activity on a smaller scale, though noteworthy, were reflected by pulp and papermakers, and the situation also improved for brewery workers and printing tradesmen. Curtailment in employment of marked degree, however, was recorded by general labourers and fur workers from June a year ago, while declines in activity of much lesser extent were recorded by hat and cap workers, metal polishers, textile and carpet workers, and bakers and confectioners. Among garment workers the recessions noted were but nominal.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	6.3	25.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	6.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
June 1919.....	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.6
June 1920.....	6	4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
June 1921.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
June 1922.....	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
June 1923.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
June 1924.....	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
June 1925.....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
June 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	8	4.9	2.6	4.1
June 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
June 1928.....	5	8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
June 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
June 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8	14.3	8.4	16.3
June 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
Jan. 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb. 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar. 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	20.1	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug. 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept. 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.1	19.0	19.7	20.4
Oct. 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov. 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.5	22.6	21.3	13.8	24.4	19.8	22.8
Dec. 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan. 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb. 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar. 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.0	22.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.2	22.9	19.4	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug. 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept. 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct. 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	22.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov. 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.0	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec. 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan. 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb. 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar. 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	23.6	19.2	15.8	20.3	19.9	19.5
May 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	22.4	18.4	18.5
June 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0

The situation in the coal mining industry varied but slightly during June from the preceding month, the tendency, however, being favourable, as indicated by the returns compiled from 53 unions with 16,133 members. Of these, 3,527, or a percentage of 21.9 were reported idle at the end of the month in contrast with 22.2 per cent in May. British Columbia miners were afforded a moderately better employment volume than in May while in Alberta activity eased off slightly, Nova Scotia unions showing practically the same situation in both months under comparison. A noteworthy drop in the volume of work available to miners was shown from June of last year when 14.6 per cent of unemployment was recorded. The most severe losses occurred in the Nova Scotia mining areas though in Alberta conditions were also somewhat curtailed. In British Columbia there was little change from June a year ago, the tendency, however, being favourable. Short time work among the miners was also prevalent during the month reviewed.

The building and construction trades during June indicated employment expansion on a noteworthy scale from May, the 200 unions making returns with a membership of 16,745 persons showing that 9,682 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 57.8 as compared with 63.7 per cent in the previous month. Electrical workers were decidedly better engaged than in May, as were also hod carriers and building labourers, but the improvement noted by carpenters and joiners involved the greatest number of members. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers also were afforded a considerably better volume of work, and among steam shovelmen, and plumbers and steamfitters the tendency was upward, though the changes were slight. On the other hand, bridge and structural iron workers reported a large percentage drop in available employment, but their membership was slight, and declines, on a moderate scale, were reflected by painters, decorators and paperhangers. Granite and stonecutters indicated practically the same situation as in the previous month. The employment movement in the building and construction trades, as a whole, was also, more favourable than in June of last year when 62.5 per cent of the members reported were idle, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers all showing extensive increases in activity during the month reviewed. Among carpenters and joiners also, the improvement recorded was noteworthy, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters,



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric currents	Wood products	Textile products and mill workers	Garment workers	Textile and carpet workers	Hat, cap and glove makers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
1919	0	0	9	3	2	1	1	1	4	4	0	1	0	0	4	4	2	9	0	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June, 1919	25	33	16	20	23	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	5	0	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
July, 1919	26	34	17	21	24	7	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	6	1	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
August, 1919	27	35	18	22	25	8	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	7	8	2	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
September, 1919	28	36	19	23	26	9	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	9	10	3	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
October, 1919	29	37	20	24	27	10	11	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7	10	11	4	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
November, 1919	30	38	21	25	28	11	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	11	12	5	9	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
December, 1919	31	39	22	26	29	12	13	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	12	13	6	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
January, 1920	32	40	23	27	30	13	14	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	13	14	7	11	11	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
February, 1920	33	41	24	28	31	14	15	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	14	15	8	12	12	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
March, 1920	34	42	25	29	32	15	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	15	16	9	13	13	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
April, 1920	35	43	26	30	33	16	17	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	13	16	17	10	14	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
May, 1920	36	44	27	31	34	17	18	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	17	18	11	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
June, 1920	37	45	28	32	35	18	19	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	18	19	12	16	16	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
July, 1920	38	46	29	33	36	19	20	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	19	20	13	17	17	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
August, 1920	39	47	30	34	37	20	21	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	17	20	21	14	18	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
September, 1920	40	48	31	35	38	21	22	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	21	22	15	19	19	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
October, 1920	41	49	32	36	39	22	23	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	22	23	16	20	20	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
November, 1920	42	50	33	37	40	23	24	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	20	23	24	17	21	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
December, 1920	43	51	34	38	41	24	25	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	21	21	24	25	18	22	22	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
January, 1921	44	52	35	39	42	25	26	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	25	26	19	23	23	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
February, 1921	45	53	36	40	43	26	27	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	23	23	26	27	20	24	24	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
March, 1921	46	54	37	41	44	27	28	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	24	24	27	28	21	25	25	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
April, 1921	47	55	38	42	45	28	29	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	25	25	28	29	22	26	26	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
May, 1921	48	56	39	43	46	29	30	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	26	26	29	30	23	27	27	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
June, 1921	49	57	40	44	47	30	31	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	27	27	30	31	24	28	28	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
July, 1921	50	58	41	45	48	31	32	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	28	28	31	32	25	29	29	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
August, 1921	51	59	42	46	49	32	33	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	29	29	32	33	26	30	30	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	
September, 1921	52	60	43	47	50	33	34	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	30	30	33	34	27	31	31	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
October, 1921	53	61	44	48	51	34	35	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	31	31	34	35	28	32	32	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	
November, 1921	54	62	45	49	52	35	36	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	32	32	35	36	29	33	33	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
December, 1921	55	63	46	50	53	36	37	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	33	33	36	37	30	34	34	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	
January, 1922	56	64	47	51	54	37	38	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	34	34	37	38	31	35	35	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	
February, 1922	57	65	48	52	55	38	39	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	35	35	38	39	32	36	36	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	
March, 1922	58	66	49	53	56	39	40	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	36	36	39	40	33	37	37	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	
April, 1922	59	67	50	54	57	40	41	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	37	37	40	41	34	38	38	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
May, 1922	60	68	51	55	58	41	42	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	38	38	41	42	35	39	39	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	
June, 1922	61	69	52	56	59	42	43	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	39	39	42	43	36	40	40	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	
July, 1922	62	70	53	57	60	43	44	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	40	40	43	44	37	41	41	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
August, 1922	63	71	54	58	61	44	45	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	41	41	44	45	38	42	42	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	
September, 1922	64	72	55	59	62	45	46	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	42	42	45	46	39	43	43	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
October, 1922	65	73	56	60	63	46	47	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	43	43	46	47	40	44	44	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	
November, 1922	66	74	57	61	64	47	48	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	44	44	47	48	41	45	45	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	
December, 1922	67	75	58	62	65	48	49	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	45	45	48	49	42	46	46	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	
January, 1923	68	76	59	63	66	49	50	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	46	46	49	50	43	47	47	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
February, 1923	69	77	60	64	67	50	51	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	47	47	50	51	44	48	48	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
March, 1923	70	78	61	65	68	51	52	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	48	48	51	52	45	49	49	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	
April, 1923	71	79	62	66	69	52	53	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	49	49	52	53	46	50	50	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	
May, 1923	72	80	63	67	70	53	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	50	50	53	54	47	51	51	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
June, 1923	73	81	64	68	71	54	55	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	51	51	54	55	48	52	52	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	
July, 1923	74	82	65	69	72	55	56	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	52	52	55	56	49	53	53	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
August, 1923	75	83	66	70	73	56	57	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	53	53	56	57	50	54	54	51	5									

and steam shovelmens indicating employment gains of more moderate proportions. Granite and stonecutters, and bridge and structural iron workers, however, suffered important losses in work afforded from June a year ago, while among electrical workers fractional declines only occurred.

Activity in the transportation industries during June tended favourably though the change from May was very slight as manifest by the reports tabulated from 748 associations with 53,216 members. Of these, 4,941 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 9.3 in contrast with 9.9 per cent of unemployment in May. Improvement on a larger scale, however, was noted from June of last year when 12.0 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Steam railway employees, whose returns included about 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed a very slight rise in available work from May. Teamsters and chauffeurs indicated all members busy in June, compared with a fractional unemployment percentage in May, while the tendency for street and electric railway employees was also favourable though the change was very slight. Navigation workers, however, reported some falling off in employment from May. In making a comparison with the returns for June a year ago conditions for steam railway employees were moderately improved during the period under survey, and among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs nominal gains were recorded. There was, however, a considerable increase in slackness among navigation workers from June last year.

The situation for retail clerks showed little variation during June from the previous month, unemployment standing at 6.2 in contrast with a percentage of 6.6 in May. The June percentage was based on the returns received from 5 associations of these workers, embracing 1,871 members. Activity was, however, retarded from June of last year when 1.4 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Civic employees registered a slight falling off of available work during June from the previous month, though conditions were better than in June of last year. This was apparent from the returns received from 74 associations covering a membership of 7,422 persons, 225 or 3.0 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 1.8 in May and of 6.3 in June last year.

Employment in the miscellaneous group of trades remained in much the same volume during June as in the preceding month according to the reports compiled from 116 unions with a total of 3,849 members. Of these, 574, or 14.9 per cent, were reported idle at the end of the month compared with 14.7 per cent in May. A much better level of activity was shown, however, from June of last year when 23.4 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen indicated little variation in conditions from May though the tendency was toward greater employment, which the slight curtailment evident among hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers was just more than sufficient to offset. In contrasting with the returns for June of last year, hotel and restaurant employees were much more actively engaged during the month reviewed, and noteworthy advances were registered by stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees. Moderate increases in available work were reflected by unclassified workers, while barbers showed slight gains from June a year ago.

Fishermen were afforded a greater volume of employment during June than in the previous month though retarded activity, on a small scale, was noted from June a year ago, the percentage of idleness for the month reviewed standing at 2.2 as compared with percentages of 4.3 in May and 1.2 in June a year ago.

The situation for lumber workers and loggers was moderately improved during June from the preceding month, expansion on a pronounced scale, however, being shown from June a year ago. This was evident from the returns tabulated from 3 unions of these workers, with a membership involving 1,373 persons, 3.0 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month contrasted with 6.1 per cent in May and with 24.1 per cent in June, 1933.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

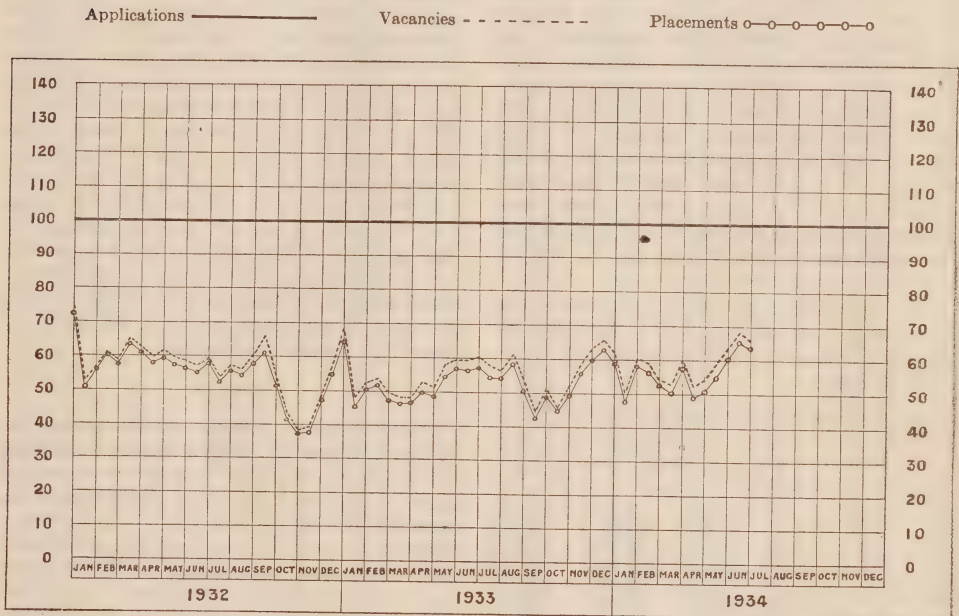


### (3) Employment Office Reports for June, 1934

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1934, as shown by the average daily placements effected, was nearly 12 per cent higher than that of the previous month and 45 per cent above the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago, relief work sponsored by the government, nearly all of which was on highways, being the deciding factor in both comparisons. Although only three groups, construction and maintenance, logging and farming, showed gains over May,

Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a marked upward trend during the first half of June, followed by a decline of around 2 points during the second half of the period under review. At the end of June, however, the levels attained were about 6 points higher than those recorded at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 68.7 during the first half and 66.1 during the

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



that registered in construction and maintenance alone was greater than the decline reported in all remaining sections, the largest of which was in services. In comparison with June last year, nearly all industrial divisions showed higher placements, those in construction and maintenance far exceeding the increases also recorded in services, logging, manufacturing and mining, losses being reported in the remaining groups, farming, transportation and trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1932, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the

second half of June, 1934, in contrast with ratios of 59.5 and 60.4 during the corresponding periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 65.4 and 63.8, as compared with 56.5 and 57.3 during the corresponding month of 1933.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1934, was 1,822, as compared with 1,667 during the preceding month and with 1,269 in June a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,701, in

comparison with 2,714 in May, 1933, and with 2,116 in June last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during June, 1934, was 1,745, of which 1,046 were in regular employment and 699 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,565 during the preceding month. Placements in June a year ago averaged 1,204 daily, consisting of 646 placements in regular and 558 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1934, the offices of the Service referred 45,248 persons to positions and effected a total of 43,621 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 26,151, of which 22,140 were of men and 4,011 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 17,470. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 37,056 for men and 8,473 for women, a total of 45,529, while applications for work numbered 67,506, of which 55,218 were from men and 12,286 from women. Reports for May, 1934, showed 43,338 positions available, 70,548 applications made and 40,688 placements effected, while in June, 1933, there were recorded 31,706 vacancies, 52,896 applications for work and 30,091 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1924, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (6 months).....	110,398	100,074	210,472

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decrease of over 35 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during June when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 34 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 36 per cent less than in May and over 35 per cent below June, 1933. The decline in placements from June a year ago was due to fewer workers being sent to relief employment on highway

construction. The reduction in this division was partly offset by gains in logging and services. Changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 45; construction and maintenance, 686; and services, 288, of which 201 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 121 men and 87 women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during June, were 5 per cent better than in the preceding month but nearly 14 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 11 per cent in placements when compared with May and of over 13 per cent in comparison with June, 1933. A reduction in relief placements on road construction was responsible for the decline from June of last year, although there were fewer placements also in services. All other groups showed improvement, the most substantial gain being in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 23; logging, 149; transportation, 25; construction and maintenance, 250; and services, 453, of which 350 were of household workers. During the month 411 men and 63 women were placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

Positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during June were nearly 26 per cent less than in the preceding month but over 7 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 22 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a gain of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with June, 1933. The largest increase in placements over June of last year was in services, although gains were also reported in logging and farming. The only declines of importance were in manufacturing and in construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 49; logging, 117; farming, 75; construction and maintenance, 353; trade, 105; and services, 1,825, of which 1,492 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 758 of men and 1,241 of women.

#### ONTARIO

There was a gain of over 20 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during June



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Placements					Regular place-ments same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,077</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>98</b>
Halifax.....	274	26	375	238	78	160	1,351	55
New Glasgow.....	206	3	205	217	121	88	417	41
Sydney.....	597	0	617	597	9	588	150	2
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>923</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>141</b>
Chatham.....	57	9	116	69	59	10	358	26
Fredericton.....	133	35	143	118	116	2	53	.....
Moncton.....	298	2	328	295	143	152	92	38
St. John.....	435	0	451	435	156	279	469	77
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>3,423</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>5,849</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>1,999</b>
Amos.....	82	14	44	52	33	19	14	.....
Hull.....	48	3	435	94	66	1	267	204
Montreal.....	1,854	235	3,240	1,575	916	279	1,643	955
Quebec.....	838	164	1,294	961	520	157	354	534
Rouyn.....	101	11	112	93	83	8	19	77
Sherbrooke.....	263	16	411	296	205	21	116	116
Three Rivers.....	237	31	313	401	176	52	49	99
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>29,432</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>42,841</b>	<b>29,069</b>	<b>16,569</b>	<b>11,921</b>	<b>48,410</b>	<b>7,281</b>
Belleville.....	914	0	917	911	862	49	204	33
Brantford.....	1,266	2	1,473	1,266	149	1,117	2,133	280
Chatham.....	654	0	732	654	477	177	763	107
Fort William.....	452	1	464	446	347	99	506	512
Guelph.....	558	39	632	590	533	18	1,044	47
Hamilton.....	1,803	10	2,893	1,843	492	1,274	5,054	276
Kingston.....	886	14	721	852	596	256	531	177
Kitchener.....	1,961	15	2,263	1,966	352	1,606	1,543	153
London.....	1,404	27	1,458	1,430	974	413	2,246	680
Marmora.....	471	0	471	471	471	0	0	.....
Niagara Falls.....	470	2	626	462	437	22	2,079	67
North Bay.....	429	0	466	437	346	91	278	347
Oshawa.....	1,345	0	1,556	1,330	700	630	481	139
Ottawa.....	2,266	60	2,788	2,220	1,980	139	2,307	409
Pembroke.....	312	9	406	309	186	123	18	255
Peterborough.....	280	11	360	370	336	24	534	53
Port Arthur.....	1,249	1	1,190	1,154	1,080	74	899	1,426
St. Catharines.....	259	15	325	248	126	122	1,952	75
St. Thomas.....	440	13	474	428	327	101	458	96
Sarnia.....	556	1	510	556	458	98	1,187	101
Sault Ste. Marie.....	697	42	878	657	472	167	147	27
Stratford.....	317	0	547	315	291	24	1,234	106
Sudbury.....	469	25	852	480	444	36	231	45
Timmins.....	403	4	695	394	149	247	777	113
Toronto.....	8,466	314	18,103	8,319	3,324	4,713	17,486	1,616
Windsor.....	1,005	38	1,041	961	660	301	4,318	141
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,319</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>17,674</b>	<b>1,236</b>
Brandon.....	110	14	172	96	85	11	626	136
Winnipeg.....	2,209	4	3,338	2,279	1,783	493	17,048	1,100
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>1,724</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>1,511</b>
Estevan.....	36	0	55	36	8	28	57	43
Moose Jaw.....	534	54	555	524	118	390	563	288
North Battleford.....	95	1	90	90	49	41	16	109
Prince Albert.....	82	18	87	62	49	13	80	120
Regina.....	334	22	661	323	262	61	949	507
Saskatoon.....	242	1	273	244	210	34	365	241
Swift Current.....	96	2	122	98	66	32	144	76
Weyburn.....	112	8	126	108	63	45	28	87
Yorkton.....	193	19	198	173	61	112	36	40
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,421</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>8,916</b>	<b>1,694</b>
Calgary.....	739	12	1,600	723	654	69	3,874	645
Drumheller.....	128	0	460	133	69	64	270	97
Edmonton.....	870	4	1,411	862	792	66	3,654	689
Lethbridge.....	398	5	511	400	90	310	911	134
Medicine Hat.....	286	0	328	287	79	208	207	129
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,210</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6,591</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>2,101</b>
Kamloops.....	335	1	344	335	334	1	16	78
Nanaimo.....	516	0	529	503	476	27	312	554
Nelson.....	231	9	253	240	57	183	11	77
New Westminster.....	107	0	198	107	105	2	184	22
Penticton.....	274	14	346	271	232	26	142	14
Prince Rupert.....	208	0	235	208	6	202	141	11
Vancouver.....	1,316	15	3,385	1,414	1,130	216	2,429	1,099
Victoria.....	1,223	0	1,301	1,222	123	1,099	350	246
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>45,529</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>67,596</b>	<b>45,248</b>	<b>26,151</b>	<b>17,470</b>	<b>86,175</b>	<b>*16,146</b>
Men.....	37,056	354	55,218	36,946	22,140	14,709	73,545	12,196
Women.....	8,473	1,041	12,286	8,302	4,011	2,761	12,630	3,950

\*85 Placements effected by offices since closed.

when compared with the preceding month and of 99 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 22 per cent higher than in May and 101 per cent in excess of June, 1933. The substantial gain in placements over June of last year was due to a large increase in the number of workers sent to employment on highway construction. There were, however, gains also in services, logging, manufacturing, and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 727; logging, 1,875; farming, 1,015; mining, 86; transportation, 140; construction and maintenance, 19,938; trade, 289; and services, 4,406, of which 1,861 were of household workers. During the month 15,141 men and 1,428 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during June, was nearly 11 per cent less than in the preceding month but 23 per cent above the corresponding month a year ago. Placements also were 12 per cent less than in May, but over 26 per cent above June, 1933. Increased placements on the highway construction were responsible for the gain over June of last year, although logging also showed improvement. There was a substantial reduction in farm placements, with smaller losses in services and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 28; logging, 73; farming, 301; construction and maintenance, 1,282; and services, 660, of which 526 were of household workers. There were 1,534 men and 334 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

During June, orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for 17 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 32 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements. All industrial divisions, participated in the decline in placements from June of last year, the largest reductions being in construction and maintenance, farming, and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 56; farming, 484; construction and maintenance, 398; trade, 37; and services, 646, of which 412 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 565 men and 321 women.

#### ALBERTA

Orders received at employment offices in Alberta during June called for 12 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 8 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 11 per cent in placements when compared with May and of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with June, 1933. No important changes in placements by industrial groups were reported from June of last year, declines in farming and services being mainly responsible for the adverse change under this comparison. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 67; farming, 571; construction and maintenance, 1,218; trade, 26; and services, 445, of which 336 were of household workers. There were 1,381 men and 303 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during June, were 2 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but over 5 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 1 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a gain of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with June, 1933. An increase in placements on road construction was responsible for the gain over June of last year, although minor improvement was also reported in farming and manufacturing. Of the losses in all other groups, those in transportation, services and mining were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 40; farming, 186; construction and maintenance, 3,349; and services, 564, of which 381 were of household workers. During the month 2,229 men and 234 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 26,151 placements in regular employment, 13,741 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 992 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 907 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 85 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the rail-



way companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate in Quebec during June were effected by the Hull office, which assisted in the despatch of 18 bushmen to North Bay and of 5 river drivers to Pembroke. Ontario offices issued 808 reduced rate certificates during June, all to provincial centres. Of these, 742 were granted at Port Arthur, to 649 bushworkers, 54 highway construction employees, 38 mine workers and 1 restaurant kitchen girl, travelling to various points within the Port Arthur zone. From Sudbury, one construction labourer was sent to Kingston and 23 bushworkers and 3 mine workers to employment within the Sudbury zone, which zone was also the destination of 9 lumber peelers conveyed from North Bay. The North Bay office was, in addition, instrumental in transferring 11 papermill workers to Timmins. For employment within its own zone Fort William despatched 11 bushmen and 3 mill hands, the Timmins office sending 5 mine workers, also to the Fort William zone. Both the provincial and interprovincial labour movement in Manitoba during June originated at Winnipeg and included the transfer of 84 workers, 22 within the province and 62 outside. The Winnipeg zone was the destination of all workers travelling provincially, among whom were 15 farm hands, 2 hotel cooks, 3 building construction workers and 2 mine workers. Of the persons conveyed to other provinces 55 were bound for the Port Arthur zone, 43 of these being bushmen, 5 mine workers, 4 highway construc-

tion labourers and 3 cooks. In addition, the Prince Albert zone received 4 bushworkers, the Regina zone one farm hand and 1 summer resort waitress, and the Saskatoon zone one farm hand. In Saskatchewan during June only one certificate for reduced transportation was granted and this by the Saskatoon office, which was responsible for the despatch of an hotel cook to Regina. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during June numbered 59, all of whom journeyed to employment within the Edmonton zone. Of these, 58 received their certificates at the Edmonton office and included 21 fish company employees, 11 bushmen, 8 mine workers, 6 farm hands, 4 hotel workers, 1 butcher, 2 cookees, 2 labourers, 1 truck driver, 1 cafe waitress and 1 railway construction cook. The one remaining transfer was of a farm housekeeper despatched by the Calgary office. Reduced transportation rate certificates granted in British Columbia during June were 17 in number, all provincial and issued at the Vancouver office. Transferred to the Pen-ticton zone were 1 mine engineer, 1 sawmill engineer and 1 mine blacksmith, to the Kamloops zone, 2 cooks, and to employment within the Vancouver zone, 9 mine workers, 2 hotel employees and 1 housekeeper.

Of the 992 workers who journeyed at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during June, 385 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 583 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 13 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 11 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in June, 1934

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during June was \$2,364,109; this was a decrease of \$633,586 or 21.9 per cent, as compared with the May total of \$2,997,695, and of \$1,225,095 or 34.1 per cent, as compared with June, 1933, when the authorizations amounted to \$3,589,204. The record for the last fourteen years shows that the value of the building authorized in June is usually rather less than in May, the decline, on the average, being over six per cent.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements for June, 1934, showing that they had issued more than 240 permits for dwellings valued at nearly \$960,000 and some 1,900 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$1,145,000, while engineering projects valued at an aggregate of \$33,319 were authorized in two cities, viz., Brantford and Port Arthur. During May, authority was

given for the erection of almost 300 dwellings and some 2,200 other buildings, valued at approximately \$1,200,000 and \$1,400,000, respectively.

Improvement over May, 1934, was recorded in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, where there were gains of 7.6 per cent and 9.3 per cent, respectively. Of the declines elsewhere reported, that of \$389,253 or 44.2 per cent in Quebec was greatest.

As compared with June, 1933, there were increases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, amounting to 73.7 per cent, 35.6 per cent and 28.2 per cent, respectively. The remaining provinces showed decreases, Quebec reporting the greatest loss of \$1,290,056, or 72.4 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Winnipeg recorded reductions in the value of the permits issued as compared with May, 1934,

and also with June, 1933; Vancouver showed a gain in the first, but a decline in the second comparison, while the total value of building authorized in Toronto was higher in June, 1934, than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year. Of the other centres, Halifax, Sydney, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Guelph, Kitchener, Oshawa, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, St. Boniface, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert also reported improvement over May, 1934, and June, 1933.

*Cumulative Record for First Half-Year, 1920-1934.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the same year are also given.

The aggregate for the first six months of this year was practically the same as in the first half of 1933, but was lower than in previous years of the record; the cost of building, as indicated by the index number

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first six months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1934.....	2,364,109	10,282,641	13·1	83·5
1933.....	3,589,204	10,315,899	13·1	75·8
1932.....	5,028,324	24,341,044	30·9	76·8
1931.....	8,593,958	58,950,508	74·8	83·5
1930.....	18,621,487	85,413,985	108·4	95·0
1929.....	27,816,592	124,609,267	158·2	99·2
1928.....	22,751,960	102,036,987	129·6	95·9
1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	102·6	96·0
1926.....	18,718,050	78,760,419	100·0	101·0
1925.....	14,915,884	65,899,717	83·7	103·1
1924.....	13,967,006	60,674,154	77·0	110·8
1923.....	14,286,252	73,047,496	92·7	111·4
1922.....	17,052,582	71,281,674	90·5	108·0
1921.....	14,240,934	55,771,684	70·7	132·0
1920.....	14,113,794	61,754,710	78·4	144·5

of wholesale prices of building materials, while higher than in the first half of 1933 or 1932, and the same as in 1931, was lower than in other years since 1920.

## ASIATIC LABOUR CONGRESS

### New Regional Group of Trade Union Members

THE Asiatic Labour Congress, a new organization designed to promote the common interests of labour throughout Asia, held its first session at Colombo, Ceylon, on May 10. Labour representatives were present from Japan, India and Ceylon. The International Labour Office (Geneva) was represented by Dr. Pillar, director of the Indian Branch of the organization, and Dr. Ayusawa, also a member of the I.L.O. staff.

Mr. N. M. Joshi (India), one of the organizers of the Congress, outlined the circumstances which led to its formation as follows: "During my presence at the first International Labour Conference held at Washington and its next two sessions held at Geneva, some facts and experiences were often bringing home to my mind the necessity of a separate organization to bring together the workers of Asia. In the first place the inferior conditions of life and work of the workers in the Asiatic countries were considered, admittedly with good justification, as a drag upon the progress in the improvements of the labour conditions in the European countries. This was a very humiliating situation to those of us from Asiatic countries who were taking part in these conferences. Secondly, we found that

the unequal labour conditions existing in Japan, India and China created difficulties in securing improvement in these conditions in the various Asiatic countries themselves. Thirdly, we found that the delegates from Asiatic countries did not exercise much influence in the discussions and decisions of the conferences. This was the result of our weaker position in the International Organization. The number of delegates from Asiatic countries was smaller, as some of our countries being in the position of colonies and dependencies are not independent members of the International Labour Organization. Out of the countries which are members, only Japan and India were regularly represented by delegates representing workers, although the conferences are not complete unless there are delegates representing governments, employers and workers from different countries. China sent its labour delegates only twice and Siam not even once during the last fifteen years. Similarly our representation on the Government Body and on other permanent committees and in the Secretariat was also inadequate. On account of this weakness the Asiatic countries, naturally, could not exercise their due influence in the work of the International



Labour Organization. We are thus forced to think out some measures to remedy the difficulties which are in our way. So in 1925, when Mr. Bunzi Suzuki represented the workers of Japan and myself the workers of India at that year's Conference, we met together and decided upon holding an Asiatic Labour Conference wherein the representatives of the labour organizations from Asiatic countries should meet together to discuss questions of common interests. At the 1922 Conference I had attempted without success to get a resolution passed by the Conferences asking the organization to study and report on labour conditions in Asiatic countries, but the resolution was passed in 1925. As a result the organization has already published a report on conditions in Japan and a report on conditions in India is in preparation. The proposed conference of the representatives of the trade union movements could not, however, be held on account of various difficulties."

Mr. Joshi referred to the resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 803) in favour of holding a special conference of Asiatic countries, and expressed the hope that such a conference might be held as soon as political complications in the Far East should permit (Reference to the proposal that the

I.L.O. should hold "regional conferences" was made by the Director of the I.L.O. in his annual report, which was outlined in the last issue, page 541).

### Resolutions

Resolutions were adopted by the Congress calling for the protection of labour on the lines recommended by the World Economic Conference held at Geneva in 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 769), and proposing that when industry is "rationalized," working hours be reduced without reduction in rates of wages; that pending the establishment of social ownership and control of industry, together with international co-operation there should be a reduction of working hours, increase of wages, prohibition of child labour, social insurance, etc.; deprecating the overthrow of democracies in many countries; advocating the progressive elimination of imperialistic policies; protesting against the employment of police and military forces in industrial disputes for the purpose of intimidating the workers; proposing direct representation on the I.L.O. of the colonies and dependencies of member states; and assuring the International Federation of Trade Unions of its full co-operation in all matters of common interest.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1934

EMPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1934, were much more favourable than those reported during the corresponding quarter of 1933, as there was an increase of 36 per cent in vacancies offered and of 35 per cent in placements effected in regular and casual employment. All industrial divisions, except farming, transportation communications and finance, showed gains under both comparisons, that in construction and maintenance, where government relief work was provided on highways, being almost entirely responsible for the improvement shown, although gains in placements were also recorded in services and logging: All provinces, except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, registered more vacancies and placements than were recorded in the corresponding quarter last year, the largest increase being shown in Ontario where highway placements were highest. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of

Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1934.

From the chart on page 771 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of June, it will be seen that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a variation of about 16 points from April to June, following an upward course throughout the quarter, except during the first half of April and the latter half of June, when a downward trend was manifested. Each curve, however, at the close of the period under review was on a considerably higher level than that recorded at the end of June, 1933. During the period April to June, 1934, there was a ratio of 61.1 vacancies and 57.6 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 57.0 vacancies and 54.1 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,616, of applications registered 2,646 and of

placements effected 1,524, in contrast with a daily average of 1,204 vacancies, 2,111 applications and 1,142 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1933.

During the three months April to June, 1934, the Offices reported that they had made 119,604 references of persons to positions and

had effected a total of 114,277 placements, of which 64,604 were in regular employment and 49,673 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 51,941 were of men and 12,663 of women, while casual work was found for 40,401 men and 9,272 women. A comparison with the corresponding period of 1933 shows that 84,458 placements were then

### VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	21	9	12	48	16	32	280	220	3	2,087	1,279	741
Animal products edible.....							5	5		49	32	16
Fur and its products.....												1
Leather and its products.....							5	2		16	11	5
Lumber and its products.....	7	4	3	18	15	3	11	12		172	137	29
Musical instruments.....										7	3	3
Pulp and paper products.....							25	23		157	48	107
Rubber products.....										86	87	3
Textile products.....										166	108	29
Plant products edible.....	9	3	6	3		3	52	31	2	258	121	131
Plant products, n.e.s.....							4	4		12	11	1
Wood distillates.....							11	11				
Chemical and allied products.....							24	14		77	34	29
Clay, glass and stone.....							19	15		27	18	8
Electric current.....							1	1		9	3	6
Electric apparatus.....				1		1	32	29		95	49	42
Iron and steel products.....	5	2	3	22	1	21	31	30		775	542	231
Non-ferrous metal products.....							15	18		17	10	7
Mineral products.....				4		4	9	8		148	57	91
Miscellaneous.....							36	17	1	15	8	2
<b>Logging</b> .....	116	114		203	183		443	411	104	3,486	2,722	259
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	1	1								2	2	
<b>Farming</b> .....	36	34	1	18	16		153	143		2,748	2,429	242
<b>Mining</b> .....	1	1					59	37	4	231	239	1
Coal.....												
Metallic ores.....	1	1					59	37	4	229	237	1
Non-metallic ores.....										2	2	
<b>Communication</b> .....							4	4		3	3	
<b>Transportation</b> .....	7	2	5	42	27	15	16	9	5	322	111	217
Forwarding and storage.....	6	1	5	3		3	7	2	4	196	45	157
Railway.....							1	1		14	13	1
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1	1		39	27	12	6	5		111	52	59
Air.....							2	1	1	1	1	
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	2,526	161	2,365	793	523	242	1,128	1,092	18	42,484	23,248	19,171
Railway.....										151	135	18
Highway.....	2,419	70	2,349	277	46	231				32,883	20,363	12,541
Building and other.....	107	91	16	516	477	11	1,128	1,092	18	9,450	2,750	6,612
<b>Services</b> .....	1,325	290	944	1,588	229	1,333	9,363	4,403	1,738	15,956	4,680	8,807
Governmental.....	1		1	11			190	60	127	2,515	54	2,436
Hotel and restaurant.....	45	8	32	36	18	14	361	261	21	1,016	698	148
Professional.....	126	5	116	10	3	7	187	84	93	412	230	167
Recreational.....	27		26	4	2	2	23	16	5	543	159	350
Personal.....	228	10	218	335	3	332	757	396	290	3,196	319	2,839
Household.....	898	267	551	1,189	200	977	7,844	3,586	1,202	8,238	3,194	2,867
Farm household.....				3	2		1			36		
<b>Trade</b> .....	45	2	42	14	4	10	457	191	184	922	210	703
Retail.....	34	2	31	9	4	5	98	53	36	821	191	621
Wholesale.....	11		11	5		5	359	138	148	101	19	82
<b>Finance</b> .....	1		1	1	1		9	9		48	16	32
<b>All Industries</b> .....	4,079	614	3,370	2,707	999	1,632	11,912	6,519	2,056	68,289	34,939	30,173
Men.....	2,974	331	2,642	1,472	772	641	3,385	2,623	641	58,196	30,631	26,824
Women.....	1,105	283	728	1,235	227	991	8,527	3,896	1,415	10,093	4,308	3,349



made, of which 42,862 were in regular employment and 41,596 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 159,865 men and 38,536 women, a total of 198,401, in contrast with a registration of 156,168 persons during the same period of 1933. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June,

1934, of 121,154 vacancies, of which 93,081 were for men and 28,073 for women, as compared with 89,051 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period a year ago. In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of June, 1934.

## SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL-JUNE, 1934

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
68	25	48	167	23	137	113	78	34	173	79	89	2,957	1,729	1,096
1		1	18	2	16	5	4		61	17	44	139	60	77
2	1	1										3	1	2
			2		2							23	13	7
	6		19	13		62	56	6	40	37	3	329	280	44
												7	3	3
14		14	2		1	2		2	10	4	6	210	75	130
												86	87	3
13	2	11			3				1	1		232	142	42
15	8	6	5	2	3	10	3	7	31	6	21	335	147	177
			91		91							114	22	92
1		1										102	48	30
2	2		5		5				2	2		55	37	13
3	3		2		2				12	9	2	27	16	10
2		2	2						2	1	1	134	79	48
8		8	14	5	9	29	15	14	10	2	8	894	597	294
									2		2	34	28	9
			6	1	5		3					170	66	103
7	3	4	1		1	2		2	2		2	63	28	12
165	385		3	3		191	164	27	75	75		4,682	4,057	390
						29	29		1		1	33	32	1
957	925	59	2,239	2,144	45	2,138	2,110	34	459	434	17	8,748	8,235	398
6	17		7	1	6	21	19	2	101	101		426	415	13
			7	1	6	15	15					22	16	6
5	16					3	3		101	101		398	395	5
1	1					3	1	2				6	4	2
2	1	1	2		2							11	8	3
5		5	42	2	40	120	85	35	48	7	41	602	243	363
5		3	41	2	39	43	8	35	28	5	23	327	63	269
2		2	1		1	1		1				19	15	4
						75	75		20	2	18	252	162	89
						1	1					4	3	1
3,366	2,968	403	1,334	355	978	3,675	1,856	1,812	10,063	5,665	4,386	65,369	35,868	29,375
4	1	3	3		3	25	25		52	36		235	200	21
3,357	2,962	399	1,193	270	923	3,546	1,802	1,737	9,900	5,598	4,315	53,575	31,111	22,495
5	5	1	138	82	55	104	29	75	111	31	71	4,557	6,859	
2,343	1,080	1,242	2,523	1,204	1,097	1,626	947	556	1,781	702	1,070	36,505	13,535	16,787
1	1		18	1	17	1		1	74	5	69	2,811	122	2,652
161	143	30	74	49	21	104	89	4	87	63	24	1,884	1,329	294
40	18	21	82	49	29	33	22	8	46	32	16	936	443	457
33	7	27	94	7	87	20	3	17	30	22	7	774	216	521
198	10	188	408	6	400	249	21	228	279	10	272	5,650	775	4,767
1,695	709	976	1,491	857	542	814	472	297	1,261	566	682	23,430	9,851	8,094
215	192		356	235	1	405	340	1	4	4		1,020	799	2
60	7	53	105	4	101	72	29	43	65	4	61	1,740	451	1,197
41	5	36	67	4	63	45	26	19	64	3	61	1,179	288	872
19	2	17	38		38	27	3	24	1	1		561	163	325
2		2	16	3	13	4	2	2				81	31	50
6,974	5,408	1,813	6,433	3,739	2,419	7,989	5,319	2,545	12,766	7,067	5,665	121,154	61,604	49,673
4,686	4,308	648	4,409	2,535	1,814	6,633	4,383	2,244	11,326	6,358	4,947	93,081	51,941	40,401
2,288	1,100	1,165	2,029	1,204	605	1,356	936	301	1,440	709	718	28,073	12,663	9,272

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, July, 1934, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

The improvement in employment which has been recorded in recent months continued during June in most of the principal industries, but the general level of recorded unemployment was slightly higher, mainly owing to a seasonal decline in the coal mining industry. The industries showing the most marked improvement during the month were engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, iron and steel, tinplate, and electric apparatus manufacture, the brick, tile and glass industries, printing and bookbinding, certain food manufacturing industries, the transport and distributive trades, and hotel and boarding-house service.

In addition to the sharp decline in the coal mining industry, which was reflected in a marked increase between 14th May and 25th June in the number of workpeople temporarily suspended from their employment, there were also reductions in employment in most of the textile industries, the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, and the motor vehicle and pottery industries.

There was a decline in employment in the Midlands and Northeastern areas and in Wales, but in other areas there was an improvement, which was most marked in Scotland and Southwest England. In London and Southeast England employment was fairly good; in the Southwest and Midlands it was fair; in the North of England, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland it was bad; while in Wales it was very bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 25th June, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16·5, as compared with 16·3 at 14th May, 1934, and with 19·4 at 26th June, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th June, 1934, was 13·0, as compared with 13·6 at 14th May, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·5, as compared with 2·7. For males alone, the percentage at 25th June, 1934, was 19·2 and for females, 9·5; at 14th May, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 19·0 and 9·2.

At 25th June, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,563,432 wholly unemployed, 447,320 temporarily stopped, and 81,834 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,092,586. This was 2,205 more than a month before, but 345,522 less than a year before. The total included 1,717,554 men, 44,383 boys, 297,316 women and 33,333 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th June, 1934, was 2,149,632.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment decreased 1·7 per cent and payrolls decreased 3·1 per cent from May to June.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' general index of factory employment for June is 81·0 (preliminary), this being lower than the April and May indexes but higher than the indexes of any other month since December, 1930. The June payroll index (65·0 preliminary) is lower than the March, April, or May indexes but higher than those of any other month since August, 1931. During the preceding 15-year period, 1919-1933, inclusive, for which data are available in this Bureau, only 6 years showed gains in factory employment, from May to June, while only 7 years showed gains in payrolls.

The June, 1934, index of factory employment is 21·1 per cent higher than the June, 1933, index (66·9), and the June, 1934, payroll index is 37·7 per cent higher than the June, 1933, index (47·2). The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100. (Prior to March, 1934, the indexes of factory employment and payrolls, published by this Bureau, were not adjusted to conform with the trends shown by biennial Census reports and were based on the 12-month average of 1926 taken as 100. Computed on the old basis, the June employment index stands at 76·4 and the payroll index at 59·7.)

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from reports made by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. In June, reports were received from 23,339 establishments employing 3,695,800 wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest June 15 totalled \$72,090,082. More than 50 per cent of the wage earners



in all the manufacturing industries of the country were covered in these reports.

Increases in employment in June were shown in 35 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, while gains in payrolls were registered in 36 industries. The most pronounced increase in employment was a seasonal rise of 33.5 per cent in canning and preserving. The plumbers' supplies industry registered a gain of 18.9 per cent, due mainly to greater activity in several large plants. The car building and locomotives industries showed gains in employment of 11.1 and 11.0 per cent, respectively, largely because of orders placed through P.W.A. allotments. The aircraft industry registered a gain of 12.6 per cent due primarily to the settlement of a strike. Seasonal gains of 9 per cent, 8.7 per cent, and 8.2 per cent were reported in ice cream, beet sugar, and beverages, respectively, while tin cans, engines, and butter had increases of 6 per cent, 5.4 per cent, and 5.2 per cent, respectively. In 14 of the remaining 24 industries which showed increases in employment, the gains ranged from 2 to 4.9 per cent. Industries of major importance included in this group are shipbuilding, slaughtering, brick, silk and rayon goods, steam fittings, blast furnaces—steel works—rolling mills, cigars and cigarettes, and structural and ornamental ironwork.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Increases in employment from May to June were shown in 11 of the 15 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, while gains in payrolls were registered in 9. The most pronounced gains in employment and payrolls (4.4 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively) were in quarrying and non-metallic mining, this being the fourth successive month in which gains have been registered in this industry. Employment in the crude petroleum producing industry rose 4.3 per cent and payrolls

increased 1.0 per cent. Laundries reported gains of 2.3 per cent and 2.0 per cent in employment and payrolls, respectively. The power and light industry showed a gain of 1.1 per cent in employment, and the electric railway and motor bus operations reported a gain of 0.9 per cent. Employment in the dyeing and cleaning industry increased 0.7 per cent from May to June and the hotels and metalliferous mining industries reported gains in employment of 0.6 per cent each. The telephone and telegraph industry showed a gain of 0.3 per cent and the banks, brokerage, insurance and real estate group reported a gain of 0.2 per cent. Employment in the bituminous coal mining industry showed practically no change, the gain being less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the 4 industries showing decreases in employment, the only pronounced change was in the anthracite mining industry, in which employment declined 9.8 per cent from May to June. The corresponding loss in payrolls was 16.8 per cent. Employment in wholesale trade establishments fell off 0.6 per cent over the month interval and payrolls decreased 0.2 per cent. Reports received from 36,851 retail trade establishments showed decreases of 0.7 per cent in employment and 0.3 per cent in payrolls. The group of department stores, together with general merchandise and limited price stores and mail order houses showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent in employment and 1.0 per cent in payrolls. The combined total of the remaining 36,200 retail establishments reporting, showed practically no changes in employment and payrolls from May to June. Employment in the building construction industry declined 0.3 per cent and payrolls decreased 1.2 per cent. These percentages are based on reports supplied by 11,357 building contractors engaged in private building construction and do not include construction projects under P.W.A. Allotments.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled

"The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the con-

tract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), including the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract

for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages, rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department



with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of July, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Reinforcing steel.....	Dominion Reinforcing Steel Co., Ottawa, Ontario.
Flatware.....	McGlashan Clarke Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Concrete pipes.....	Dominion Concrete Co., Kemptville, Ont.
Kitchen equipment.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Horse rugs.....	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Sweater jackets.....	Regent Knitting Mills, Montreal, P.Q.
Cement.....	Canada Cement Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Socks.....	Brampton Knitting Mills Ltd., Brampton, Ont.
1 battery.....	Exide Batteries of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Fire extinguishers.....	The Garth Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Rest shoes.....	The Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.
Cement.....	Canada Cement Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Boilers.....	Campbell Steel & Iron Works, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Brooms.....	American Broom Co., St. Basile, P.Q.
Cement.....	Canada Cement Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel sash.....	Eastern Steel Products Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Telegraph transmitters.....	Canadian Marconi Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Folding tables.....	Dowsell Lees & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Steel sash.....	Metallic Roofing Co. of Can. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Cloth.....	Caldwell Woollen Mills Ltd., Appleton, Ont.
Mackinaw coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mackinaw coats.....	Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Crockery.....	Sovereign Pottery Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Socks.....	Caldwell Woollen Mills Ltd., Appleton, Ont.
Structural steel.....	Dominion Reinforcing Steel Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Overall suits.....	Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Structural steel.....	Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Shirts and drawers.....	Penmans Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Trousers and shirts.....	Schofield Woollen Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.
Trousers and shirts.....	Joseph Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Structural steel.....	Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Winter caps.....	Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Trousers and shirts.....	Galt Knitting Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Trousers and shirts.....	Penmans Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Shirts and drawers.....	Zimmerkneit Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Trousers and shirts.....	Joseph Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Ankle boots.....	Eudore Fournier, Plessisville, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	A. E. Wry-Standard Ltd., Amherst, N.S.
Ankle boots.....	Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	Tetrault Shoe Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Socks.....	Brampton Knitting Mills Ltd., Brampton, Ont.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction,  
Remodelling, etc.)*

Reconstruction of Clothing, Provisions and General Stores Building at R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. A. Lockley, 1388 Esquimalt Road, Esquimalt, B.C. Date of contract, July, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3,918. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 65	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator (gasoline).....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers—metal.....	0 75	8
Painters.....	0 62½	8
Plasterers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Roofers—patent.....	0 75	8
Roofers—sheet metal.....	0 87½	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 87½	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	0 85	8
Tilesetters.....	0 93½	8
Driver with horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8

Construction of a pilework and cribwork wharf at Phinney's Green, Cumberland County, N.S. Name of contractor, Charles J. Walker, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 26, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately, \$4,887.14. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as broad-axe, saw, adze, hammer, auger).....	\$0 37½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Hoist operator (gas).....	0 45	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8

Reconstruction of sections of the west pier and east revetment wall at Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Cameron & Phin, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1934. Amount of contract, approxi-

mately \$8,295. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Hoist engineer—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Machinist.....	0 65	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8

Reconstruction of and improvement to jetties, Anse au Griffon, Gaspé County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Louis J. Roy and J. S. Roy, of Cap Chat, P.Q. Date of contract, July 2, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,492.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Divers.....	1 00	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Drill runners (hand).....	0 30	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operator (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Mechanics.....	0 55	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Teamsters (horse and cart).....	0 45	8
Teamsters (team and wagon).....	0 55	8
Timbermen for cribmen, (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 37½	8

Reconstruction of a portion of the south pier for approximately 200 feet at Burlington Channel, Wentworth County, Ont. Name of contractors, Ontario Construction Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, July 24, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,987. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Steam hoist engineer.....	\$0 65	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operator (Gas.).....	0 50	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 45	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 50	8



Construction of repairs and extension of the existing rubble mound protection wall at Orchard Beach, Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Cameron & Phin, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, July 24, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,752.18. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist operator—steam.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 40	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Machinist.....	0 65	8
Quarryman.....	0 40	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8

Docking, cleaning, painting, repairing, etc. the Dredge P.W.D. No. 305 ("King Edward"), at New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractors, Dawe Shipyards Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, July 3, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3,850 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Ships' carpenters.....	\$0 78½	8 44
Wood caulkers.....	0 81½	8 44
Fitters.....	0 78½	8 44
Machinists.....	0 67½	8 44
Blacksmiths.....	0 67½	8 44
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 53½	8 44
Iron moulders.....	0 75	8 44
Pattermakers.....	0 81	8 44
Boiler makers.....	0 78½	8 44
Boiler makers' helpers.....	0 50	8 44
Riveters.....	0 78½	8 44
Rivet holders.....	0 66½	8 44
Iron caulkers.....	0 78½	8 44
Electric welders.....	0 81	8 44
Painters.....	0 62½	8 44
Labourers.....	0 45	8 44
Riggers.....	0 55½	8 44
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8 44
Driver.....	0 45	8 44
For work performed on Saturday afternoons, payment at the rate of time and one-half;		
For work performed on Sundays and Holidays, payment at the rate of double time.		

Construction of a public wharf at Cloud Bay, Fort William District, Ont. Name of contractors, Barnett-McQueen Co., Ltd., of Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, July 19, 1934. Amount of contract, approxi-

mately \$3,290. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver runners.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 65	8
Hoist operators (gas).....	0 50	8
Truck driver.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Driver.....	0 35	8
Timbermen (using such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, auger, adze, hammer).....	0 42	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of repairs to wharf at Cap de la Madeleine, Champlain County, P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francois River Dredging Co., St. Francois du Lac, P.Q. Date of contract, July 24, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,990. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	\$0 37½	8
Carpenter.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 55	8
Hoist operator (steam).....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 40	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Firemen.....	0 35	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8

Dredging at Oakville, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 23, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,314. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Pelee Island and Kingsville, London district, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 19, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$17,820. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging etc. at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,225. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Belleville, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 23, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$17,540.80. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Brooklyn, Queens Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Southern Salvage Co., Ltd., Liverpool, N.S. Date of contract, July 24, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$20,046.

Dredging at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, July 7, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,410. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging areas at mouth of the Thames River and Lake St. Clair, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, July 14, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,500.

Dredging Toronto Harbour, Ontario. Name of contractors Kilmer, Gibson and Van-Nostrand, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 16, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,264. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging the harbour at Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, The Great Lakes Dredging & Contracting Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$25,715. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately

\$12,825. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Byng Inlet, District of Parry Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$49,761.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in July, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount
	\$ cts.
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	447 12
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	242 98
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—</i>	
E. Guillet & Sons, Ltd., Marieville, P.Q.....	37 3 7
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	2,020 06
Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	69 96
J. A. Humphrey & Son, Ltd., Moncton, N.B.....	2,247 63
Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.....	5,491 61
Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	63 60
Maritime Cap Co., Moncton, N.B.....	755 25
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	1,244 37
<i>Mail bag fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	2,862 00
Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.....	949 23
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	69 45
<i>Letter box locks—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	275 60
<i>Stamping machines, etc.—</i>	
Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	6,209 86

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### QUEBEC COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS

EXTENSION ACT.—The following agreements in the Province of Quebec outlined in previous issues have been approved by Order in Council and made binding on all employers and employees in the trade or industry in the district specified, with modifications in certain instances, and are listed on page 751 of this issue:—

Longshoremen, Montreal, outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 373; Plumbers and Electricians, Quebec, June, page 566; Building Trades, Montreal, July, page 637; Painters, Quebec, July, page 702.



## Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN BAKERY ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, AND THE FOOD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Agreements signed on the occasion of a strike at one bakery (page 736 of this issue) to be in effect from July 5, 1934.

New bakery employees to be obtained through the shop committee. Only bakeries which are 75 per cent unionized to be considered union shops; other bakeries with a less percentage to be strengthened by the transfer of union members. Only union members to be employed as drivers.

Wages per week: head bakers, \$24, bakers, \$18, benchmen, \$15, helpers, \$12, bread wrappers, \$10 if under 18 years and \$12 if over 18 years; drivers, \$12 per week minimum for those selling below 1,500 loaves of bread a week, with higher rates according to weekly sales up to \$24 per week for drivers selling 3,000 loaves per week and 75 cents for every additional 100 loaves.

Master bakers to assume responsibility for all credit on the route up to an amount agreed upon.

## Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Leather Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—MEMBERS OF THE FURRIERS' COUNCIL, CERTAIN OTHER FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION, LOCALS NOS. 35, 40, 65, 100.

Agreement reached following strikes reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 624, and this issue pages 739 and 741.

Agreement to be in effect from various dates in July, 1934, until July, 1936 and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The firm not to enter into any individual agreement with any employee in contravention of this agreement. Only union members or those who will join the union to be employed.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime only allowed between July 1 and December 30, and only to 9 p.m. on the first five days of the week and only when all furriers are working, except in cases of emergency. Overtime to be paid at rate of time and one-quarter. Employees to receive pay for the legal holidays, and if they work on these holidays are to receive time and one-quarter in addition.

The collar and cuff manufacturers agree that the union has a right to open negotiations for a 40 hour week and time and one-half for overtime.

Wages: a 20 per cent increase in wages for all workers receiving under \$25 per week and a 10 per cent increase for all workers receiving \$25 and over.

Minimum wage rates per week: cutters \$40 for first class, \$35 second class; operators and finishers—male \$30 first class and \$25 second class; operators and finishers—female \$25 first class and \$20 second class; blockers or nailers, \$23 during first four years, \$28 after four years; assistants and tapers, \$18.

No new helpers or apprentices to be employed during 1934, but in 1935 one to every 13 experienced workers may be employed, such

apprentices to assist the experienced workers but not to replace them.

No contracting or sub-contracting or piece-work to be permitted either inside or outside the factory, except with the union's consent.

The principle of equal division of work to be adhered to, work to be divided by the shop chairman.

The firms agree to pay to an unemployment fund 2 per cent of their weekly payroll which is to be applied for relief of unemployed union members in Toronto and every employed fur worker to contribute 1 per cent of his weekly wage to this fund.

No work to be done for any shop that is on strike.

Any dispute to be adjusted by the business representative of the union. No strike or lock-out to occur while the agreement is in effect, but a joint permanent conciliation committee with an impartial chairman to be appointed.

## Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE TORONTO BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCALS No. 2 (BRICKLAYERS) AND No. 26 (STONEMASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from July 6, 1934 to March 1, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice. When notice is given, the joint arbitration committee to meet and negotiate a new agreement.

Only union members to be employed and the union to give preference to the contractors association in supplying men.

Hours: 40 per week. No work on Saturday except if required for pouring concrete when straight time to be paid Saturday morning and time and one-half Saturday afternoon and evening. When three shifts are worked, and when the overtime shifts equal two-thirds of the regular shift, 8 hours pay for 7 hours work.

Overtime rates to be mutually agreed upon. Work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for bricklayers and stone masons: 90 cents per hour (the same rate as paid in 1933). No member of the contractors association to pay any employee less for this class of work, nor will any union member work for any employer for less.

Wages and conditions for apprentices to be as stipulated by the Ontario Apprenticeship Board.

A joint arbitration committee to be formed and no stoppage of work to occur until a dispute has been referred to this committee for adjustment.

## Service: Hotel and Restaurant

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN RESTAURANTS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES AND BEVERAGE DISPENSERS INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, LOCAL No. 168.

Agreement to be in effect from July, 1934 to July 1, 1935.

All employees to be union members.

Hours: 60 per week, with one day off in seven. Minimum wages per week: waiters, \$10; countermen, \$12; cooks, \$15; cooks' helpers, \$10; dishwashers, \$8. All female employees to receive wages in accordance with the minimum wage act. Extra workers: cooks, \$4 per day; waiters and waitresses, \$2.50 per day.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly higher owing mainly to the somewhat higher cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was fractionally lower.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.43 at the beginning of July as compared with \$7.38 for June; \$6.95 for July, 1933; \$10.91 for July, 1930; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The prices of eggs, pork, bacon, flour and sirloin steak were higher while the prices of potatoes, mutton, lard and sugar were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.84 at the beginning of July as compared with \$15.78 for June; \$15.48 for July, 1933; \$21.26 for July, 1930; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher due to advances in the price of anthracite coal in several cities. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on prices in 1926 as 100 was 72.0 for July as compared with 72.1 for June; 70.5 for July, 1933; 97.2 for July, 1929; 100.1 for July, 1926; 104.8 for July, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64.4 for July, 1914. One hundred and twenty-three prices quotations were higher, seventy-four were lower and three hundred and seventy were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials two of the eight main groups advanced while six were lower. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group because of lower prices for hides, livestock, fresh meats, butter and cheese which more than offset advances in the prices of fresh fish, cured meats and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for raw silk and raw wool, worsted cloth yarns and woollen cloth; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due chiefly to reductions in the prices of some lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, due mainly to lower prices for scrap iron and steel; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower quotations

for copper, lead and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of copper sulphate, alum and fertilizers. The Vegetable and Vegetable Products group was higher, mainly because of advances in the prices of grains and milled products. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was also slightly higher owing chiefly to increased quotations for anthracite coal, crushed stone and asbestos pipe covering.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, due mainly to lower prices for foods chiefly fish, fruits, milk and milk products, and vegetables, while producers' goods advanced slightly due to higher prices for materials for the milling and other industries. In the latter group materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur and leather goods industries, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries and for the meat packing industries were lower.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rental are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received,

(Continued on page 796)



**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1918	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1931	July 1932	July 1933	June 1934	July 1934
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	49.4	79.6	84.0	70.2	64.2	62.0	71.4	76.4	75.0	57.6	51.6	44.4	44.6	45.4
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.6	57.8	54.4	40.6	35.6	34.4	42.6	48.6	46.8	31.2	27.0	24.0	24.8	24.4
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.4	28.3	25.1	22.0	19.1	19.7	22.5	24.4	23.9	17.5	13.4	12.0	11.9	11.9
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	15.8	19.1	20.9	36.8	37.3	30.3	28.0	30.7	30.1	31.7	30.8	26.2	22.2	20.5	21.6	20.5
Pork leg...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	37.7	40.7	32.9	31.8	32.3	28.0	31.6	30.1	23.2	15.1	16.1	20.0	20.9
Pork, salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.4	70.4	74.0	57.8	54.2	58.0	52.2	56.0	53.8	45.2	30.0	30.0	36.6	37.4
Bacon, breakfast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.5	51.0	57.0	48.0	42.5	44.7	37.2	39.4	40.4	29.2	16.8	20.4	29.2	31.1
Lard, pure...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	36.8	73.8	75.8	43.2	43.6	49.8	44.0	44.0	42.6	29.2	22.6	25.4	25.8	25.2
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	26.9	49.3	59.2	38.2	33.9	38.2	38.5	36.0	36.2	24.4	21.4	21.1	22.3	24.9
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	24.9	43.1	52.6	35.1	31.4	34.7	34.2	32.1	32.7	20.3	16.8	17.1	18.6	21.1
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	51.0	70.0	88.2	78.6	69.0	68.4	70.2	72.0	72.0	63.6	57.6	54.6	58.8	58.2
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	49.8	91.4	118.8	63.0	70.2	74.4	77.2	79.4	65.8	46.6	35.6	39.8	44.6	44.2
Butter cream...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	30.0	51.7	66.3	37.2	42.0	42.0	43.3	44.1	36.3	26.8	21.6	23.8	25.3	25.2
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.0	18.5	20.5	21.1	33.4	40.6	34.8	30.0	331.6	332.6	333.2	331.6	235.5	200.1	194.4	199.9	200.0
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.4	30.6	38.4	28.2	26.2	331.6	332.6	333.2	331.6	235.5	200.1	194.4	199.9	200.0
Bread...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	63.0	117.0	144.0	121.5	105.0	114.0	117.0	115.5	114.0	93.0	88.5	84.0	87.0	87.0
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	33.0	68.0	84.0	63.0	49.0	553.0	555.0	548.0	548.0	330.0	330.0	331.0	332.0	333.0
Rolls Oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.5	40.5	44.0	30.0	28.0	29.0	31.5	31.5	31.0	25.0	24.0	23.5	25.0	25.0
Rice...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.6	23.2	34.2	19.8	19.8	21.8	32.0	32.0	32.0	18.6	17.2	16.0	16.2	16.2
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	34.2	22.2	17.0	17.6	15.8	18.2	23.8	19.0	12.2	8.6	8.2	9.2	9.2
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.1	22.9	29.1	21.3	24.9	19.8	21.9	21.3	20.7	17.0	15.8	14.9	14.8	14.9
Prunes, medium...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.4	18.0	27.2	18.4	19.8	15.8	13.5	13.7	15.9	12.0	10.9	11.7	12.7	12.8
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.0	43.6	93.6	44.4	33.6	31.6	32.0	28.4	26.8	24.8	23.6	21.6	28.0	27.2
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.2	20.4	43.4	21.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	13.6	12.8	12.0	11.4	15.4	13.6	13.2
Tea, black...	2 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	14.6	16.4	13.7	13.9	18.0	17.8	17.6	15.0	13.8	11.3	10.4	12.6	12.8
Tea, green...	2 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.3	14.1	16.8	14.9	15.2	18.0	17.8	17.6	15.0	13.8	11.3	10.4	12.6	12.8
Coffee...	2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	11.2	15.4	13.7	13.4	15.4	15.1	15.1	14.2	12.3	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.8
Potatoes...	1 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	50.3	66.0	197.4	35.9	43.9	85.9	48.2	48.3	87.3	34.2	21.9	38.6	40.0	37.7
Vinegar...	1 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>All Foods...</b>		<b>\$ 4.48</b>	<b>\$ 5.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.42</b>	<b>\$ 13.00</b>	<b>\$ 16.84</b>	<b>\$ 10.96</b>	<b>\$ 10.27</b>	<b>\$ 11.07</b>	<b>\$ 10.86</b>	<b>\$ 10.95</b>	<b>\$ 10.91</b>	<b>\$ 8.11</b>	<b>\$ 6.78</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.38</b>	<b>\$ 7.43</b>
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Coal, anthracite...	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.2	73.8	105.0	110.9	105.8	106.2	100.8	100.6	100.0	100.0	95.2	91.0	92.3	92.6
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.0	58.7	76.6	75.6	68.8	63.2	62.6	62.8	62.8	61.6	60.0	57.6	57.7	57.7
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.5	69.2	82.2	87.4	77.0	75.7	75.7	76.5	76.4	73.2	71.6	61.1	60.3	60.4
Wood, soft...	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.8	50.8	63.3	62.5	58.5	55.9	55.9	55.1	54.2	53.8	51.5	46.3	45.7	45.9
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.5	27.8	37.2	33.7	31.3	30.8	31.0	31.1	30.8	29.8	27.6	26.9	27.4	27.4
<b>Fuel and light...</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.89</b>	<b>\$ 2.80</b>	<b>\$ 3.61</b>	<b>\$ 3.70</b>	<b>\$ 3.41</b>	<b>\$ 3.32</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.21</b>	<b>\$ 3.18</b>	<b>\$ 3.06</b>	<b>\$ 2.83</b>	<b>\$ 2.83</b>	<b>\$ 2.84</b>
<b>Rent...</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.83</b>	<b>\$ 4.81</b>	<b>\$ 6.38</b>	<b>\$ 6.83</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 6.87</b>	<b>\$ 6.91</b>	<b>\$ 6.98</b>	<b>\$ 7.07</b>	<b>\$ 6.93</b>	<b>\$ 6.34</b>	<b>\$ 5.67</b>	<b>\$ 5.55</b>	<b>\$ 5.33</b>
<b>† Totals...</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.17</b>	<b>\$ 29.66</b>	<b>\$ 26.92</b>	<b>\$ 21.53</b>	<b>\$ 20.67</b>	<b>\$ 21.30</b>	<b>\$ 21.01</b>	<b>\$ 21.26</b>	<b>\$ 21.26</b>	<b>\$ 18.26</b>	<b>\$ 16.21</b>	<b>\$ 15.45</b>	<b>\$ 15.78</b>	<b>\$ 15.84</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.24	13.14	17.09	11.12	10.31	11.12	10.76	10.97	10.98	8.43	7.23	7.21	7.56	7.62	7.62
Prince Ed. Island...	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.59	11.38	14.52	10.34	9.26	10.06	9.73	10.05	10.15	8.05	6.64	6.81	7.26	7.07	7.07
New Brunswick...	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.07	12.81	16.63	11.13	9.99	11.21	10.54	10.61	10.97	8.41	7.01	7.26	7.51	7.50	7.50
Quebec...	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	6.82	12.91	16.03	10.42	9.72	10.32	9.91	10.13	10.42	7.49	6.27	6.39	6.78	6.80	6.80
Ontario...	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.29	13.05	17.05	10.74	10.28	11.23	10.87	10.85	10.81	7.97	6.69	6.93	7.46	7.50	7.50
Manitoba...	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	7.52	12.75	16.14	11.04	10.02	10.47	10.29	10.67	10.64	7.54	6.47	6.68	6.85	6.90	6.90
Saskatchewan...	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	7.99	12.90	16.25	10.99	9.82	10.55	11.02	11.32	11.03	7.69	6.47	6.68	7.09	7.09	7.09
Alberta...	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.78	13.01	16.70	10.91	9.86	10.77	10.79	11.35	11.20	7.96	6.47	6.60	7.15	7.15	7.15
British Columbia...	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	8.78	13.86	18.23	12.19	11.30	11.90	11.78	12.40	12.26	9.32	7.53	7.69	8.06	8.17	8.17

†December only. \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	22-7	18-5	16-9	12-2	9-7	11-9	20-5	20-9	18-7	31-1	34-4	48-1
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	22-8	18-1	17-2	13-2	10-5	10-8	16-8	19-9	18-7	29-1	32-6	46-7
1—Sydney.....	25-7	20-7	19-4	15-4	12-6	11-5	.....	22	17-4	27-6	31-8	45-2
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	19	15	11-5	.....	.....	20	18-2	26	32-2	48-8
3—Amherst.....	18-7	15-7	14	11	8-5	.....	10	15	17-2	30	32-4	47-5
4—Halifax.....	25-1	18-9	18-9	13-5	11-2	9-8	15	21	19	29-7	32-9	45-4
5—Windsor.....	22	16	16	13	10	12	15	18	20	30-7	33-7	46-5
6—Truro.....	20	17-3	15-7	11-3	9-3	10-7	21	20-7	20-1	30-3	32-3	46-7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22-7	19-7	18-5	13-3	12	10	.....	20	17-2	30-3	31	37-7
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	24-8	18-8	18-7	13-0	10-5	10-9	18-9	21-2	19-0	30-2	33-6	47-3
8—Moncton.....	22-4	17	15-2	12-4	9-8	10-5	18	23-5	17-9	30-4	34-8	46
9—Saint John.....	24-7	18-5	17-7	13	11-4	9-2	23	22-6	18-4	28-2	33	47-8
10—Fredericton.....	27-1	19-5	19-7	13-5	10-8	10-8	16-6	20-8	21-4	30-5	34-2	50-4
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	22	13	10	13	18	18	18-2	31-5	32-2	45
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	21-5	18-3	18-1	12-1	8-2	8-2	21-8	18-1	17-8	29-1	31-9	49-8
12—Quebec.....	24-6	20-3	17-6	13-7	9	8-1	24-4	20	19-2	27-4	32-3	47-8
13—Three Rivers.....	17-7	16-4	16-4	11-1	6-8	9	23-5	18-2	16-2	31-7	33-3	48
14—Sherbrooke.....	22-2	18-3	20-6	13-7	7	9-7	23-3	18-8	18	24-3	30-2	49-5
15—Sorel.....	19	17-7	16	10-7	8-7	7-3	16-5	16-7	18	31	33-7	48-3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17	15-3	15-3	10-1	8-1	9-6	15	15-7	15-5	28-6	31-7	49
17—St. John's.....	24-2	20	17-7	13	8-3	8-7	.....	17-7	17-7	30-2	31-7	53-3
18—Thetford Mines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8-3	.....	15	17-2	30	32	50
19—Montreal.....	25	20-3	22	11-6	8-4	6	24-2	20-7	19-7	28-6	30-1	51-9
20—Hull.....	22-3	18-2	18-8	13	8-9	7-1	25-4	20-5	18-6	30-3	32-4	50-1
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	23-4	19-3	17-2	12-7	10-0	13-4	20-9	22-2	19-3	31-3	34-3	49-5
21—Ottawa.....	26-2	20-5	19-7	13	9-1	9-7	26-4	21-2	17-3	31-5	33-9	50-1
22—Brockville.....	25	19-3	18-3	13-7	10	9	.....	21-5	20	31-8	34-5	46-7
23—Kingston.....	23-7	19	18-8	13-1	9-3	11-9	21-2	20-8	20	28-3	32-2	46-4
24—Belleville.....	19-4	17	15	11-5	8-2	11-7	18-5	20-5	15-5	31-3	33-7	49-5
25—Peterborough.....	23	19-7	16	13	10-7	12-5	18-3	20-7	.....	31-8	35-8	45-6
26—Oshawa.....	22	18	14	11	9-5	12	15	18-5	.....	31	33-3	52-8
27—Orillia.....	21-7	19	17-2	12-7	10-3	12-5	23-7	23	22	30-5	34-2	52
28—Toronto.....	26	20-2	18-6	12-9	11-3	13-5	17	22-8	20	33-6	35-8	52-1
29—Niagara Falls.....	25	21	19	11-8	10-2	14	22	22	15-3	32	34-9	49-9
30—St. Catharines.....	23-2	19-4	17-4	12-8	9-9	12-9	15-2	22-2	17-3	28-6	32-4	48-1
31—Hamilton.....	24-9	20-3	19-8	13-3	11-1	14-5	.....	23-1	.....	30-4	34-5	49-9
32—Brantford.....	23-5	19-2	17-7	13-2	9-3	13-6	22-5	23	.....	31-5	33-9	49-9
33—Galt.....	24-6	20-7	18-6	14-3	11-8	14-6	24-5	23-3	18-5	30-8	33-6	48
34—Guelph.....	22-8	18-9	17-9	12-6	9-5	14-5	18	20-1	19-9	30-6	33-8	48-8
35—Kitchener.....	22-1	19-1	15-7	12	10-5	13-8	23	19-3	17	27-9	30-9	48-3
36—Woodstock.....	24-4	19-6	16	13-8	9-9	14-2	15	22-2	18	31-1	35	50
37—Stratford.....	22-5	18-5	15-7	12-7	10-5	13	.....	23-7	.....	31-3	34-7	49-6
38—London.....	23-8	19-6	17-7	12-3	10-2	14-4	21-6	23-3	20	31-6	34-4	50-9
39—St. Thomas.....	23	18-8	16-6	12-6	9-5	12-7	25	24-3	19-5	31-1	33-6	50-2
40—Chatham.....	22-3	19-1	16-1	13	9-4	14-7	17-4	22-1	19-6	30-4	33-5	49-6
41—Windsor.....	23-3	19-1	17	13-5	10-4	13-3	25	22-5	19-5	29-3	32-2	51-5
42—Sarnia.....	20-4	17-4	16	12-4	11	14	19	20-2	20-5	29-3	31-1	47-5
43—Owen Sound.....	21-7	16-3	16-7	12	9-3	14-7	.....	21	15	31-2	36-1	47-5
44—North Bay.....	23-5	19	16-7	12	8-7	12	.....	22	22-3	31-5	34-1	49-6
45—Sudbury.....	24-5	19-5	18-2	13-5	9-8	15-2	22	22-2	21-7	31-6	34-5	46-7
46—Cobalt.....	25	25	15	12-5	8	.....	.....	.....	20	34-7	37-5	46-7
47—Timmins.....	24-3	20-5	16-5	12-5	12-5	16-5	22	27-5	20-4	33-7	37-6	50-6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	21	18-4	16-8	12-7	9-2	13-4	20	21-2	20-5	31-3	34	47-8
49—Port Arthur.....	22-2	17-7	18-2	13	10-3	13	25	23-4	21-1	33-3	37-2	51-5
50—Fort William.....	27	19-4	17-6	12-3	11-8	15-3	25	23	22-1	35-8	37-8	55-8
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	20-4	16-0	16-5	10-9	9-2	10-2	18-7	19-4	16-3	31-1	37-1	48-9
51—Winnipeg.....	21-7	16-9	16-4	10-7	9-8	9-4	19-4	21-3	17-6	33-3	37-1	48-6
52—Brandon.....	19	15	16-5	11	8-5	11	18	17-5	15	34-8	37	49-2
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	20-8	16-6	14-5	10-1	8-0	10-3	17-8	19-1	16-6	34-5	39-6	48-3
53—Regina.....	19-9	15-2	14-2	9-4	7-4	9-3	16-1	17-9	17-5	33-4	41-1	48-5
54—Prince Albert.....	20	16-5	15-5	10	8-1	10	11	20	16-5	37-5	41-7	48
55—Saskatoon.....	20-1	16-7	15	11	8-3	9-1	9-9	17-3	18-4	15-9	32-9	47-4
56—Moose Jaw.....	23-1	17-9	15-1	10-1	8-3	10-8	15-7	20	.....	34-1	38	51-4
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	19-5	15-7	13-8	9-6	7-6	11-0	19-4	18-5	16-8	30-9	34-5	48-3
57—Medicine Hat.....	20-7	15-7	15-3	10-3	8	12-2	18	16	15-8	31-8	35-8	49-5
58—Drumheller.....	18	15	12	8	5	10	13	20	15	30-6	33-7	42-5
59—Edmonton.....	19-7	15-3	14-3	9-1	7-8	11-4	20-5	21	17-8	30	32-8	42-3
60—Calgary.....	19-8	16-8	14-3	10-7	10-2	11-3	21-4	21-1	18-4	32-2	36-8	45-8
61—Lethbridge.....	19-5	15-5	13-2	9-7	7-2	10-2	19	14-5	.....	30-1	33-3	43-4
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	23-6	19-2	17-0	12-0	10-8	16-6	23-8	22-7	19-9	32-7	36-0	47-0
62—Fernie.....	22-5	18	14-5	10-5	10-2	13	18	21-5	20	34-8	36-7	43-7
63—Nelson.....	24	20	17-5	13	9	14	20	23	21-7	31	35-5	49-2
64—Trail.....	20-7	17-3	15-7	11-7	10-3	14-3	25-3	23-3	20	32-2	35-7	45
65—New Westminster.....	24-1	18-2	16-3	11-4	11-2	12-7	21-7	22-3	19	32-7	35-9	47-5
66—Vancouver.....	24-5	20-1	17-3	12-2	12-2	14-8	26-7	22-7	21-1	33	36-6	46-7
67—Victoria.....	26-4	20-9	19-1	12-5	11-9	14-3	25-1	24-1	20	33	35-9	45-8
68—Nanaimo.....	24-3	20-5	17-3	12-4	11-9	16-4	27-3	22-7	18	31	35-4	47-8
69—Prince Rupert.....	22-3	18-7	18	12-3	9-7	13-5	26-3	21-7	19-3	34-1	35-9	50

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1934

Fish								Eggs				Butter			
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure lard, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.		
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents		
16-9	21-9	15-9	14-5	49-8	18-1	17-0	22-8	12-6	24-9	21-1	9-7	22-1	25-2		
8-2	18-0			45-3	12-4	13-3	15-1	12-7	28-2	24-4	9-8	23-4	27-1		
6-4	16			44-7	11-6	15-3	14-6	12-7	30-9	26-7	10-11	26	26-4		
				50	12-7		15-5	10-5	26-8	25	10-11	24-3	27-2		
10	20			50	12-5	13	14	12-5	25-3	20-4	8c	24	28-2		
				36-7	12	10	14-4	12-5	29	24-8	11-8a	20-3	25-8		
				45	13-3		15-4	14-1	28-5	24		23	27-7		
					12-5	15	16-9	13-6	28-4	25-4	8c	22-8	27-3		
					12-8		16-6	13-3	20	16-8	8	21-5	25-4		
12-0	23-8			50-6	13-0	14-3	18-9	12-7	27-3	22-5	9-8	21-1	26-1		
10	23-3			43-3	13-3	14	13-9	12-3	30-1	25-9	9-10	22-2	26-5		
13	23-7			56-7	12-7	13-8	22-7	12-6	27-9	24-3	12	22-5	25-9		
12-8	26			51-7	14-2	16-4	24-8	12-8	23-8	20-7	8	19-5	27		
12	22				11-9	13	14-2	13		19-2		20-1	25		
12-5	23-7	16-0		60-0	18-2	16-1	15-8	12-9	24-8	21-7	7-9	21-1	23-4		
	22-5	15				13-5	18-8	13-1	25-4	22-1	10	20-8	24-8		
	25					18	18-6	12-6	24-9	21-5	8b	23-1	23-9		
					20	16	13	12-7	26-7	23-4	7-7a	20-8	23-3		
								12	22	20		22-8	15		
						18	13-8	14-2	25	22-3	5-6	23-7	16		
							13-2	12-7	23-7	20-5		22-3	17		
						15	12	14-2	22-5	20	6	20-7	18		
12-5	23-7	17		60	16-4	17-3	20-5	11-6	28-2	23-8	10	23-1	24-5		
							15	12-9	25	21-7	10	20-3	22-2		
22-5	23-2	18-3		60-0	18-0	17-4	26-2	12-3	24-2	20-9	10-0	22-7	25-0		
	25	20			22-5	18-5	27	11	25-4	24-2	10	19	23-2		
	25				19	15	23-7	13	24	21	8		22		
	20				17	15	20-9	11-2	22-4	19-2	10	22	23-4		
							22-3	12	21-1	18-7	7-7a	24-1	23-9		
							22	11	22-3	18-4	9	22-3	24		
							26-7	12-4	25-2	20-5	10b	25-2	26		
							23-5	12-3	20-4	17-5	9	24-5	27		
						19	29-6	11-9	26-6	22-9	11	23	25-8		
					20	21-5	28-6	12-9	25-3		11	22-5	29		
							25-9	11-7	25-3	22	11	22-2	30		
							31-3	11-9	25-3	23-1	11	21	24-9		
	20					18	28-1	11-4	24-1	21-5	10	24-5	31		
		23				14	26-5	11-9	23-5	20-3	10	22-5	32		
							26-5	11	25	23	10	21-3	33		
							20-4	11-2	22-9	19-8	9	21-8	34		
					15		27	12-3	20	16-8	10	23	35		
					18	15	28-4	12-6	23	20-1	9	23-3	36		
					15		30-8	12-2	24-2	21-9	9	22-7	37		
		20			15-2		31-4	12-8	22-2	19-4	10	24-4	38		
							20-9	11-8	19-9	16-7	10	24	39		
					20	20	31-7	11-7	23-9	20-2	11	25-7	40		
					15		31-2	11-7	22-8	19-7	10	23	41		
							21-9	11-5	20-3	18-2	10	24-9	42		
							27	12-2	27-8	22	11	24-7	43		
							20	12-2	28-1	25-8	12	24-2	44		
									30			26-4	45		
22-5	24	22-2		60	19-7	18	23-1	15-3	28-7	27	12-5	26-7	46		
		15					25-8	12	26-1	25	10	22-5	47		
		12-5			20		31-4	14-4	25-1	20-2	10	24	48		
					17		27	13-6	25-5	19-4	10	22-3	49		
19-0	23-3	18-0			23-5	16-3	22-3	11-4	23-7	19-6	8-4	18-7	50		
	23	16			25	17-5	26-1	10-2	25-8	21-4	9	19-5	51		
19	23-5	20			22	15	18-4	12-5	21-6	17-8	7-1-8-3	17-9	52		
22-2	23-4	13-3	12-1		23-7	18-8	21-3	11-8	20-7	16-5	9-8	18-0	53		
21-1	24	12	13		25	18-5	24-2	12-8	21-3	17-4	10	19	54		
22-5	25	15	8-3		22-5	18	17-4	12-1	21-4	16-9	9	16-6	55		
21	21-6	11-2	15		22-2	18-5	19-1	11-1	21-8	16-8	10	17-4	56		
24-3	23	15			25	20	24-4	11-3	18-4	15	10	19	57		
20-3	21-6	12-1	15-0		22-1	18-2	24-0	13-0	21-3	16-5	9-6	19-5	58		
20	25				23		18	12-3	21	13-4	10	25-4	59		
	18		12			15	15-7	13-4	18-5	14-7	10	17-1	60		
21	22	11			20		21-7	12-6	22-4	18-2	9-1a	19-7	61		
22	23-2	12				20	32	12-6	21	16-8	9	21-3	62		
18	20	13-4	18		23-3	19	24-8	13	23-8	19-4	10	19-8	63		
16-9	18-4	12-0	16-1		21-1	19-5	25-7	14-2	29-0	24-2	10-9	24-9	64		
22-5	23-3	12	19		22	22-7	25-4	14-7	27-7	21-1	10	25-5	65		
20	22-5	16-5			23-5	20	26-4	14-5	30	24	12-5a	22-7	66		
18-7	20-7	15			20	21	26-6	15	28-7	25-5	12-5a	25	67		
						20	23-6	13	27-6	23-7	9-1	25	68		
14-3	15-3		13-7		17-7	15-9	30	12-9	29-4	27	9-1	24-5	69		
11	15-4				22-5	17	25-6	12-7	31-7	28-1	10-12-5	26-4	70		
							28-2	15-4	27-2	20	10a	25-3	71		
	13-3					20	19-5	15-2	30	23-8	12-5a	27-3	72		

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
Dominion (average).....	20.0	5-8a	14.5	3.3	5.0	8.1	10.8	11.5	12.9	11.8
Nova Scotia (average).....	19.4	6.5	14.0	3.6	5.0	7.7	13.0	11.8	12.1	11.3
1—Sydney.....	19	7.3	14.6	3.2	5	7	12.6	11.5	12.4	11.3
2—New Glasgow.....	19.1	6-6.7	14.7	3.9	4.9	8	10.9	11.5	10.7	11.2
3—Amherst.....	18.4	6.7	12.5	3.6	4.9	8.2	13.3	11.2	11.4	10.4
4—Halifax.....	20.5	4-6.7	15	3.5	5	8	15	12.3	13	11.4
5—Windsor.....	19	6-7c	.....	3.8	5	8.3	14	12.5	12.7	12.5
6—Truro.....	20.5	6-6.7	13	3.7	5	6.8	12.2	11.9	12.5	10.9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18.6	6.7	15.2	3.4	4.7	8.1	13.5	12.1	12.2	12.2
New Brunswick (average).....	19.8	6.6	15.4	3.6	4.9	7.8	13.8	11.6	12.4	11.4
8—Moncton.....	19.4	6.7	14.5	3.7	5	8.3	14.9	11.8	12.2	11.8
9—Saint John.....	19.4	6-6.7	16.6	3.4	5.1	7	13.4	11.1	12.3	11
10—Fredericton.....	21	6-6.7	16	3.4	5	8.1	13.8	11.2	13.1	11.2
11—Bathurst.....	19.3	6.7	14.3	3.7	4.5	7.6	13	12.2	11.9	11.5
Quebec (average).....	17.6	4.7	13.5	3.4	5.0	6.7	10.6	10.0	12.8	10.9
12—Quebec.....	22.3	6-5.7	14.3	3.4	5	6.7	10.4	11.2	12.5	10.8
13—Three Rivers.....	17	4-4.7	11.4	3.5	5	6.7	12.4	9.3	12.9	10
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.2	4.6	13.4	3.3	5	6.7	11.2	9.7	12.2	11.6
15—Sorel.....	16.3	.....	14	3.1	5	6.2	9.8	10.2	12.7	10.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15.3	4	14.3	3.3	5.4	7.7	9.4	9.9	12.5	11.4
17—St. John's.....	15.8	4c	14	2.9	5	6.3	10	10	14.8	13.2
18—Theftord Mines.....	18	4	14.2	3.5	5	5.3	11	10	12.4	10.1
19—Montreal.....	19.2	4-7.6	14.2	3.7	4.9	7.8	10.1	9.9	12.6	10.6
20—Hull.....	16.4	4-4.7	12	3.5	5.1	6.9	11.4	9.8	12.8	9.7
Ontario (average).....	19.4	5.4	14.2	3.1	4.9	9.0	11.0	10.9	12.9	11.3
21—Ottawa.....	18	5.3-7.3	14.8	3.7	4.6	8.7	10.5	10.1	12.3	10.3
22—Brockville.....	14.5	.....	12.5	3.2	4.7	6.5	10.7	10.3	12.8	10.3
23—Kingston.....	15.6	5.3	14	2.9	4.8	8.7	10.3	9.8	11.7	9.8
24—Belleville.....	18.4	4.7	14.1	3.1	4.9	8.7	11.6	9.9	12	10.1
25—Peterborough.....	18.5	5.3-6.7	13.1	3.2	4.5	9.1	10.5	9.8	12.4	10.5
26—Oshawa.....	21.6	4-7-6.7	12.5	3.1	5	9.3	10.8	10.9	12.5	11.2
27—Orillia.....	21.7	4-7c	14	2.9	4.6	9.6	11.7	11.3	12.8	10.8
28—Toronto.....	22.2	5.3-6.7	15.7	3.3	4.8	8.9	10.1	10.6	12.1	10.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	19.2	4-7-6.7	15.5	3.2	4.8	8.7	10.5	10.2	13.4	10.9
30—St. Catharines.....	19.8	5.3-6.7	15.2	3	4.7	9.2	11.3	10.4	12.8	11.1
31—Hamilton.....	23.7	4-7-6.7	13	2.9	4.7	7.6	9.9	10.9	12.2	10.8
32—Brantford.....	20.6	4-7-6.7	16	3.1	4.8	9.7	10	10.8	12.7	11.3
33—Galt.....	21.7	5.3-6	15.2	2.9	4.8	10	11	10.9	12.9	11.5
34—Guelph.....	21.6	4-7-5.3	16	2.9	5	10	10	10.9	13.1	12
35—Kitchener.....	20.5	4-7-6	14.6	2.9	5.1	9.3	10.4	10.3	12.6	10.7
36—Woodstock.....	18.7	4.7	13.3	2.8	4.8	9.7	9.7	11.1	12.6	13.1
37—Stratford.....	19.1	4-7-5.3	15.4	2.9	5	9.6	11.4	11.7	12.6	11.3
38—London.....	19.5	5.3	16.4	3	4.8	9.1	10.2	11.5	12.5	11.2
39—St. Thomas.....	19.3	4-7-5.3	14.6	2.9	4.7	9.7	11.6	12.5	13.6	12.3
40—Chatham.....	17.4	4.7	15	3.2	5	9.3	10.8	10.6	13.5	10.5
41—Windsor.....	18.7	4-7-6.7	13.5	2.8	4.4	9.6	10.9	10.9	12.1	11.2
42—Sarnia.....	17.3	4.7	15	2.7	5	8.6	11.6	10.4	12.4	11.1
43—Owen Sound.....	18.4	5.3	14.3	2.7	4.5	9.2	11	10.1	12.6	11.7
44—North Bay.....	21	5-3c	12	3.7	5.6	9.6	12.8	11.1	13.4	11.7
45—Sudbury.....	19.2	5.3	12.7	3.6	5.5	8.1	12.7	10.8	15.7	12
46—Cobalt.....	19.5	6.7	13	3.8	5.7	9.1	12.6	12.8	14.3	13.2
47—Timmins.....	18.6	5.6	13	3.6	5.4	9.6	12	11.6	14.2	11.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17	5.3-6.7	13	3.5	.....	8.5	.....	11.7	14	12.2
49—Port Arthur.....	20	4-7-6	14	3.2	5.3	9.1	11.3	11.1	12.2	11.9
50—Fort William.....	20.2	4-7-6	13.1	3.3	5	8.1	9.8	11.3	12.9	11.1
Manitoba (average).....	21.8	5.0	16.2	3.4	5.3	9.7	10.7	13.1	14.4	13.3
51—Winnipeg.....	21.7	5.6-6	16.2	3.2	4.9	9	10.2	12.2	14	12.9
52—Brandon.....	18.8	4-4.4	.....	3.5	5.6	10.4	11.1	13.9	14.8	13.6
Saskatchewan (average).....	22.0	5.3	14.7	3.2	4.9	8.7	10.4	13.9	14.2	13.8
53—Regina.....	21.1	4.8-5.6	14	3.2	5.2	9.2	10	13.9	14.6	14
54—Prince Albert.....	23.3	4.8	15	3	4.2	7.9	11.1	13.4	14.2	14.2
55—Saskatoon.....	20.1	5.7	.....	3.2	5.2	9.1	10.1	13.8	13.9	13.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.3	5.6	15	3.2	5	.....	.....	14.4	13.9	13.9
Alberta (average).....	22.9	6.4	14.6	3.2	5.1	7.6	10.3	13.0	13.8	14.0
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.7	.....	12	3.3	5.5	6.9	9.8	13.1	13.9	14.2
58—Drumheller.....	23.6	6.7	.....	3.2	5.2	6.6	10.5	12.9	14.2	14.8
59—Edmonton.....	20.8	6-7b	15.7	3.2	5	7.9	9.9	12.6	13.1	13.6
60—Calgary.....	22.6	5.6	15.7	3	5	7.9	10	13.2	13.7	13.7
61—Lethbridge.....	23.6	6.7	15	3.1	4.9	8.6	11.2	13.2	14.1	13.7
British Columbia (average).....	22.3	7.2	16.6	3.6	5.5	6.1	7.4	12.4	12.8	12.4
62—Fernie.....	22.6	.....	15	3.5	5	7	8.5	13.5	15	14.7
63—Nelson.....	21.7	8.3	14	3.5	6.3	6.8	8.4	11.8	13.1	12.6
64—Trail.....	20.8	6.3	16.7	3.3	5	6	7.1	12.5	13.4	13.4
65—New Westminster.....	20.9	6-7	19	3.6	5	5.6	7.1	12.1	11.7	10.6
66—Vancouver.....	22	7	19.7	3.4	5.4	6.7	7.2	12.3	12.4	10.9
67—Victoria.....	22.7	7.5	18.1	3.7	5.5	5.7	6.8	12.3	12.1	12.1
68—Nanaimo.....	25	7.5	15	3.7	5.7	5.4	7	11.4	11.4	11.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.5	6.3-8.3	15	3.8	6	5.2	7.2	13.4	13	13.3

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations—



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1934

cents	cents	Potatoes		Apples		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.								
4-6	6-3	1-131	23-1	24-5	14-9	12-8	16-8	16-1	59-6	20-0	55-6	42-6	
4-7	5-9	1-205	23-4	27-5	13-6	12-8	16-2	15-7	60-0	19-7	59-3	45-1	
4-6	5-9	1-151	23-1		13-3	12-4	16	15-5		19-1			
4-5	6-2	1-387	26-4	25	14-3	13-3	15-7	15-4	60	19	55-2		
4-8	6-2	883	17-1	30		12-7	15-4	15		18			
4-8	5-1	1-17	23			12	17-5	17-3		21			
5	6-7	1-50	28-7			13-7	16-7	15-7		22-7		50	
4-5	5-4	1-14	21-9		13-1	12-9	15-8	15-4		18-3	63-3	40-2	
4-7	6-9	637	17-5			13-2	15-3	15	50	19-8		43	
4-5	6-5	796	18-2	20-0	13-9	12-7	15-3	15-2	55-8	18-4	58-3	43-7	
4-5	6-5	847	16-8	20	15	13-5	16	15-3	52-5	19-1	57-5	45-6	
4-6	5-9	813	18		14	12-3	14-4	14-3	65	17-8			
4-7	6-9	76	18-9		13-8	13-2	15-5	16		17-8	59	41	
4-1	6-8	762	19-2		12-7	11-6	15-2	15	50	19		44-5	
4-3	5-6	910	19-0	26-7	13-1	12-4	16-3	14-2	62-7	19-6	59-0	40-8	
4-6	4-9	716	15-5		13-5	12-6	16-6	14-8	70	21	56	40	
4	6-1	791	19-1		12-8	13-2	16-2	14-8		19-7	62	40-8	
3-9	5-5	668	14-2		13	12-4	17	14-4		23-1	52	41-6	
4-5	6-4	1-15	22-8		13-5	12-7	15-5	14-2		18-4		42-8	
4-6	6-2	1-017	20-1	25	14-2	12-7	16-6	13-3		18-1	63-5	39-7	
4	5	1-105	22-5		13	11-5	16-5	12	55	16-5		39	
4-2	5-5	644	14-2		13-3	11-7	16-7	13-5	55	21-2		46-2	
4-9	4-9	1-05	19-4	35	12-3	12-2	16-5	14-8	83-7	20-7	59	37-5	
4-2	6-3	1-053	22-9	20	12-5	12-5	15-3	16	50	18-1	61-3	40	
4-2	6-9	1-320	26-2	22-5	14-1	13-1	16-9	16-8	61-8	19-5	56-6	39-2	
4-6	6-3	1-14	24-1	20	13-5	12-3	16	16-8		19-1	60-6	38-7	
4-2	5	1-20	25			13-5	16-7	16		19-4	57-2	40	
4-6	6-4	1-22	23-7			12-4	15-9	15-2	72	18-1	58-2	37-8	
4-9	6-8	1-40	26-3	20		13-7	16-7	16-8	55	19-3		38-6	
3-8	5-5	1-425	28			12-5	16	16	65	19-2	57-5	36-5	
3-9	5-8	1-32	26-2			12-6	17-2	17-7	70	20-3	64-5	41-6	
4-8	6-6	1-07	23-6			11-7	17	15-6		19-7	60	39	
4-6	5-8	1-32	24-6	25		12-1	16-7	16-3	66-3	18-5	58-6	37-8	
4-4	6-4	1-45	26-7			10-9	18	17		20	55	38-9	
4-7	6-1	1-268	27			14-3	17-2	17-6	59	17-2		40	
4-7	6-8	1-25	26-6			11-8	16-7	15-8	69	17-9	53-5	39-2	
4-4	5-8	1-41	26-5		12-5	12-8	16-9	16-7		19-6	47-5	38-4	
3-5	6-7	1-34	23-5			15	17	17		18-8		37-6	
4-7	6-9	1-19	26-5			14	17-4	17-7		18-7	59	38-4	
4-3	6-6	1-24	26		13	13-3	16-7	16-2	50	19-3	60	37-9	
3-3	6-9	1-39	27-2			13-3	15	15-7		19		37-3	
4	8-3	1-40	26-5	25		12-5	16-7	16		19-9	59-5	40-2	
3-7	7-9	1-42	27-8			13	15-7	15-5		16-7	58-2	37-5	
4-3	7-5	1-507	27-1		17	13-2	16-5	16-8	49	20-3		39-1	
2-9	6-4	1-53	27-2			13	16-5	16-8		19-3		38-2	
3-4	8-7	1-36	24-6			14-3	17	16-5		22-3		37-8	
4-6	8-7	1-413				13-3	17-2	18-8		20		38-5	
4-4	6-1	1-307	27-2			12-5	16-8	16-3		19-5		37-7	
4-2	8	1-30	28-3		15-2	14	17-4	18-7	67	20-8	54-7	41-4	
5-2	6-8	1-36	26-3		12-5	12-7	18	17-5	67	18-5	65	37-5	
4-4	8-3	1-31	25-7		15	13-1	19	15-7	66-2	20-2	51-7	46-2	
4-5	7-1	1-70	32-9		15-2	13	19	17-1	63-3	21-7	51	43-8	
4-5	7-2	1-43	29-5		12-5	15			55	20			
4-3	7-6	975	20-7		15-4	14-1	17-7	18-5	57-1	21-5	49-9	40-2	
4-1	6-9	966	19-6		13-5	12-2	16-9	18-1	58-2	19-5	51-1	41-4	
4-8	6-6	656	15-0		12-2	12-7	17-6	16-8	58-1	20-7	53-6	43-3	
4-9	5-9	672	14-7		12-2	12-4	17-2	16-4	55-7	20-3	49-4	42-9	
4-6	7-3	639	15-2			12-9	18	17-2	60-5	21	57-7	43-7	
5-0	6-8	1-001	21-8		16-9	12-8	18-1	17-8	62-9	22-8	56-4	48-1	
5-1	6-2	928	22-5		19	13-6	18-6	17-9	63-9	22-9	54-2	47-2	
5	7-7	933	19-2		17	12-4	20	18-5	66-4	24-8	56-8	49-2	
5-2	6-3	941	20-4		16-5	12-4	16-8	17	61-3	22-4	56	47-2	
4-8	6-9	1-20	25		15	12-9	17-3	17-6	60	21-2	58-7	48-6	
5-2	5-3	813	18-8		15-7	12-2	17-7	17-5	59-1	22-2	54-5	50-2	
5-6	5-4	978	21-7		18-3	12-2	18	18-2	62-2	21	57-5	50-5	
5-2	5-1	993	23-7		14-3	13	17-6	17	60-8	21-8	54	51-2	
5-5	5-6	609	13-2		15-4	12-4	17-2	17-2	56-3	22-8	52-5	49-4	
4-7	4-7	875	22-5			10-9	17-2	17-2	57	22-4	52-8	48-3	
4-9	5-6	608	13		14-7	12-6	18-7	17-8	59-2	23	55-6	51-6	
5-6	5-4	1-233	25-2		18-3	12-2	16-5	14-9	54-7	20-3	49-7	47-9	
6	7-5	883	21-7		20	14	18-7	17-5	63-3	20	61-2	50	
6-4	6	1-08	21-2		17-5	13	17-1	15-5	56-8	21-6	50-8	53	
6-4	6-7	1-08	20		20	12-1	17-7	15-7	59-5	22-2	50	49	
4-8	4-1	1-08	23-5		17-5	11-5	15-5	13-9	48-5	20-2	45-5	44-6	
5-1	4-3	1-09	21-7		18	11-1	15	14	52-6	19-9	45-3	43-3	
4-8	4-6	1-56	27-5		17-7	11-4	15-7	13-5	51-1	18-9	48-4	45-5	
5-4	4-7		30			12-5	16	14-1	47	18-7	45	47-5	
5-7	5	1-89	36-1		17-5	12-3	16-4	15	58-7	21-2	51-2	50	

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	6-8	6-6	39-2	51-0	21-3	14-5	3-0	42-2	49-8	11-4	4-9	14-821
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7-0	6-6	43-8	46-3	20-1	11-0	3-2	39-6	37-7	11-7	5-0	14-500
1—Sydney.....	7	6-8	39	47-1	24-7	14-1	4	43-3	45-6	12-3	4-8	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	6-8	6-6	41-1	45-5	18-5	10-6	2-9	40	35-4	12	5-4	.....
3—Amherst.....	6-8	6-5	47	45	15	10	3-1	40	34-7	10-7	4-9	.....
4—Halifax.....	6-9	6-5	46-7	46-2	25-5	11	2-9	.....	.....	12-7	5	14-50
5—Windsor.....	7	6-8	45	46-7	17	10	3	37-5	37-5	11-3	5	.....
6—Truro.....	7-2	6-7	44	47-5	17	10	3	37	35-3	11-3	5	.....
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6-6	6-3	48-2	44-7	18-7	15	2-8	44-2	40-7	12-7	5	13-90-14-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	6-9	6-7	43-3	46-4	17-5	11-0	2-8	40-9	37-9	12-1	4-9	14-500
8—Moncton.....	7	6-8	43-8	45-3	19	10-6	3	43	37	12-3	4-8	b & g
9—Saint John.....	6-7	6-6	42	45-4	15-6	10-8	2-7	40-7	39-5	12	4-8	14-50
10—Fredericton.....	7-2	6-8	43-2	47-2	15-4	11	2-9	40	37-5	12	4-9	.....
11—Bathurst.....	6-7	6-6	44-2	47-8	20	11-4	2-7	40	37-7	12	5	.....
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	6-2	6-0	37-6	50-5	20-7	12-6	2-9	41-5	50-8	10-3	4-2	14-256
12—Quebec.....	6-1	5-9	37-5	52-7	22	14-1	2-7	38-2	50	10-5	4-5	14-50
13—Three Rivers.....	6-5	6-3	35-8	48-8	25	13-7	2-7	47-5	50	10-7	3-6	14-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6-1	5-9	33-3	47-9	19-5	12-8	2-8	38-4	45-5	10-5	4-4	15-00-15-25
15—Sorel.....	6-1	5-9	37-2	48-3	21	10-6	3-1	40	60	10	4-8	13-00-13-50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6	5-8	43-6	51-1	17-8	12-8	3-4	40-6	53-3	10-5	4-4	13-50
17—St. John's.....	6	6	36-7	45	17-7	10	2-5	40	54	10	3-3	.....
18—Thetford Mines.....	6-5	6	37-9	54-7	20-1	13-8	2-7	39	43-3	10	4-4	.....
19—Montreal.....	6-1	6-1	38-4	54-3	19-5	13-8	3-2	47-4	51-3	10-2	4-6	14-75-15-00
20—Hull.....	6-2	5-9	38-2	51-4	23-3	11-6	2-9	42-8	50	10	4-1	14-50-15-00
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6-8	6-6	39-9	54-2	21-6	13-3	2-7	41-2	50-7	10-8	4-7	14-638
21—Ottawa.....	6-2	6-1	40-7	54-9	17-4	13-1	2-6	45-9	50	10-2	4-6	14-50-15-00
22—Brockville.....	6-6	6-3	39-4	52-2	17	13-7	2-3	40	47-5	10-5	5	14-50
23—Kingston.....	6-1	6	37-8	48-8	19	12-3	2-7	42-4	45	10-7	4-2	14-50
24—Belleville.....	6-9	6-5	42-1	54	21	13	2-6	37-5	56-7	11	5-1	14-50
25—Peterborough.....	6-2	6	36-5	47-2	19-2	14	2-9	42-5	50	10-7	4-7	14-50-14-75
26—Oshawa.....	6-6	6-5	47	58-8	20-7	12-5	2-8	48-3	56-7	11-5	5-2	13-50
27—Orillia.....	6-8	6-4	43-6	51-4	25-3	13-2	2-6	41	49	10	4-7	14-25
28—Toronto.....	6-5	6-3	43-9	56-2	22-8	12-5	2-5	42-9	49-5	9-9	5	13-75-14-00
29—Niagara Falls.....	6-7	6-5	39	52-3	20-4	13-7	2-7	43-8	46-7	10	4-3	12-25-12-50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6-8	6-7	43-8	56-7	22-8	11-4	2-6	40	40	10-4	5-1	14-50g
31—Hamilton.....	6-5	6-3	41-1	54-3	22	11	2-6	34-2	53	9-8	4-8	13-50
32—Brantford.....	6-8	6-6	41-5	57-1	20-4	21-1	2-9	39-6	56	10-2	4-6	13-75-14-00
33—Galt.....	6-6	6-6	39	54-8	22-3	13-5	2-8	47	50	10-3	4-2	14-00-14-25
34—Guelph.....	6-5	6-2	40-6	51-5	20-7	10-9	2-9	44-4	46-7	10-4	4-7	13-75-14-00
35—Kitchener.....	6-6	6-5	33-2	52-5	20-4	12-4	2-8	42-3	47	10-2	3-8	13-00
36—Woodstock.....	6-8	6-5	33-5	53	23-7	11	2-5	37-2	53	10-7	4-7	.....
37—Stratford.....	7-1	6-8	41-1	56	20-7	12-9	2-6	44	50	11-3	5-1	13-50
38—London.....	6-9	6-8	41-7	52-2	18-6	13-9	2-6	41-5	42-5	10-3	4-7	14-50
39—St. Thomas.....	7	6-7	42	53-2	19-8	13-8	2-8	47-1	55-6	10-3	4-8	14-00
40—Chatham.....	6-8	6-8	41-2	51-5	21	13-8	3	39-8	50	10	4-8	14-50
41—Windsor.....	6-7	6-4	37	55-2	16-6	13-2	2-6	39-2	60	9-8	4-7	15-00
42—Sarnia.....	7	7	37-8	53	24-6	13-2	2-8	36	40	10	5-3	14-50
43—Owen Sound.....	6-7	6-5	48	49-8	22-5	12-3	2-4	35-8	53-3	10-2	4-6	14-50-14-75
44—North Bay.....	7-1	7	43-4	57-5	20-2	15-6	3	42	56-7	12-5	4-6	15-50
45—Sudbury.....	7	6-7	32	60	23	15	2-9	40	60	10	4-2	16-25-16-50
46—Cobalt.....	7-5	7	40	55	26-2	13-7	2-8	35	50	12-2	5	17-75
47—Timmins.....	7-3	7-2	35-2	53-2	26-8	15-6	3-3	40-7	43-3	12-7	4-9	18-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7	7	.....	60	25	15	2-5	40	.....	.....	4	14-50
49—Port Arthur.....	6-8	6-5	36-2	55-9	23-5	15-7	3	43-6	55	14-1	4-6	16-00-16-25
50—Fort William.....	7	7	38	56-4	23-6	14-4	2-8	42-8	56-7	12-3	4-6	15-75-16-00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7-5	7-4	40-7	49-6	22-7	15-0	3-1	37-1	53-7	12-2	6-1	20-000
51—Winnipeg.....	7-5	7-6	38-8	50-5	22-6	14-9	3	39-2	52-4	12-4	6-2	18-50
52—Brandon.....	7-4	7-2	42-5	48-7	27-7	15	3-2	35	55	14	6	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	7-6	7-5	36-9	51-8	23-5	20-5	3-4	43-8	58-3	13-4	5-8	.....
53—Regina.....	7-4	7-5	36	51-4	20-9	20a	3-4	37-5	60	13-4	5-5	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	7-5	7-4	37-6	52	27-4	20-7a	3-5	47-5	.....	.....	6-2	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7-6	7-4	33-3	49-6	20-9	20a	2-8	42-7	60	14-2	6-3	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	7-7	7-6	40-7	54-2	24-8	21-2a	3-7	47-5	55	12-5	5	.....
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	7-5	7-5	33-9	47-7	21-6	17-3	3-4	42-6	54-9	13-9	5-5	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	7-7	7-5	33-3	48-8	23	20a	3-2	43	.....	12	5-2	g
58—Drumheller.....	7-6	7-6	32	48	19	18-2a	3-7	40-8	55	15	7	.....
59—Edmonton.....	7-3	7-4	36	49-9	22-5	16-6a	3-4	46-2	50	13-2	5-9	.....
60—Calgary.....	7-3	7-3	33-6	44-6	18-8	15-4a	3-4	42-5	58-3	14-5	5	g
61—Lethbridge.....	7-5	7-9	34-4	47-1	24-6	16-5a	3-4	40-7	56-2	14-8	4-5	.....
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	6-9	6-5	35-9	48-1	22-1	21-1	3-3	48-8	53-6	11-5	5-4	.....
62—Fernie.....	7-9	7-3	37-5	49-5	20	20a	1-3	50	50	13-7	4-7	.....
63—Nelson.....	7	6-7	37	55	25	21-7a	4	53	60	12-5	4-5	.....
64—Trail.....	7-2	6-9	33-7	46-2	24-3	22-5a	3-6	51-7	50	11	6	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6-3	6-1	32-7	46-8	20-1	19-8a	2-9	50-8	57	11-5	5-2	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6-2	6-2	38-1	43-9	22	21a	2-8	47	50	10-5	5-6	.....
67—Victoria.....	7-2	6-7	37	47-4	22-9	20-8a	2-9	42-9	51-7	10-7	5-9	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	6-7	5-8	37-5	45-9	18-9	20-9a	3-7	50	55	10	6-5	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	7	6-5	33-7	50	23-7	21-7a	3-2	45	55	12-2	4-7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated price per n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$32 p Six-roomed houses not houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Matches, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	¢	¢	\$	\$
9-236	11-901	9-667	11-472	7-339	8-774	7-457	27-4	9-9	22-115	15-908	
7-900	10-000	6-667	7-917	5-500	6-500	6-000	30-4	10-1	21-167	14-250	1
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	5-00	30-7	10-3	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	2
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	5-00	29-2	10-4	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	3
7-00-9-00	11-00						32-5	10-5	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	4
8-00-10-00	10-50	9-00	9-75	7-00	8-00	7-00	30	10-6	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5
9-00							30	9-7	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
8-50-9-40	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	8-25c	28-3	10	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	7
10-314	11-417	7-000	8-500	6-000	7-375	7-500	29-7	9-7	22-750	17-375	
9-75-11-75g	11-00g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	6-00g	31-4g	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	8
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	7-00-8-00	29-2	10	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9
9-00-11-00	11-50						28	9-5	25-00	18-00	10
9-25							30	9-6	18-00	15-00	11
9-100	11-600	10-400	11-667	8-401	9-601	8-250	23-2	9-6	19-833	13-438	
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-2	9-9	20-00-28-00		12
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	23-7	9-9	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	13
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	25-2	9-1	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14
	12-00	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	21-6	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
							20-9	9-8	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	16
							20	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
							25	9-7	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18
8-00	11-00	13-00	14-00	11-00	13-00	12-00c	25-6	9-5	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	19
10-25	11-729	10-375	12-227	8-333	10-119	8-712	24-7	9-3	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	20
9-813	11-75-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	25-7	9-5	22-833	16-857	
8-00-9-00	12-50						26-2	9-6	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21
7-50	12-50-13-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	10-00c	23-5	9-1	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
11-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	24-4	9-6	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
9-50	13-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-7	10-4	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24
10-00	11-00	10-00	11-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	22-5	9-8	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	25
9-75	13-00	9-00	10-50	9-50	10-00	10-00	25	9-7	16-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	26
11-00	11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	24-6	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	27
7-50g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	26-4	9-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	28
9-00	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	9	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	29
11-00	11-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	24-5g	9-7	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	30
10-00	12-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	8-25c	26	10-4	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	31
9-00-11-00	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	10-00c	25-3	9-7	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	32
9-50-10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00		25	9-7	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	33
9-00-11-00	12-00						24-7	9-9	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	34
11-50	12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		25-1	9-6	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	35
9-00	10-50-12-50		12-00c	12-00	10-50c		22-5	9-8	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	36
10-00-11-50	10-25-12-50		15-00c		12-00c		23-2	9-9	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00	37
7-00	10-50		18-00c		14-00c	8-00c	24	9-5	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	38
7-50-9-00	12-00						25	9-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	39
9-00-13-00	11-00						23-7	9-4	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	40
12-25	13-00						25-4	9-5	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	41
14-50	15-50	8-50	9-50	7-00	8-00		24-2	9-5	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	42
7-50-10-50	9-50	5-50	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	25-4	9-4	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00	43
9-50-11-50	10-50	6-25	7-50c	5-75	7-00c		29-7	9-3			44
8-00-11-50	10-50	6-75	7-50	5-75	6-75		27-5	10	n	20-00-22-00	45
10-125	14-125						32-5	9-1	20-00	14-00	46
9-50-12-50	13-50-14-00						35	9-1	p	p	47
8-50-10-50	12-50-16-50						25	8-3	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	48
8-313	16-375						27-2	9-9	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49
8-50-12-25h	14-50f						27-2	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50
8-00-9-00h	19-00						25-9	10-1	23-750	16-250	
6-50-8-00h	17-50						25	10-1	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	51
5-25-9-00h	14-50						26-7	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	52
5-40g	10-000						28-6	10-3	24-750	17-125	
6-00b	g	g	g	g	g	g	25	10-4	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53
2-75-4-25h	10-00g	g	g	5-00	6-00	4-00g	29-6	10-4	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54
7-00-7-50h				6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	29-7	10-4	18-00-28-00	12-00-18-00	55
4-00-5-75h							30	10	22-00-30-00	14-00-20-00	56
9-850	11-150						29-9	10-3	22-000	15-375	
9-00-10-00	11-75						32-5g	9-8	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	57
8-50-9-50	13-50						30	10-7	r	r	58
9-50-10-50	10-75						28-7g	10	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	59
9-50-10-50	10-75						30-6	10-9	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	60
8-75-10-75	9-00						29	10-9	15-00-22-00	13-00-17-00	61
7-70-8-20s							31-1	12-1	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	62
2-00-13-50							33-7	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	63
							33-7	12-2	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	64
							37-5	11-2	20-00-26-00	15-00-20-00	65
							30-6	10-9	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	66
							4-50	29	10-9 15-00-22-00	13-00-17-00	67
							4-77c	31-1	12-17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	68
							4-80c	33-7	10-20-25-00	12-00-20-00	69

clord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50 according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1931	July 1932	July 1933	June 1934	July 1934
All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	100.1	96.0	97.2	85.3	71.3	66.5	70.5	72.1	72.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	100.8	92.6	96.9	78.5	56.7	55.6	69.7	67.4	68.5
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	99.1	108.3	108.5	93.5	71.2	57.6	59.4	66.6	65.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	100.1	94.2	91.5	80.8	73.7	69.0	70.6	74.7	73.9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.6	98.2	93.9	87.6	78.9	69.6	62.6	66.3	65.8
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.5	92.7	93.8	90.8	87.1	86.4	85.5	87.5	87.1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	100.0	91.7	98.5	75.8	62.5	56.1	69.9	64.1	63.2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.1	91.3	93.4	90.4	85.0	85.7	82.9	85.6	86.1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.4	95.2	95.8	92.8	86.8	83.5	81.1	82.0	81.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	99.3	95.2	94.7	87.7	75.3	71.0	72.2	74.3	73.9
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	98.9	99.6	99.7	90.5	69.0	61.3	67.7	69.5	69.2
Other Consumers' Goods..	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	99.5	92.2	91.3	85.9	79.5	77.4	75.2	77.5	77.0
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	101.3	96.9	100.6	81.5	67.3	62.8	69.2	69.0	69.3
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	96.8	92.4	94.9	91.2	89.1	88.1	84.8	89.2	89.6
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	101.8	97.4	101.3	80.4	64.9	60.0	67.5	66.7	67.0
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	100.0	97.9	98.9	89.5	82.4	75.6	80.8	84.1	83.3
Manufacturers' materials	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	102.2	97.3	101.8	78.4	61.0	56.5	65.2	63.7	64.2
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	100.2	91.9	94.8	76.4	57.4	55.4	68.7	65.3	66.6
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.3	104.2	104.4	89.6	71.6	58.3	61.0	67.9	66.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	88.7	100.8	99.3	107.6	79.8	54.6	48.3	60.1	59.3	60.0
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.5	97.4	103.3	93.3	71.9	62.3	61.7	69.1	68.8
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.5	98.1	93.8	87.3	78.8	69.2	62.8	66.5	65.9
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.8	90.7	93.3	87.4	80.2	80.9	80.5	82.1	82.9
All raw (or partly manufactured).	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	99.8	96.2	101.6	80.0	60.4	54.6	62.9	64.5	64.7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	99.7	94.8	93.1	85.8	74.1	69.5	72.4	73.1	73.2

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236 and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 788)

includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each



month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

The movement in beef prices was slight, the better cuts being somewhat higher in the average and the cheaper cuts lower. Sirloin steak was up from 22·3 cents per pound in June to 22·7 cents in July, round steak from 18·2 cents per pound to 18·5 cents, while shoulder roast was down from 12·4 cents per pound to 12·2 cents. Mutton prices were considerably lower in many localities, the average being down from 21·6 cents per pound in June to 20·5 cents in July. Pork prices were again higher, fresh being up from an average of 20 cents per pound in June to 20·9 cents in July and salt from 18·3 cents per pound to 18·7 cents. The price of boiled ham was 48·1 cents per pound as compared with 46·3 cents in June and 38·4 cents at the beginning of the year. Lard was down from an average of 12·9 cents per pound in June to 12·6 cents in July.

### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1934\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	98	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

The price of eggs was seasonally higher in most localities, fresh advancing from 22·3 cents per dozen in June to 24·9 cents in July and cooking from 18·6 cents per dozen in June to 21·1 cents in July. Milk was fractionally lower at an average price of 9·7 cents per quart. Butter prices were little changed as compared with the preceding month, creamery averaging 25·2 cents per pound. The price in July last year was 23·8 cents per pound.

The price of bread was unchanged at an average of 5·8 cents per pound, while flour was fractionally higher at 3·2 cents per pound. Onions advanced in the average from 5·4 cents per pound in June to 6·3 cents in July. Prices were lower in the maritime provinces but higher in other localities. Potatoes declined from \$1.20 per ninety pounds in June to \$1.13 in July. The price in July, 1933, was \$1.16. Sugar was again slightly lower in most localities, granulated being down from 7 cents per pound in June to 6·8 cents in July and yellow from 6·8 cents per pound to 6·6 cents. The price of anthracite coal averaged \$14.82 per ton in July as compared with \$14.77 the previous month. Increases were reported from St. Hyacinthe, Brockville, Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, Brantford and Galt. No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes; Halifax, \$15; Moncton, \$16; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$15.50; Ottawa, \$16.50; Kingston, \$15.50; Belleville, \$16.50; Peterborough, \$17; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$15; Hamilton, \$15; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Galt, \$16; Sudbury, \$17; Cobalt, \$17.75; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16.50; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices for the most part were higher. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was up from an average price of 77·1 cents per bushel in June to 82 cents in July. The high price during July was 86 cents per bushel about the end of the month and the low 75½ cents per bushel at the beginning. The likelihood of lower production in nearly all leading producing countries than had been earlier estimated was mentioned as a factor in the advance. In coarse grains western oats advanced from 37·8 cents per bushel to 38·8 cents, rye from 53·4 cents per bushel to 57·9

cents and barley from 43·6 cents per bushel to 45·9 cents. In milled products flour at Montreal was 10 cents per barrel higher at \$5·80 and rolled oats at Toronto advanced from \$2·90 per ninety pound bag to \$3·05. Ceylon rubber at New York was 1 cent per pound higher in July at 14·4 cents per pound. Live stock prices were generally lower in July as compared with June, good steers at Toronto being down from \$5·57 per hundred pounds to \$5·38 and at Winnipeg from \$4·70 per hundred pounds to \$4·15. Calves at Toronto declined from \$5·56 per hundred pounds to \$4·82. Bacon hogs were little changed at Montreal and Toronto but were slightly lower at Winnipeg at \$8·27 per hundred pounds. Lambs at Montreal declined from \$8·60 per hundred pounds to \$6·87, at Toronto from \$8·88 per hundred pounds to \$7·54 and at Winnipeg from \$7·35 per hundred pounds to \$5·55. Creamery butter at Montreal was down from 22·9 cents per pound in June to 20·9 cents

in July and at Toronto from 23·7 cents per pound to 21·6 cents. Stocks in cold storage were considerably higher at the beginning of July both as compared with a year ago and as compared with the beginning of the previous month. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 23·9 cents per dozen to 25·3 cents and at Vancouver from 22·5 cents per dozen to 28·1 cents. Stocks in cold storage at the beginning of the month were about 31 per cent greater than at the beginning of June. Raw cotton at New York was slightly higher averaging 12·7 cents per pound in July as compared with 12·1 cents in June, while raw silk was slightly lower at \$1·41 per pound as compared with \$1·47 the previous month. Raw wool was 1 cent per pound lower at 16·5 cents per pound. Spruce scantling declined from \$15 per thousand board feet to \$12·50, while a grade of fir lumber was \$1 per thousand board feet lower at \$25.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 62·4 for June, an advance of 1·2 per cent for the month. Food prices were 3·7 per cent higher than for May, while industrial materials were 0·1 per cent lower.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 80·7 at the end of June, a decline of 0·5 per cent for the month. Foods on the whole were unchanged, an advance in vegetable food being offset by declines in animal food and the sugar, coffee and tea group. Industrial materials were 1·1 per cent lower, showing declines in all of the three sub-groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The British Ministry of Labour index number on the base July 1914=100, was 141 at the beginning of July, an increase of 2·2 per cent for the month due entirely to an advance of 4·3 per cent in food prices.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 74 for June, a decrease of

2·6 per cent for the month. The decline was general, extending to all groups and to imported as well as to national products.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 97·2 for June, an advance of 1 per cent for the month. Agricultural products advanced 2·4 per cent, colonial products 2·2 per cent, industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods 1·3 per cent, while manufactured goods were unchanged. The most notable change was an advance of 11·7 per cent in rubber prices as compared with the May level.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 121·5 for June, an advance of 1 per cent for the month, due chiefly to an increase of 1·9 per cent in food and to slight increases in the clothing and sundries groups. On the other hand, the heat and light group declined slightly.

### Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Provincial Economic Council for Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 275·24 for April, a decrease of ·06 per cent from the March level. Decreases in textiles, chemicals products and miscellaneous industrial materials were partly offset by advances in food, vegetable products and the minerals and metals group.



### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 74.6 for June, an advance of 1.2 per cent for the month, and is the highest point reached since April 1931. Compared with the previous month's level, the record for June shows an advance of 3.5 per cent in raw materials, and of 0.5 per cent in manufactured goods, while semi-manufactured goods were 1 per cent lower.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 114.4 for July, an advance

of 0.1 per cent for the month due to increases in farm products, textile products and fuels, partly offset by declines in food products, metals, building materials, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913 = 100, was 131.9 for June, a slight increase over the May level and showing an advance of 9 per cent over the June 1933 figure.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1934

**T**HE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupation) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1934 was 224, there being 54 in April, 100 in May and 70 in June.

The report for the first quarter of 1934 showing 193 fatalities, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 484. In the second quarter of 1933, 180 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1933, page 866). The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 8 fatalities for the first quarter of 1934, and 2 fatalities for 1933.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1934 were as follows: agriculture, 36; logging, 33; fishing and trapping, 13; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 28; manufacturing, 24; construction, 22; electric light and power, 3; transportation and public utilities, 28; trade, 13; service, 24.

Of the mining accidents, 11 were in "metaliferous mining," 15 in "coal mining," and 2

in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "animal foods," 4 in "leather, fur and products," 1 in "rubber products," 6 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 2 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 4 in "iron, steel and products," and 4 in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 8 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 2 in "shipbuilding," and 12 in "highway and bridge."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 14 fatalities in "steam railways," 7 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transportation," 5 in "local transportation," and 1 in "storage."

In trade there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale," and 10 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 12 were in "public administration," 4 in "custom and repair," 6 in "personal, domestic and business," and 2 in "professional establishments."

Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On April 16, two trappers were carried over falls and drowned when their motor launch stalled near New Hamburg, Ontario.

Two lobster fishermen were drowned when their boat capsized about May 1 at Port Felix, Nova Scotia. Two deep sea fishermen were drowned when their dory capsized off Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, on June 19; and another two fishermen were drowned from their punt off Queensland, Nova Scotia on June 27.

On June 18 three coal miners were killed by a rockslide which followed an explosion at Macmine, Alberta.

An Indian Department Constable and a provincial constable were murdered near

**FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1934  
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES**

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.).....	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
B.—Working machines.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyers, etc.).....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.).....	4	...	...	7	6	3	1	1	1	...	8	...	31
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects.....	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
F.—Falling objects.....	3	6	...	11	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	27
G.—Handling of objects.....	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
H.—Tools.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft etc.....	10	5	13	4	2	5	1	21	7	...	8	...	76
J.—Animals.....	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
K.—Falls of persons.....	2	9	...	3	4	6	1	5	1	...	3	...	34
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.).....	4	2	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	17
Total.....	36	33	13	28	24	22	3	28	13	...	24	...	224

Merriitt, B.C., about May 23, while investigating a stabbing on an Indian Reserve.

On April 26 a garage salesman and mechanic were killed in a motor accident at Innisfail, Alberta.

### Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1934 has been compiled which contains 8 fatalities, of which 1

was in logging, 1 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 1 in manufacturing, 4 in transportation and public utilities, and 1 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in January, 1 in February and 5 in March.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1933 has been made. This includes 2 fatalities of which 1 was in logging and 1 in fishing and trapping. Both of these accidents occurred in December.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Interpretation of Amendment to Builders' and Workmen's Act of Manitoba

An amendment of 1932 to the Builders' and Workmen's Act of Manitoba (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1932, page 659) provided as follows:—

"All sums received by a builder or contractor or a sub-contractor on account of the contract price shall be and constitute a trust fund in the hands of such builder or contractor, or of such sub-contractor, as the case may be, for the benefit of the proprietor, builder or contractor, sub-contractors, Workmen's Compensation Board, workmen and persons who have supplied material on account of the contract, and the builder or contractor or the sub-contractor, as the case may be, shall be the trustee of all such sums so received by him, and until all workmen and all persons who have supplied material on the contract and all sub-contractors are paid for work done or material supplied

on the contract and the Workmen's Compensation Board is paid any assessment with respect thereto, may not appropriate or convert any part thereof to his own or to any use not authorized by the trust."

An action was taken in the County Court of St. Boniface, a garnishee summons being issued against one P. Rudyk. Rudyk was said to be indebted to the contractors for this work (the defendants in this case) for \$1,325, being the balance due them for the erection of a mausoleum in a cemetery at Winnipeg. The defendants moved before Judge Roy for an order that the money or debt owing by Rudyk be discharged from the claim of the primary creditor, and for a declaration that such money or debt is a trust fund (under the above section) for the benefit of the workmen and persons who supplied ma-



terial for the building of the mausoleum. Judge Roy dismissed the application and the defendants appealed to the Manitoba Court of Appeal, which affirmed Judge Roy's order.

Chief Justice Prendergast, in the course of his judgment, said:—

"I think that the matter may be sufficiently and fully disposed of by pointing out, as the learned Judge has done, that it is the contractor that is there made a trustee and that the fund of which he is thus made a trustee is the contract price when 'received' by him. It would, of course, be most unreasonable and oppressive, as well as contrary to the usual notions of a trust, to make the contractor a trustee of the contract price before he has received it, and no less unreasonable and oppressive to make the owner a trustee of the contract price for the bare reason that he owed it. On the face of it, the amendment does not apply and I do not see that there is anything that we can do by which the respondents could avail themselves of it in any way. The case thus stands as it did before the amendment, when neither the contractor nor the men had any recourse in like circumstances. The legislature might, if it had thought proper, have declared the contractors' and the men's claims to be a first charge on the contract price still owing by the owner, but it did not do so, and the Builders' and Workmen's Act is not presently more favourable or unfavourable to the defendants than it was before 1932.

"The garnishee is then in the same position as any other garnishee as to which a motion to set aside on a particular ground has been dismissed, and I would make no other order than one dismissing the appeal. An order that the owner pay the contract price into Court would not benefit the defendants or the men. It would undoubtedly still be subject to the rival claims of the defendants and garnishing plaintiff, and that is what has already been adjudicated upon by the learned Judge and what we are now passing upon.

"The defendants' contention has been settled adversely to them, and if the labour and material men claim to have a status in the present action and other grounds for having the garnishee dismissed, they have the County Courts Act that they can avail themselves of without any order of this Court. Nor is such an order required to have the garnished money paid into Court, which is for the learned Judge to attend to. Moreover, the owner has not so far appeared in these proceedings and he should first be heard. The order of the Court should be that the appeal is dismissed with costs."

Mr. Justice Trueman and Mr. Justice Richards concurred with the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Dennistoun and Mr. Justice Robson dissenting.

*Castelein versus Boux* (Manitoba), 1934, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3, page 351.

#### **Court will not interfere with agreement for personal service**

The question arose as to the right of the Canadian National Railways to move certain locomotive engineers from outside districts to what is called Territory C, that is, the Stellarton district in Nova Scotia, in which certain engineers (the plaintiffs in this case) were employed as locomotive engineers. The latter sought, and were granted, an injunction, pending trial, restraining the Railways from action, and also "from putting into force or acting upon any rule, regulation or order providing that assignments in passenger and freight services between Halifax and Mulgrave and between Truro and Mulgrave shall be divided on a 50-50 basis between the locomotive engineers from Territory C and Territory D of the said railway; and from putting into force (in so far as they affect the plaintiffs) the provisions of certain agreements made the 15th and 21st days of September A.D. 1933 between the Canadian National Railways and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."

The Railways applied to the judge for an order to have the injunction dissolved, and this was granted, the matter being referred to the Court. The plaintiffs then asked for an injunction in the terms of the order previously granted, but only to be effective until the trial of the action.

Mr. Justice Ross, in refusing the latter application, said: "I felt at the conclusion of the argument that the application should be refused and I see no reason for changing my opinion. In the first place, I do not think it has been shown that this is a case where the parties could not be fully and amply compensated in damages. It is not a case where there will be irreparable damage, and on that ground alone the application should fail. The further objection is taken, which I think fatal, that the agreements in question are for personal services and that the Courts will not in such cases grant injunctions. There may be exceptions but this case does not fall within them. There are other objections urged by defendants which I do not think it necessary now to discuss.

"I have said nothing as to the merits of the case or whether the plaintiffs have in any event made out a *prima facie* case as would

be necessary in order to entitle them to the order for which they are applying. I think, however, it is only proper to say that, in my opinion at least, s. 34 (c) at page 113 of the constitution of the Brotherhood has no application to the agreements under review in this case, nor has it been established that there was an implied term in the plaintiffs' contract of employment that they should be promoted according to any scheme or system of seniority.

"As to the rights of the plaintiffs, members of the Brotherhood in the agreements in question, see *Young v. C.N.R.* (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1472).

"The application for an injunction will be refused."

*Field versus Canadian National Railways*  
(Nova Scotia) 1934, *Dominion Law Reports*, Vol. 3, page 383.

### International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law

The eighth issue of the *International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law, 1932*, published at Geneva by the International Labour Office, has been received recently. As in previous years the survey contains a variety of typical court cases touching nearly every phase of labour law in England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States. "From 1920 onwards," it is stated, "the International Labour Office has published in its Legislative Series the labour legislation adopted in the different countries. But mere knowledge of the clauses of a law gives no adequate idea of its actual effects, and the wish has repeatedly been expressed that information might also be published concerning the application of these laws by the competent authorities, and particularly by the Courts which deal with industrial matters. To meet this wish the International Labour Office has, since 1926, supplemented the Legislative Series by an International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law". The legal decisions in various countries are arranged under the following general headings:

General principles of labour law, including contracts, scope of labour law, with regard to

persons, employers' liability (for accidents and occupational diseases) etc.

Occupational organization, including trade associations (legal status, protection of the right to organize, etc.), collective agreements, collective labour and economic disputes, arbitration and conciliation procedure.

Organization of industrial undertakings, including works councils, etc.

Conditions of employment and protection of the individual worker, including rights and obligations arising out of the contract of employment, etc.

Conditions of employment of special groups of workers, including apprentices and salaried employees, etc.

Wages and salaries, including minimum wage and protection of the wage claim, etc.

Hours of work, including the eight hour day, weekly rest, holidays with pay, overtime.

Social welfare and insurance including employment exchanges, unemployment relief, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, sickness insurance, invalidity and old age insurance, insurance in case of accidents in agriculture and to dockers, etc.



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed a moderate contraction, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,769 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 931,429 workers, compared with 941,941 on July 1. This decrease of 10,512 workers is the second interruption in the series of advances characterizing the industrial situation since the beginning of 1934, the first reduction having been indicated on April 1, when it was of a seasonal nature. The level of employment continues considerably higher than at the opening of the year, and also than in any month of either 1933 or 1932; the index, at 99.9 on August 1, was 12.8 per cent above that of 88.6 indicated on January 1, and showed substantial improvement in comparison with the August 1, 1933, and 1932 index numbers of 87.1 and 86.3, respectively. The index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 99.9 on August 1, 1934, compared with 101.1 in the preceding month, and with 87.1 on the same date in 1933. On August 1 of the twelve preceding years, the index was as follows: 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

At the beginning of August, 1934, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 17.9, as compared with percentages of 18.0 at the beginning of July, 1934, and 21.2 at the beginning of August, 1933. The August percentage was based on the reports furnished by 1,701 labour organizations, embracing a total of 156,357 members.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline in the volume of business transacted in July, 1934, as compared with that of the preceding month, but a gain over that of July, 1933, this com-

putation being based upon the average number of placements recorded daily at the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada, while construction and maintenance was the group showing the greatest change under each comparison. During July, 1934, there were listed 35,621 vacancies, 59,727 applications, and 34,046 placements in regular and casual employment.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent at the beginning of August was \$15.92 as compared with \$15.84 for July; \$15.96 for August, 1933; \$21.90 for August, 1929; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.41 for August, 1914. The slight advance in August of this year as compared with July was due to the somewhat higher cost of foods. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly higher at 72.3 for August as compared with 72.0 for July. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are 69.4 for August, 1933; 98.4 for August, 1929; 99.1 for August, 1926; 106.0 for August, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.1 for August, 1914.

In a table on page 804 are given the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in July, was practically unchanged from the level of the preceding month but was about 14 per cent higher than in July, 1933. Of the chief factors included in the index those indicating mineral production, electric power output, trade employment, carloadings, imports and exports were somewhat lower in July than in June after correction where necessary for seasonal variation, while manufacturing and construction were higher. All these factors except construction were at a substantially higher level than in July last year. Information available for August shows the wholesale prices index at a higher level than in the previous month, while employment was slightly lower, both however were higher than

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934			1933		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	99,344,395	100,931,175	104,828,444	83,881,867	87,564,081	80,091,319
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	43,507,331	44,144,509	46,185,892	38,747,030	35,698,380	33,618,905
Exports, Canadian produce... \$	55,249,375	56,121,112	58,645,528	44,723,252	51,345,011	45,967,773
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,693,004	6,849,795	7,084,284	6,193,796	5,704,923	5,636,451
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$	2,767,400,278	2,602,125,551	2,648,513,246	3,527,824,087	2,982,417,580	2,982,417,580
Bank notes in circulation..... \$	132,493,947	141,531,638	129,291,890	132,186,129	137,742,040	137,742,040
Bank deposits, savings..... \$	1,360,388,772	1,364,998,798	1,372,713,533	1,379,856,960	1,388,930,428	1,388,930,428
Bank loans, commercial, etc. \$	850,636,713	862,302,612	884,771,869	889,085,311	899,782,928	899,782,928
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	83.8	81.3	87.2	81.8	86.5	77.4
Preferred stocks.....	67.3	68.1	68.4	61.7	61.9	58.5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	82.3	83.1	85.4	95.0	96.7	97.1
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	72.3	72.0	72.1	69.5	70.5	67.6
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.92	15.84	15.78	15.96	15.48	15.41
Business failures, number.....	122	115	150	142	158	158
Business failures, liabilities.....	1,807,700	2,421,000	2,358,000	2,289,454	2,338,726	2,338,726
(2) Employment, index number.....						
Employers' pay-roll figures.....	99.9	101.0	96.6	87.1	84.5	80.7
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	17.9	18.0	18.5	21.2	21.8	23.8
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	185,249	173,818	178,496	169,258	156,432	156,511
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	13,532,418	13,993,275	13,915,447	13,376,756	13,282,596	13,526,022
Operating expenses..... \$			11,003,040	10,576,247	10,606,247	10,725,649
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		10,716,853	10,009,263	9,943,272	10,142,427	10,439,631
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		9,205,371	8,253,684	9,204,670	8,774,047	8,390,244
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,720,649,893	1,752,166,269	1,734,787,743	2,132,619,867
Building permits..... \$	3,273,889	3,219,086	2,364,109	1,927,832	2,180,403	3,589,204
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	13,543,900	11,190,500	12,208,900	9,479,900	12,651,000	8,086,200
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	41,485	36,759	37,306	35,233	31,689	857
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	63,504	66,647	64,012	48,659	49,076	31,602
Ferro-alloys..... tons	2,458	2,483	2,571	1,796	1,266	932
Lead..... lbs.			28,613,779	24,263,984	20,153,596	20,705,505
Zinc..... lbs.			21,617,223	16,299,969	14,345,809	15,619,628
Copper..... lbs.			27,859,099	28,099,702	29,468,497	25,265,798
Nickel..... lbs.			13,401,648	10,197,430	9,237,576	8,050,726
Gold..... ounces			242,713	257,607	256,663	262,460
Coal..... tons		991,023	979,002	881,801	675,264	690,790
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		116,880,000	114,880,000	116,310,000	118,270,000	121,120,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		5,443,000	4,947,000	4,022,000	2,670,000	3,228,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		8,281,000	13,415,000	10,584,000	9,790,000	7,440,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		928,000	2,417,030	2,003,000	1,246,000	1,538,000
Timberscaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.				168,732,621	180,710,512	182,131,161
Flour production..... brls.		1,072,747	1,127,477	1,443,692	1,322,923	1,186,006
(6) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	95,041,690	83,543,766	84,064,288	88,089,347	57,332,368	80,254,010
Footwear production..... pairs		1,331,966	1,723,141	2,237,179	1,974,867	1,905,647
Output of central electric stations						
daily average..... k.w.h.		52,300,000	56,954,000	48,652,000	46,537,000	45,697,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		33,538,000	32,055,000	30,657,000	32,748,000	34,943,000
Newsprint..... tons		208,240	229,640	194,260	180,390	171,420
Automobiles, passenger.....		8,407	10,810	4,919	5,322	6,005
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		95.7	95.8	89.8	84.1	82.2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		95.6	95.2	89.5	82.6	79.8
Mineral production.....		117.2	127.3	110.7	98.2	115.1
Manufacturing.....		99.0	98.7	96.9	88.2	85.7
Construction.....		35.5	25.7	27.2	36.2	21.1
Electric power.....		180.6	185.7	168.0	160.7	149.0
DISEMPLOYMENT.....		96.2	97.5	90.5	88.4	88.9
Trade employment.....		118.0	119.6	112.7	111.9	112.2
Carloadings.....		72.3	73.4	67.9	62.6	66.8
Imports.....		72.2	73.1	65.0	59.7	56.7
Exports.....		76.7	77.1	65.1	71.5	65.3

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending September 1, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending August 11, July 14, and June 16, 1934; August 12, July 15, and June 17, 1933.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.



in August last year. Carloadings and contracts awarded also showed substantial improvement both as compared with the previous month and with August, 1933.

The figures for strikes and lockouts in Canada during August, 1934, show an appreciable decrease in the number of disputes but a slight increase in the number of workers involved and a substantial increase in time loss owing to the existence of two strikes of men's and women's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., which involved large numbers of employees. The number of disputes recorded was 29, involving 11,740 workers and resulting in a time loss of 84,682 man working days, as compared with 33 disputes in July, involving 11,073 workers and 65,064 days' time loss. Fourteen disputes were carried over from July and fifteen commenced during August. Twenty out of the twenty-nine disputes were terminated during the month, eight resulting in favour of the employers, four in favour of the workers, while eight ended in compromises or were partially successful. The disputes unterminated at the end of August numbered nine and involved approximately 4,500 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely terminated by the unions involved. In August, 1933, there were on record twenty-one disputes, involving 2,603 workers and resulting in a time loss of 17,285 man working days.

#### **Canadian Delegation at League of Nations Conference**

The official delegation representing Canada at the present assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva comprises Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister; Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs; Jean Desy, Counsellor of the Canadian Legation at Paris; and Dr. W. A. Riddell, permanent Canadian Adviser at Geneva. In addition there are several technical advisers with the Canadian party.

#### **Commemoration of Tolpuddle Martyrs in Canada and England**

Following the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada which was held in Toronto from September 10-15, the London Trades and Labour Council completed arrangements to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the sentence of transportation to Australia imposed on six farm labourers of the village of Tolpuddle in Dorsetshire, England, for their part in forming an agri-

cultural labourers' union to obtain higher wages. (The historic case of the Tolpuddle Martyrs was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for December, 1933, page 1184.) The emigration of five of the Martyrs to Canada in 1844, after their pardon and return to England, and their settlement in Ontario near the present city of London gives Canada an interest in this significant episode in the history of the British labour movement.

Prior to its convention from September 3-8, the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain devoted four days to the commemoration in Dorchester of the heroic stand taken by these six trade unionists of rural England.

In London, addresses were given by the Honourable Arthur Roebuck, Minister of Labour and Attorney-General of Ontario, and Mr. Tom Moore, President, of the Trades and Labour Congress, at a luncheon at the University of Western Ontario. Later, a visit was made to the grave of George Loveless, leader of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, who, with his wife, is buried in the cemetery at Siloam, near London. Mr. J. Marchbank, President of the National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain and fraternal delegate from the Trades Union Congress, scattered loam brought from Tolpuddle on the grave at Siloam. Reverend F. S. Maine, of the University of Western Ontario, conducted a memorial service.

#### **Industrial agreements in Great Britain**

The British Ministry of Labour has issued a report on Collective Agreements, between Employers and Workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vol. 1, covering three groups of industries: Mining and Quarrying; Engineering, Shipbuilding, Iron and Steel and Other Metal Industries; Building, Woodworking and Allied Industries. This report is issued in response to representations that information as to what may be regarded as agreed industrial by-laws should be made available to the public, and particularly in accordance with a recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Trade that the previous report on the subject issued in 1910 should be brought up to date and republished.

It is also stated that in view of recent proposals that legislation should be introduced to render the provision of collective agreements legally enforceable on all persons engaged in the various industries whether parties to such agreements or not, it was desirable to make available information as to the agreements in operation, their nature, scope, etc.

The Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934, made binding

on all employers and employees in the cotton industry (weaving section) the wage provisions of any agreements entered into by the "employers controlling the majority of looms." This emergency measure remains in effect until December 31, 1937.

In a prefatory note it is stated that "Collective bargaining between employers and workpeople has, for many years, been recognized in this country as the method, best adapted to the needs of industry and to the demands of the national character, for the settlement of the conditions of employment of the workpeople in industry. Although collective bargaining has thus become established as an integral part of the industrial system, it has discharged its important function, on the whole, so smoothly and efficiently and withal so unobtrusively, that the extent of its influence is apt to be, if not altogether overlooked, at least underestimated. It has produced a highly co-ordinated system of agreed working arrangements, affecting in the aggregate large numbers of workpeople and defining, often with great precision, almost every aspect of industrial relations."

The report presents an analysis of the chief provisions of each of the important agreements showing the methods of wage payment, regulation of hours of work, including overtime, the procedure for effecting changes in wage rates, the machinery of conciliation, etc.; supplemented by such references to the history and development of the agreements as are necessary to make the present position clear. The agreements include those between organizations of employers and of workmen, national district or local, and also schedules agreed upon by joint industrial councils, joint conciliation boards, arbitration boards, and, in addition, orders under the Trade Board Acts. These last are the result of action by bodies consisting of representatives of employers and employees and the public. "Shop" agreements between a particular employer and the whole of his employees or one or more classes are also dealt with to some extent.

Information as to new agreements and as to renewals of or amendments to existing agreements is given each month in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

As this edition of the **Convention of Trades and Labour Congress** goes to press, the fiftieth annual convention of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was being held at Toronto. A complete review of the convention, including the various addresses given, the reports presented, and the

resolutions adopted will appear in the next issue of this publication.

### **Labour Day messages of Canadian labour leaders**

The general tenor of the Labour Day messages of Canadian labour leaders emphasized their insistence on reconstruction of the economic system coupled with active labour organization. In this respect, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, declared:

"The rebuilding of our economic life on a sounder basis is no light task, but is one that brooks of no delay. The extent to which this will restore a measure of happiness and contentment in the homes of the victims of unemployment will depend largely upon the influence that labour can exercise in the shaping of the country's future policies. On every hand there are clear indications that wage earners realize this responsibility, and that the sure road to success is by organization."

Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, after urging a reduction of working hours and an increase of wages to spread available work and provide purchasing power for the goods produced, said in part:

"The workers of Canada are becoming more and more conscious of the absurdity of privation in the midst of plenty. Through their unions they are endeavouring not only to protect their right to a decent living, but also to attain some method by which work, product and leisure may be equitably shared, and the curse of poverty be lifted forever from the masses of mankind."

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress, expressed himself on this point as follows:

"The lesson to be learned is that governmental regulation of industrial conditions, brought about through a public opinion which the workers themselves help to shape, is sound in its proper sphere but it is not a substitute in any sense for the properly directed activities of workers' organizations."

### **Canadian bank's analysis of unemployment insurance**

Under the heading "Risks of Unemployment in Canada and the Cost of Unemployment Insurance," the Bank of Nova Scotia in its Monthly Review for August discusses various phases of this economic problem.

The subject is analyzed under four sections, viz: (a) "changes that unemployment insurance would bring about in the Canadian labour market"; (b) "the percentage of un-



employment to be anticipated in Canada, and the necessary financial provision therefor"; (c) "methods of keeping to the minimum the numbers of unemployed"; (d) "the necessary limits upon insurance benefit."

### Re-organization of Ontario Department of Labour

Re-organization of the Ontario Department of Labour was recently announced by Hon. A. W. Roebuck, Minister of Labour and Attorney-General. The new alignment of the Department results in the appointment of Mr. J. F. Marsh, formerly organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to the post of Deputy Minister. He replaces Mr. A. W. Crawford, former Deputy Minister, who now becomes chairman of the Minimum Wage Board, a position formerly occupied by Mr. R. A. Stapells. The retirement of Mr. H. G. Foster, another member of the Board, was also announced as being effective from September 15.

### Industrial codes for Ontario

The establishment of industrial codes in Ontario was forecast in a recent announcement by Hon. W. A. Roebuck, Minister of Labour and Attorney-General in the Ontario Government. Speaking to trade unionists at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Hon. Mr. Roebuck amplified his previous announcements respecting the establishing of standards in industry and a new minimum wage law by stating that his objective was an inter-provincial conference in an effort to agree on Dominion-wide standardization of labour laws with every province participating in the formulation of codes. In Ontario he asserted that the plan in view was to call into conference representatives of both the employees and employers to negotiate agreements "that will bring fair decent wages, and a decent living to the worker."

Continuing the provincial Minister of Labour declared:

"Having obtained the endorsement of the majority, we propose to give it enforcement by law and force it on the unwilling employer. The greatest enemy the fair employer has is the sweatshop proprietor."

### New Minimum Wage Act for Ontario

The above announcement of the intention to establish codes in Ontario was complementary to a prior statement by Mr. James F. Marsh, recently appointed Deputy Minister of Labour, who stated that the Ontario Government was working on a new enactment

which would replace the present Minimum Wage Act and which would fix minimum wages in all industries for both men and women. In outlining the new measure, the deputy minister was reported as saying that the Province would be divided into zones within which conferences would be held between employees and employers to determine minimum wages, maximum working hours and working conditions in each industry. In event of any conference failing, he stated that the Government would have power to make a decision. He added that no effort would be made to dictate prices, and that heavy fines would be imposed on firms failing to observe the new law.

### New factors in accident causation

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories (Great Britain) for the year 1933, indicated that accident totals increased in the year from 106,164 to 113,260, while fatalities increased from 602 to 688. Two reasons for these increases are suggested by the superintending inspector, the first being the improvement in trade and the consequent increase in the number of workers. The other factor that was regarded as a possible contributing cause was the return to work of employees often after long periods of enforced unemployment, and in many cases undernourished, resulting in a loss of mental and physical alertness. There was evidence also of over-exertion of strength while others required to get accustomed to normal working conditions.

### United States joins I.L.O.

Elsewhere in this issue there is given the official letter of acceptance marking the entry of the United States into the International Labour Organization. This action had its genesis at the seventeenth session of the International Labour Conference in 1933 when four observers were appointed by the United States Government to attend and report. Upon their recommendation (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 161) steps toward affiliation were taken.

### Analysis of relief census in United States

A statistical analysis of the unemployment relief census of October, 1933, in the United States is given in the July issue of the Monthly Labor Review of the United States Department of Labour. The salient facts disclosed by the report are: (1) the regional concentration of persons on relief; (2) the "striking differences" in the percentages of the white, negro and other races receiving aid; (3) the predominance of large families

among relief cases; (4) the heavy representation of children as compared with that of older people.

In three States approximately one-fourth of the whole population was on relief in October 1933, while the average for the United States was approximately 10 per cent and the proportion for seven States was 5 per cent or under.

Over 50 per cent of the families on relief were in eight States, and over 33 per cent in four States—Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, and Ohio. Pennsylvania, with the greatest number of families on relief, has over 300 times as many as Wyoming, which had fewer than any other State.

The proportion of the coloured population on relief was almost double the proportion of the white population receiving such aid. It was also disclosed that the proportion of children in the relief group was considerably in excess of the percentage of children in the general population, especially in the age group 6 to 13. However, each age group up to 18 years include a large representation on relief, while the percentage of persons over 65 years of age on relief was below the proportion of all persons in that age group.

#### **Unemployment census in United States— a correction**

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for August 1934, on p. 727, appeared an item regarding a census of unemployment which was provided for in a Bill before the United States Congress. It was stated in the paragraph that provision for such a census had been made at the recent session of Congress. However, although the Bill to provide for the taking of a census of unemployment, employment and occupations as of November 12, 1934, was passed by the House of Representatives on June 7 by a vote of 218 to 145 and on the following day, June 8, placed on the Senate calendar, no further action was taken before Congress adjourned on June 18.

According to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of factories and boilers for South Australia, employment in the 46 industrial groups on the whole indicated an increase. There was an employment increase in 28 groups (of which motor body building headed the list with an increase of 79 per cent). A decrease was recorded in 17 groups, while one remained stationary. The total number of factories decreased by 2.87 per cent (confined to establishments with less than five employees), but the total number of employees increased by 2,290 or 12.25 per cent.

Recent amendments to the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1934, page 519. According to the Manitoba Gazette of August 11, these amendments have now come into effect by proclamation.

The consolidation of Civil Service basic salaries and cost-of-living bonus in Great Britain took effect recently on the terms laid down by the Government last April. These terms are to be enforced in spite of the fact that the Staff side of the Whitley Council refused to agree. The lower paid workers were particularly opposed to the terms and a keen fight was put up by the Association of Officers of Taxes and the Civil Service Clerical Association. By this consolidation the sliding scale disappears and the index figure of 55 per cent above basic rates will be the basis, except for some slight improvement for persons earning under £100 a year. This consolidated figure will not be reached before the full restoration of the 1931 cuts. Half of these were restored on July 1, so that the cost-of-living index figure will be taken as 52½.

According to a recent report in the Commercial Intelligence Journal (Department of Trade and Commerce) from the Assistant Trade Commissioner in the Netherlands, there has been a decrease in unemployment in that country due mostly to seasonal factors such as the absorption of labour by market gardening and other branches of agriculture. At the end of June, 1934, 290,675 persons were registered as being completely out of work as against 398,000 at the end of January. The June figure compares unfavourably with the total of 270,966 registered at the end of June, 1933. In an effort to reduce unemployment the Government has allotted a preliminary sum of 60,000,000 florins to be spent on reclamation projects, and on the modernization of industry. It is the intention of the Government to spread this expenditure over the entire country as far as practicable.

#### **Labour Legislation in the Yukon in 1934**

The only legislation of labour interest passed by the Yukon Council during 1934 was an amendment to the Miners Protection Ordinance. This amendment adds a new rule, No. 25, which requires that in a mine where the character of the product is such that dust is caused by drilling, every drill used in stopping shall be equipped with a water jet or spray, or other appliance equally efficient to prevent the escape of dust.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**L**INEMEN, troublemen and truck drivers in the employ of the Toronto Transportation Commission submitted an application to the Minister of Labour at the close of August for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Twenty-two employees, members of Local Union No. 636, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of their request for a new working agreement embodying increased wage rates, etc. The application stated that the employees had been unable to meet the officials of the Commission with reference to their demands. Upon receipt of the application the Department immediately took the matter up with the officers of the Toronto Transportation Commission with a view to bringing about a conference between the parties concerned.

The dispute between the Toronto Transportation Commissioners and their street railway employees which had been before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and also the Ontario Municipal Board was amicably settled on August 16, the Commission accepting the findings of the Municipal Board, which favoured continuance of the existing wage rates, including 60 cents an hour for street car motormen and conductors and 65 cents an hour for operators of one-man cars and bus and coach drivers. The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with this dispute was printed in full in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 590. The recommendations of the Conciliation Board were rejected by the employees and the matter was then investigated by the Ontario Municipal Board, whose recommendations have now been put into effect.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1934

**T**HE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for August, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Aug. 1934...	29	11,741	84,682
*July, 1934...	33	11,073	65,064
Aug. 1933...	21	2,603	17,285

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

An increase in the time loss is recorded for August as compared with July, although the number of workers involved was only slightly greater and the number of disputes was lower, as a result of the existence of two strikes of clothing workers in Montreal which together caused a time loss of approximately 50,000 working days. One of these, that involving men's clothing factory workers, was carried over from July when it caused a time loss of 24,000 days. In August, 1933, very few of the disputes involved large numbers of workers or caused much time loss.

Fourteen disputes, involving 5,943 workers, were carried over from July, including the following not reported in time for inclusion in the August issue; coal miners, Alexo, Alta.; coal miners, Saunders Creek, Alta., and women's clothing factory workers, dress-makers, Toronto, Ont. Fifteen disputes commenced during August. Of these twenty-nine disputes, twenty were terminated during the month, four being in favour of the workers involved, eight in favour of the employers concerned, while the results of eight were recorded as compromises or partially successful. At the end of August, therefore, there were nine disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: coal miners, Saunders Creek, Alta.; shoe factory workers, Brampton, Ont.; women's clothing factory

workers (dressmakers), Toronto, Ont.; compositors, London, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Victoriaville, P.Q.; women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.; women's clothing factory workers (cutters), Montreal, P.Q.; cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; and chesterfield factory workers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected,

but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; lithographers, Toronto, Ont., April 15, 1932, one employer; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., July 5, 1934, one employer; paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q., May 23, 1934, one

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to August, 1934</b>			
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b>			
Coal miners, Alexo, Alta. ....	11	250	Commenced June 28, 1934; against reduced wages; terminated Aug. 27, 1934; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Saunders Creek, Alta.	41	1,000	Commenced July 6, 1934; against reduced wages; un-terminated.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S....	800	3,200	Commenced July 27, 1934; against suspension of worker; terminated August 4, 1934; in favour of employer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Brampton, Ont.	95	2,400	Commenced July 4, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; un-terminated.
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	6	100	Commenced July 23, 1934; for increased wages and union recognition; lapsed by end of August; in favour of employer.
Shoe factory workers, New Toronto, Ont.	29	500	Commenced July 25, 1934; for increased wages and union recognition; working conditions no longer affected by end of August; in favour of employer.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers, etc.), Winnipeg, Man.	400	3,000	Commenced July 5, 1934; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated August 10, 1934; partially successful.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Toronto, Ont.	38	1,000	Commenced July 12, 1934; for increased wages; un-terminated.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers, etc.), Toronto and Guelph, Ont.	250	5,000	Commenced July 13, 1934; sympathy with fur workers on strike July 13 and removal of factory to Guelph in alleged violation of agreement; terminated August 30, 1934; compromise.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	4,000	24,000	Commenced July 25, 1934; for increased wages and improved conditions; terminated Aug. 7, 1934; compromise.
<i>Pulp and Paper—</i>			
Paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q.	40	400	Commenced May 23, 1934; for increased wages and union recognition; working conditions no longer affected by end of August; in favour of employer.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Compositors, London, Ont....	75	1,950	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; un-terminated.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Toy factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	150	2,000	Commenced July 24, 1934; for increased wages; reduced hours and union recognition; lapsed by end of August; in favour of employer.
<b>TRADE—</b>			
Scrap iron and metal workers, Winnipeg, Man.	8	44	Commenced July 10, 1934; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated August 7, 1934; compromise.



STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1934\*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1934</b>			
<b>MINING, ETC.</b>			
Coal miners, Caledonia, N.S.	600	1,800	Commenced Aug. 10, 1934; for change in working conditions; terminated Aug. 20, 1934; compromise.
Coal miners, Dominion, N.S.	173	173	Commenced Aug. 16, 1934; for change in working conditions; terminated Aug. 17, 1934; compromise.
Coal miners, Coalhurst, Alta.	140	140	Commenced Aug. 29, 1934; for equal distribution of work; terminated Aug. 31, 1934; compromise.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Cannery workers, St. Isidore de Laprairie, P.Q.	60	120	Commenced Aug. 3, 1934; for increased wages, piece rates; terminated Aug. 6, 1934; compromise.
<i>Animal Foods—</i>			
Salmon cannery workers, Sunbury, B.C.	40	120	Commenced Aug. 2, 1934; against discharge of workers and for increased wages; terminated Aug. 4, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc—</i>			
Textile (hosiery) factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	125	1,000	Commenced Aug. 14, 1934; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Aug. 22, 1934; in favour of employer.
Men's clothing factory workers, Victoriaville, P.Q.	500	5,000	Commenced Aug. 20, 1934; for increased wages—unterminated.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.	3,000	25,000	Commenced Aug. 22, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions; untermi-
Women's clothing factory workers (cutters), Montreal, P.Q.	450	3,000	Commenced Aug. 24, 1934; sympathy with clothing workers on strike Aug. 22; untermi-
Cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	150	150	Commenced Aug. 31, 1934; for reduced hours, increased wages and improved conditions; untermi-
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Furniture factory workers, Hanover, Ont.	100	1,000	Commenced Aug. 2, 1934; against discharge of union officer for union activity; terminated Aug. 15, 1934; in favour of workers.
Chesterfield factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	300	2,000	Commenced Aug. 22, 1934; for renewal of agreement with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.; untermi-
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Furniture factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	45	15	Commenced Aug. 8, 1934; against penalization of one worker; terminated Aug. 8, 1934; in favour of workers.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Carpenters, Vancouver, B.C.	100	200	Commenced Aug. 30, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 31, 1934; in favour of workers.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Water—</i>			
Teamsters, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	15	20	Commenced Aug. 6, 1934; against change in working conditions; terminated Aug. 7, 1934; in favour of workers.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

employer; and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., July 25, 1934, one employer, the last two being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the

record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A one day strike of coal miners at Corbin, B.C., on July 19 was reported too late for inclusion in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. One of the mines was closed on account of a fire and the employer proposed

that in reducing the number of employees a preference should be given to married men and householders. The miners' union, however, demanded a division of the work available among all employees and the employer agreed to rotate the work.

A stoppage of work from August 2 to August 6 affected a number of women's cloak and suit manufacturing establishments in Montreal, P.Q., employing about 2,500 workers. An agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Association of Manufacturers of Cloaks, Suits and Ladies' Garments, providing for changes in wages and working conditions was reached at the end of July and all factories were closed by arrangement to permit some reorganization and rearrangements. This applied also to 800 employees in some small shops whose proprietors were not members of the employers' association and who desired some modifications of the terms of the agreement as applied to their establishments. Settlements are reported to have been reached in all cases.

A minor dispute involved nine out of a number of longshoremen engaged to load a steamer at Albert, N.B., on August 16. They demanded 30 cents per hour instead of 20 cents but were immediately replaced.

A minor dispute involved fourteen labourers on road construction at Willowdale, Ont., for five hours on August 7, the men ceasing work to make a protest to the municipal council against the employment of a boy to carry water when unemployed men were available.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, ALEXO, ALTA.**—This dispute, commencing on June 28, was not reported in time for inclusion in the July and August issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. A number of the miners in one colliery ceased work, when called out by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, following a reduction in wages. Operations were carried on by the remainder. The employer reported that by August 27 some of the strikers had returned to work and the others had been replaced.

**COAL MINERS, SAUNDERS CREEK, ALTA.**—This dispute was not reported in time for inclusion in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Miners employed by one company ceased work on July 6 following a wage reduction when called out by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. At the end of August a settlement had not been reported.

**COAL MINERS, STELLARTON, N.S.**—The strike commencing July 27 of a number of the miners

employed by one company, in protest against the suspension of a miner for abusive language, was terminated on August 6 when work was resumed pending an investigation of the case. The company had refused to negotiate while men were on strike. Subsequently the suspended miner apologized and was reinstated. A number of pickets were arrested, as a result of several persons being injured and property damaged, and released on bail pending trial.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, BRAMPTON, ONT.**—Negotiations between the management and a committee of the employees involved in this dispute during August did not result in a settlement, the management refusing union recognition and a general increase in wages of ten per cent although offering to increase rates of pay for girls and boys to 20 cents per hour and 30 cents for men. The town council met the parties separately but the strikers insisted on the management meeting a representative of the union, the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, and negotiations ceased. The local president of the union thereupon resigned. In a clash between pickets and employees several persons were reported to be injured, apparently none seriously, and some property was damaged. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, NEW TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute, commencing July 25, is recorded as lapsed by the end of August, employment conditions being no longer affected, the strikers, who numbered less than half of those employed, having been replaced. The union, however, has reported the strike as still in effect and continued to picket the establishment, and the dispute has, therefore, been added to the list of such strikes carried in another paragraph in this article. The municipal authorities had permitted picketing by a small number but toward the end of August when workers were interfered with by a large number of strike sympathizers it was reported that twenty-five of these were arrested, on charges of unlawful assembly, creating a disturbance and obstructing public officers. Later some were convicted and remanded for sentence.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS, ETC.), WINNIPEG, MAN.**—As stated in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, at the end of July settlements had been reached in several of the nine establishments reported to be involved, concessions being made by the employers. By August 10 other employers had partially met the demands of the union and in the remaining



establishments it was reported that the strikers had resumed work. A number of pickets were reported to have been arrested on charges of assault and unlawful assembly, some of these being convicted and sentenced to fines and imprisonment.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute was not reported in time for inclusion in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. A number of dressmakers in one women's clothing factory, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, demanded increases in piece rates and a cessation of work from July 12 resulted, and the premises of the employer were picketed. It is reported that a committee of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council attempted to bring about a settlement but was unsuccessful. At the end of August no settlement had been reported.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), TORONTO, AND GUELPH, ONT.**—The strike of cloakmakers (July 13) in one establishment in Toronto, where fur workers (collar and cuffs) were also involved, led to disturbances at Guelph. It appears that the management had some months previously opened a factory in Guelph, operated under another name, and when the strike occurred in Toronto transferred the Toronto business to Guelph. Pickets from Toronto attempted to induce the employees in both establishments in Guelph to strike also. Clashes between the pickets, supported by large numbers of sympathizers, and the police from August 21 to August 25 resulted in a number of arrests, following minor injuries to a number of persons and some damage to the windows of the building and to automobiles. The provincial Deputy Minister of Labour brought about negotiations between the parties and on August 27 a settlement was reached in the office of the Minister of Labour and Attorney General in Toronto. It was arranged that the Toronto establishment would be reopened and that the other establishment would continue in Guelph with a ten per cent wage increase.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—The strike of members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in seventeen men's clothing establishments operated by members of the Montreal Clothing Manufacturers' Association and about one hundred other establishments, on July 25, demanding a twenty per cent increase in wages, reduced hours and other changes, was terminated on August 7. It was agreed that time and one quarter rates of wages would be paid for overtime until October 1, 1934,

with time and one-half thereafter, the agreement to be in force until August 15, 1935, subject to renewal. It is not reported that the forty-hour week was conceded. The wage dispute was referred to an arbitration board which toward the end of the month awarded a ten per cent increase to all classes with certain exceptions. No increases were given to cutters receiving \$35 per week or more or to trimmers receiving \$31 per week or more, and the rate for presses was set at \$25 per week. It was also recommended that the employers and employees should apply for the extension of the agreement to all men's clothing factories in the province under the provincial Collective Agreements Extension Act, wages in rural localities to be ten to fifteen per cent below those in Montreal to offset the cost of transportation of goods (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, p. 417 and subsequent issues).

**TOY FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on July 24 demanding a thirty per cent increase in wages, the forty-four hour week, instead of forty-nine hours with overtime, and recognition of the union, the Furniture and Woodworkers' Industrial Union. The employer closed the establishment but reopened on August 13, offering to take back former employees under the same conditions as before the dispute. This was refused and the strikers were replaced. Toward the end of the month a woman was convicted of obstructing the police in connection with picketing.

**SCRAP IRON AND METAL WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on July 10 demanding increases in wages from 25 cents per hour to 35 cents for some and 30 cents for others and reduction in hours from fifty-five per week to forty-four. On August 8 work was resumed, an increase in wages of five cents per hour being given, hours to be fifty per week in summer and forty-four in winter.

**COAL MINERS, CALEDONIA AND DOMINION, N.S.**—Employees in one colliery ceased work for one shift on August 10 and August 15 and for both shifts on August 16 and August 17 to secure a change in the operation of riding rakes for the transportation of miners. The management had agreed to arrange a more satisfactory system and after operations were resumed the operation of an extra riding rake an hour earlier for the night shift was tried out.

A stoppage for one shift by 173 miners in another colliery on August 16 to secure improvement in one of the working conditions was also reported, the management agreeing to make an improvement.

**COAL MINERS, COALHURST, ALTA.**—Employees in one colliery ceased work for one day, August 29, the management having proposed a reduction in the number employed in order to give steady work. The miners demanded an equal division of work among all employees but a compromise was agreed upon.

**CANNERY WORKERS (SALMON), ST. MUNGO, B.C.**—Female employees in a salmon canning factory ceased work on August 3 demanding an increase in the piece rates and the reinstatement of nine employees dismissed for making these demands. Work was resumed on August 7, an increase for some classes of work being granted, the discharged employees being reinstated. It is reported that the fishermen, members of the Fishermen and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, refused to sell fish to the employer until a settlement was reached.

**TEXTILE (HOSIERY) FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—A number of employees in one department of a hosiery manufacturing establishment ceased work from August 14 to August 22, demanding a twenty per cent increase in wages and reduced hours. It was alleged that wages were below those under the Minimum Wage Act and that hours up to seventy per week in excess of those under the Industrial Establishments Act, namely 55, were worked. The employer denied these allegations. Some minor concessions are reported to have been made and some of the strikers were not re-employed.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, VICTORIAVILLE, P.Q.**—Employees in several establishments ceased work on August 20 to secure increases in wages. The strikers were organized to some extent by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. A disturbance occurred on August 27 in connection with picketing but no serious injuries or arrests were reported. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS AND DRESS CUTTERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in eighty to ninety establishments, members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, ceased work on August 22 demanding increases in wages and reductions in hours. On August 24 members of the Montreal Dress Cutters' Union ceased work in sympathy. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, HANOVER, ONT.**—Employees in one factory ceased work on August 2 to secure the reinstatement of the local president of the Furniture and

Woodworkers' Industrial Union who had been discharged. The secretary of the local in another factory had also been discharged but employees in that establishment did not strike. The employer stated that the president had sent out a circular to the union members considered to be provocative of a strike and a satisfactory explanation was not given. As a result of the mediation of the Mayor and certain business men a settlement was reached on August 15, the president being reinstated on condition that the union would not call a strike before January 1, 1935, if no changes in wages and working conditions were made.

**CHESTERFIELD FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in twelve establishments ceased work on August 22 to secure the renewal of an agreement with the Furniture and Woodworkers' Industrial Union signed a year previously with the Chesterfield and Furniture Workers' Industrial Union following a strike (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 903). The new agreement demanded was to provide for increases in wages, the forty hour week instead of forty-four, time and one-quarter rates of wages for all work after forty-four hours per week and a contribution by the employers of two per cent of the payroll to an unemployment insurance fund. It is reported that four of the employers agreed to these demands on the first day of the strike, and four others on August 27, the other establishments being still involved at the end of the month.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on August 8 for three hours, demanding the restoration of a reduction in piece rates for one worker imposed as a penalty for absenting himself from work. This was conceded and work was resumed.

**CARPENTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Carpenters, members of the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, employed on one building in Vancouver ceased work on August 30 demanding the union rate of 87½ cents per hour and forty hours per week instead of 50 cents per hour. This being conceded, work was resumed on the first working day in September.

**TEAMSTERS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.**—Teamsters engaged to haul coal from a boat being unloaded at Charlottetown, P.E.I., ceased work on August 6 in protest against a reduction in the number engaged. The following day they were replaced. About ninety other workers were indirectly affected.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockout in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1934, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in July was 39 and 13 were still in effect from the previous month, making a total of 52 disputes in progress during the month, involving 21,600 workers, with a time loss of 114,000 working days for the month. Of the 39 disputes beginning in July, 6 were over demands for increases in wages, 3 over proposed wage reductions, 9 over other wage questions, 11 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 7 over other questions as to working arrangements and 3 over questions as to trade union principle. During July, settlements were reached in 41 disputes, of which 12 were in favour of workers, 14 in favour of employers and 15 resulted in compromises. In the case of one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike of 2,000 coal miners at Blaenavon against the change in grade of a certain workman was in effect for two days, July 10 and 11, when work was resumed.

Employees of a plant manufacturing sheet metal parts of motor car bodies near Oxford, were on strike from July 17 to July 28, involving for several days 2,500 workers. An agreement was reached in which strikers were granted various concessions as to piecework, overtime and night work conditions.

A strike of 3,000 asphalters in London and various provincial towns in England and Wales was in effect from June 22 and later dates to July 7, when work was resumed with

the changes in working conditions granted as demanded, and with the understanding that the question of increased wages should be referred to arbitration.

### United States

Revised figures for the year 1933, give the number of disputes beginning in the year as 1,562, involving 812,137 workers, with a time loss of 14,818,847 working days for the year. The trades or industries in which the larger number of disputes occurred were as follows: clothing with 347 disputes involving 279,835 workers, textiles with 315 disputes involving 135,000 workers, building trades with 113 disputes involving 21,556 workers, miners with 113 disputes involving 167,465 workers, metal with 91 disputes involving 15,885 workers, furniture with 57 disputes involving 10,546 workers and chauffeurs and teamsters with 40 disputes involving 26,802 workers. Of the 1,562 disputes beginning in the year, 926 were either wholly or principally concerned with wages questions and 354 either wholly or principally concerned with union questions. Of the 1,544 disputes terminated during the year, 464 were in favour of employers, 475 in favour of employees, 571 ended in compromises, and the remainder were jurisdictional, protest or not reported.

The number of disputes beginning in May, 1934, was 135 and 133 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 144,151, and the time loss 3,477,893 working days during the month.

The strike of truck drivers at Minneapolis, Minnesota, which began July 17 and was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, terminated August 22, a settlement having been reached through federal government officials.

The strike of 5,000 painters in New York City, mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, which was against a proposed reduction in wages and increase in hours, was settled through the mediation of regional Labour Board officials, and it was agreed not to change the wages and hours from \$9 for a 7 hour day.

Employees of aluminum plants at New Kensington, Pennsylvania, East St. Louis, Illinois, Massena, New York, and Alcoa, Tennessee, numbering between 8,000 and 10,000, were on strike from August 11 to September 5, demanding union recognition with the

"check-off" and a uniform wage scale. Efforts to settle it were made by the National Labour Relations Board, and a settlement was reported September 5.

In the knit goods manufacturing industry in New York City, 14,000 workers were on strike from August 8 to August 18, when an agreement was made between the union and the manufacturers' association in which a 36-hour week was granted for one year and a 35-hour week the next year and classified wage scales established. Employees of independent firms remained on strike after the general settlement until agreements could be made with their employers.

In spite of the efforts of the National Labour Relations Board to bring about a settlement without a stoppage of work, a general strike in the textile industry began September 4. This industry, centred chiefly in the New England States and in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in the Southern states, employs, it is estimated, nearly 700,000 workers, of which between 400,000 and 500,000 are in cotton manufacturing and the remainder in silk, rayon and wool manufacturing.

Demands of the strikers in this industry were for union recognition and the re-employment of all workers discharged on account of union activity, for a 30-hour week instead of a 40-hour week with no change in minimum weekly wage rates but with a graduated scale based on skill required for various operations, for the establishment of maximum work loads to abolish the "stretch-out" system, and for the formation of an arbitration board whose decisions would be final.

The strike, which was called by the United Textile Workers of America, and endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, began September 4, and reports vary as to the numbers involved, but a newspaper survey gives the number of 370,000 as involved by September 7. Considerable violence occurred and eleven deaths are reported in the disorders during the first week of the strike. A special board was appointed by the President of the

United States to negotiate between the parties.

### Workers Educational Association

At the fifth annual meeting of the Workers Educational Association, recently held at Pickering College, Newmarket, the report of the general secretary-treasurer showed another increase in membership with an enrolment increase of 185.

Under the chairmanship of the president, Mr. George Keen, Brantford, over 50 delegates were present representing the local units at Brantford, Toronto, London, Windsor, St. Catharines, Woodstock, Kitchener, Galt, Preston, Oakville, Kingston, Peterborough and Stratford.

When the Association was formed in 1929 there were only 10 classes with a total enrolment of 125, while the past year showed 31 classes had been held in 15 cities in which 1,513 members were enrolled.

During the session addresses were delivered by Dr. S. F. Maine, of Western University, London; Mrs. Rose Henderson, a member of the Toronto Board of Education; Professor Duncan McArthur, new deputy minister of education for Ontario; Principal Jos. McCully of Pickering College, and President Keen of the Association.

The Department of Health and Public Welfare of Manitoba has recently published its Consolidated Regulations under the Public Health Act. Covering practically the entire field of public health, regulations are prescribed governing disease control, sanitation, food control, businesses and occupation. Under the last named section are divisions in which are set forth the rules applicable to: hotels, boarding houses and restaurants; summer resorts and tourists' camps; swimming pools and bathing places; industrial and construction camps, maternity homes, children's boarding homes and day nurseries, etc.; bakeries and bakeshops; laundries; bottling plants and workmen employed in mines.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Financial Summary as at June 30, 1934

THE accompanying table gives a financial summary to June 30, 1934, of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156, amended

by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42) and under the concurrent Acts adopted by the provinces participating in the scheme.



FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1934

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Saskatchewan	North-west Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective March 1, 1934	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective July 1, 1933	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective June 25, 1928	
Total number of pensioners as at June 30, 1934.....	6,519	8,291	9,522	8,546	47,385	1,300	9,430	5	90,998
Average monthly pension.....	\$17 87	\$19 09	\$18 65	\$13 99	\$17 60	\$10 66	\$16 25	\$20 00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.85%	1.14%	1.30%	1.62%	1.33%	1.46%	0.98%	0.05%	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	2.16%	3.37%	2.81%	5.02%	4.31%	6.38%	2.10%	0.89%	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	39.23%	33.96%	46.31%	32.34%	30.78%	22.89%	46.37%	5.62%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during first quarter of fiscal year 1934-35 (Period April 1-June 30, 1934).....	\$ 341,932 27	\$ 469,832 13	\$ 534,574 17	\$ 373,507 20	\$ 2,485,248 39	\$ 40,711 52	\$ 464,874 51	434 50	\$ 4,711,114 69
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 256,449 20	\$ 350,499 96	\$ 399,860 52	\$ 280,130 40	\$ 1,852,685 58	\$ 30,533 64	\$ 348,905 21	434 50	\$ 3,519,499 01
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to June 30, 1934.....	\$ 4,546,679 39	\$ 8,477,591 76	\$ 8,935,671 93	\$ 465,868 15	\$ 39,491,837 81	\$ 139,544 88	\$ 8,218,026 44	6,973 53	\$ 70,282,193 89
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 3,046,717 39	\$ 5,333,100 50	\$ 5,728,833 47	\$ 349,401 11	\$ 25,679,087 63	\$ 104,658 66	\$ 5,288,729 11	6,973 53	\$ 45,537,501 40

\*Percentage figures based on estimated populations for 1934, furnished by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

### Summary of the Twenty-Third Annual Report on Labour Organization

THE Department of Labour has recently published its annual report on Labour Organization in Canada. This report compiled in the Labour Intelligence Branch covers the calendar year 1933, and is the twenty-third of a series which began in 1911. In addition to describing the various labour bodies with which Canadian organized workers are identified and giving statistical information of trade unionists in the Dominion, the report contains chapters on different phases of the trade union movement, as well as one on workers connected with non-trade union associations. The labour organizations in Canada are placed in two classes: (1) local branches of international unions having membership in Canada and the United States; (2) Unions whose membership is wholly in Canada. A brief outline of the principal types of organizations, as well as their development is given in the report.

**Branches and Membership of the Various Groups.**—The international craft union group consisted of 78 organizations, the same as in 1932, with 1,753 branches in the Dominion—a loss of 60; and a membership of 140,801—a decrease of 8,368. The One Big Union reported 46 local units in Canada, one less than the number recorded in 1932, with 23,300 members, a loss of 40. The Industrial Workers of the World showed no change from 1932, reporting 8 local branches and 3,618 members. The group of Canadian central organizations numbered 34, a gain of 5, and between them they had 748 local unions, an increase of 47, with a combined membership of 76,062, a gain over the 1932 figure of 9,069. The group of National Catholic unions reported an increase in membership of 1,894, now having 26,894 comprised in 101 syndicates and 9 study circles, a gain of 1. There were 42 independent local units, a loss of 5, with a combined membership of 15,545, an increase of 49. The grand total of branches and memberships in all bodies for 1933 is therefore 2,707 and 286,220, respectively, as compared with 2,725 branches, and 283,576 members in 1932; and with 2,847 branches and 378,047 members in 1919 when the membership was at its peak.

**Division by Classes.**—Reproduced from the report is the following table, showing the number of branches and the reported membership of the various classes of labour organizations operating in the Dominion at the

close of 1933, with the number of members of each group affiliated.

The accompanying chart indicates the fluctuations which have occurred in the standing of organized labour in the Dominion for the same period.

Classes of Labour Organizations	Number of Main Organizations	Local Branches	Memberships
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—			
International craft organizations.....	61	1,364	109,725
Canadian central bodies.....	3	78	2,951
Directly chartered unions.....		49	5,328
	64	1,491	118,004
All-Canadian Congress of Labour—			
One Big Union (a).....	1	46	(b) 23,300
Canadian central bodies.....	10	303	28,698
Directly chartered unions.....		39	3,120
	11	388	55,118
National Catholic Unions....	1	110	26,894
Independent Local Units.....		42	15,545
Other Canadian central bodies.....	18	279	35,965
Unaffiliated international Unions—			
Railway organizations....	6	355	23,674
Industrial Workers of the World.....	1	8	3,618
(c) Other international organizations.....	11	34	7,402
	18	397	34,694
All Canadian organizations..	31	900	118,501
All international organizations (comprising international craft organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, One Big Union, and unaffiliated international organizations).....	80	1,807	167,719
Grand Totals.....	111	2,707	286,220

(a) Has one local union in San Francisco, California, U.S.A., with 340 members.

(b) In an affidavit of the general secretary of the One Big Union presented before the Manitoba Court of Appeal (Samuel Sykes and Thomas E. Moore vs. the One Big Union *et al*) the membership of the organization was given as approximately 7,000 (*Western Weekly Reports*, 1934, Volume 1, page 655).

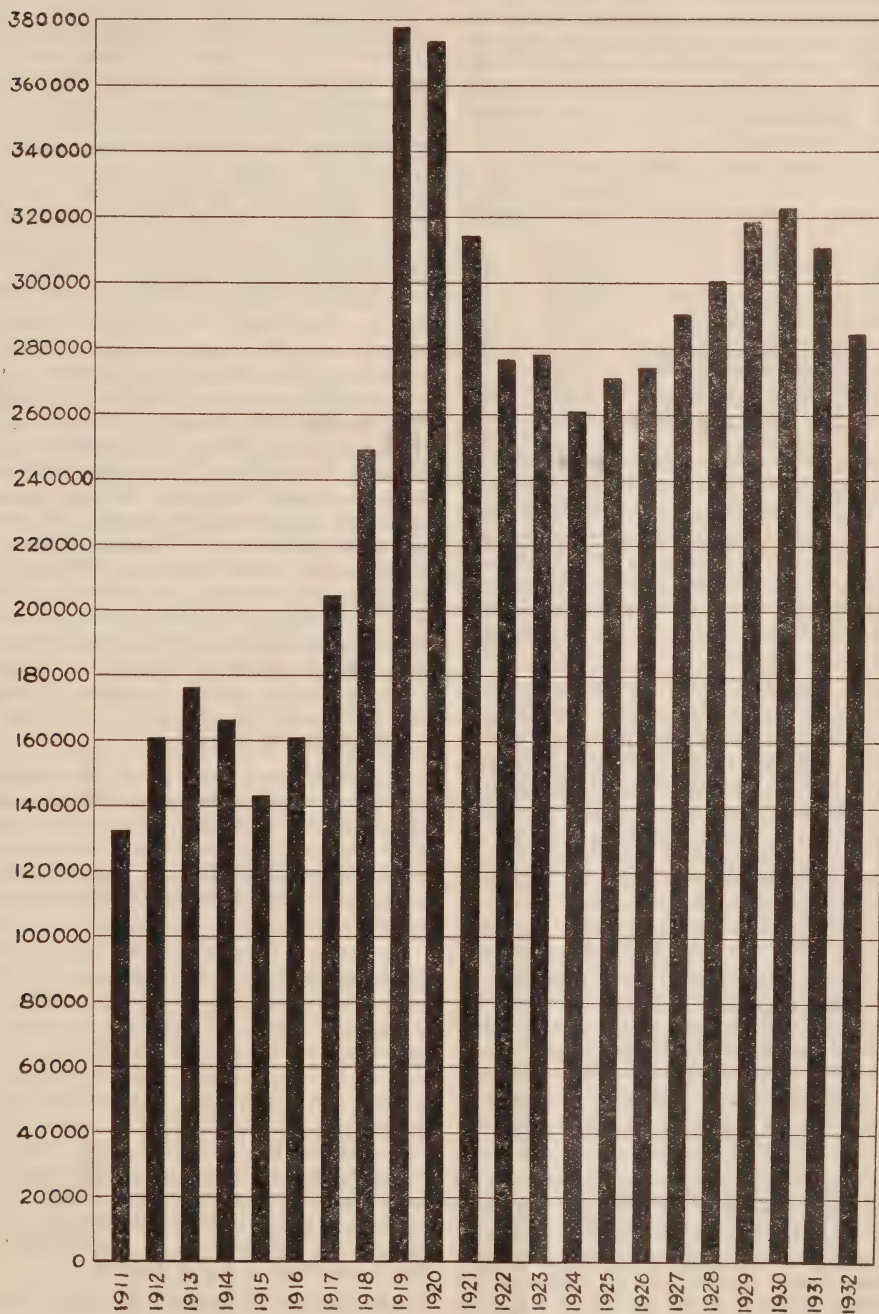
(c) Affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor, but not with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

**Percentage of Trade Unionists and Organized Wage Earners to Population.**—According to the latest census figures, trade unionists represent 2·7 per cent of the population, adding 90,819 members comprised in the 118 non-



## TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

## MEMBERS



trade union associations whose names appear in the report, organized wage-earners in Canada at the close of 1933 represented 3.5 per cent of the population.

*Union Membership by Industrial and Trade Groups.*—The accompanying table shows the division of union membership among the various industries and trade groups. The membership of each central body is included in the trade group in which most of its members are employed.

Groups of Industries	Member-ship	Per-centage
Mining and Quarrying.....	23,772	8.30
Building.....	25,410	8.88
Metal.....	11,772	4.11
Printing and Paper Making.....	13,531	4.73
Clothing, Boot and Shoes.....	17,332	6.06
Railroad employees.....	74,651	26.08
Other transportation and navigation..	18,170	6.35
Public employees, Personal service and amusement.....	26,380	9.22
All other trades and general labour..	75,202	26.27

*Unions With Large Memberships.*—There were thirteen organizations in the Dominion at the close of 1933, having 5,000 or more members and among them they represent a total Canadian trade union membership of 113,339, comprised in 884 local branches, being approximately 40 per cent of the total membership and about 33 per cent of the total trade union branches.

*Trade Union Branches by Provinces.*—The division by provinces of the 2,707 branch unions of all classes in the Dominion was as follows: Ontario, 1,012; Quebec, 483; British Columbia, 274; Alberta, 272; Saskatchewan, 198; Manitoba, 186; Nova Scotia, 151; New Brunswick, 119, and Prince Edward Island, 12.

*Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.*—There were 28 cities in the Dominion, one less than the number recorded in 1932, which had not less than 20 local branches of the various classes of labour organizations represented in Canada. These localities contained about 55 per cent of the total number of branch unions in the Dominion and nearly 42 per cent of the total trade union membership of 286,220 as reported from headquarters of the central organizations or as secured from other reliable sources.

Montreal occupies first place in the list of cities, and including the National Catholic unions, has 198 local branches of all classes of unions, 124 of which reported 26,297 members; Toronto stands second with 158 branches, 104 of which reported 20,191 members; Winnipeg ranks third with 115 branches, 74 of which

reported 8,814 members; Vancouver is fourth with 106 branches, 88 of which reported 13,196 members, and Edmonton fifth with 75 branches, 52 of which reported 4,237 members. The remaining 23 cities in order of number of branches are: Calgary, 72 branches, 55 reporting 3,882 members; Quebec, including the National Catholic unions, had 64 branches, 45 reporting 4,659 members; Ottawa, 59 branches, 48 reporting 3,279 members; Hamilton, 56 branches, 46 reporting 3,353 members; London, 51 branches, 42 reporting 3,026 members; Regina, 42 branches, 38 reporting 1,489 members; Saint John, 41 branches, 31 reporting 2,285 members; Victoria, 40 branches, 33 reporting 1,401 members; Saskatoon, 39 branches, 35 reporting 1,630 members; Halifax, 36 branches, 31 reporting 1,785 members; Sherbrooke, including the National Catholic unions, had 32 branches, 17 reporting 488 members; Port Arthur, 31 branches, 21 reporting 2,098 members; Windsor, 31 branches, 24 reporting 1,353 members; Moose Jaw, 31 branches, 25 reporting 1,212 members; Fort William, 30 branches, 25 reporting 993 members; Moncton, 27 branches, 22 reporting 2,157 members; Lethbridge, 26 branches, 25 reporting 1,430 members; St. Thomas, 25 branches, 23 reporting 1,563 members; Stratford, 24 branches, 21 reporting 1,401 members; North Bay, 24 branches, 18 reporting 1,171 members; Brandon, 24 branches, 21 reporting 737 members; Three Rivers, including the National Catholic unions, had 23 branches, 19 reporting 1,323 members; Brantford, 21 branches, 14 reporting 399 members.

*Branch Unions With Large Memberships.*—There are 14 branch unions, out of a total of 2,080 in the Dominion which reported, with 1,000 members or more, the same number as in this class in 1932, the reporting branch with the largest following having 2,699 members.

*Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—This organization, which was formed in 1873, although not actually functioning until 1886, is acknowledged as the representative of organized labour in the Dominion by the American Federation of Labour, and by 60 of the more important international bodies as well as 3 Canadian central organizations, in affiliating the whole of their respective memberships and paying the regular per capita tax. The Congress also had under direct charters two provincial federations, 36 trades and labour councils, and 49 local unions, the total membership being 118,004.

*All-Canadian Congress of Labour.*—This body, organized in 1927, superseded the Cana-



dian Federation of Labour, an organization established in 1902. The Congress has in affiliation 10 Canadian central bodies; the One Big Union, clasified as an international union, having one local union in San Francisco, Calif., and 39 directly chartered unions. There are also 14 labour councils under charters from the Congress.

*One Big Union.*—This organization, commonly referred to as the O.B.U., had its inception at a conference of labour delegates in Calgary, Alta., in March, 1919. The membership in Canada at the close of 1933 as reported by the general secretary was 23,300, comprised in 46 local units. There is also a rank and file unit in the United States, as previously stated, with a membership of 340.

*Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.*—This organization was brought into existence on June 19, 1932, by coal miners, the majority of whom seceded from the United Mine Workers of America. The first organization of coal miners in this locality was the Provincial Workmen's Association, which was formed in 1879. Since that time, in addition to some local organizations being established, the United Mine Workers of America, the One Big Union and the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, have extended their jurisdiction into Nova Scotia. The Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, reported their membership at the close of 1933 as 5,363, comprised in 19 local unions.

*National Catholic Unions.*—The first of these unions were established in 1901, but it was not until 1921 that their activities were co-ordinated by the formation of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. At the close of 1933 the membership of the Federation was reported at 26,894 comprised in 101 syndicates and 9 study circles, all but one syndicate and a study circle being located in the Province of Quebec.

*Industrial Workers of the World.*—This organization, commonly referred to as the I.W.W., was established in 1905, and has as its objective the abolition of the wage system. The I.W.W. had extended its jurisdiction into Canada prior to 1911, the year in which the first of these reports appeared, but not much progress was made and the Canadian section of the organization finally passed out of existence in 1915. In 1922 a branch was re-established in Vancouver but up to the present time the membership has not increased to any appreciable extent. A Canadian administration was set up in 1932 with headquarters in Port Arthur, Ont. According to

the information received from the headquarters in Chicago, Ill., the Canadian membership at the close of 1933 was 3,618 comprised in 8 local unions.

*Other Canadian Central Bodies.*—In addition to the organizations previously referred to, there are bodies included in this group whose jurisdiction is confined exclusively to the Dominion. Beside the organizations previously referred to there are 31 other central bodies, five more than the number recorded in 1932. The combined membership of these Canadian central organizations at the close of 1933 was 62,251 comprised in 641 local branches.

*Federations and Other Delegate Bodies.*—The establishment of certain delegate bodies known as federations, district councils and trades and labour councils, each of which having its own particular function, is provided for in the plan of labour organization as developed on the North American continent. These delegate organizations are composed of local branch unions affiliated with some central organizing body. In addition to contributing the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the parent organization, many local branches assist in the maintenance of a federation or district council, and in some cases to both, as well as to a trades and labour council. The non-sectarian unions have 50 federations, 48 district councils and 52 trades and labour councils, particulars of which are given in their respective chapters. The railroad employees organizations also make provision for the establishment of adjustment committees, to deal with matters affecting working conditions on the various railways on which they have members employed. In addition to these adjustment committees, four of the railroad brotherhoods have what are called legislative boards, the special duty of which is to safeguard the interests of railwaymen in legislative matters, and for which purpose representatives are maintained in Ottawa.

*Organizations of Workers Throughout the World.*—The report, besides showing the numerical standing of international and Canadian organizations, gives the strength of organized labour in 70 other countries, the aggregate membership for the 71 countries enumerated being 46,825,757. The total membership of the International Federation of Trade Unions as well as the membership of each of the affiliated organizations are also recorded. In addition to this body, mention is made of a number of other international federations. The membership and affiliates of the British Trades Union Congress is also recorded in this chapter of the report.

The chapter closes with a reference to the fifty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, its membership for the past twenty years and present officers.

*Statistics.*—In the report on Labour Organization in Canada a chapter is devoted to statistics. Herein the numerical standing of every organization in Canada for which information was received is indicated and the chapter also contains the location of each individual union and the membership by localities.

*Trade Union Benefits.*—Contained in the report is a chapter dealing with the payment for benefits by labour organizations during 1933. Of the 34 Canadian central organizations, 8 reported disbursements for benefits of \$75,034 an increase of \$37,161.27 as compared with 1932. Of the 80 international organizations, with branches in Canada, 59 reported having made expenditures for benefits, payments on account of death benefits being made during 1933 by 53; strike by 30; sick and accident by 15; old age pensions by 8; unemployed and travelling by 7, and other benefits by 24.

The total expenditures for benefits in Canada and elsewhere in the jurisdiction of the respective central international organizations which reported, amounted to \$23,876,144 a decrease of \$2,076,066 as compared with the disbursements by the same number of organizations in 1932. The amounts paid out for the various benefits were as follows:

Death benefits.....	\$12,069,089
Unemployed and Travelling benefits.....	795,353
Strike benefits.....	1,043,144
Sick and accident benefits.....	6,106,838
Old age pensions and other benefits.....	3,861,720

In addition to the amounts which may have been received from the headquarters of various international organizations, 587 of the local branch unions in Canada made payments to their own members, as did also 109 branches of Canadian bodies, 23 National Catholic unions, and 17 independent units, the total disbursement for the year 1933 being \$450,686, a decrease of \$189,564 as compared with the outlay for benefits by 830 local branch unions in the previous year. The total payments by all classes of local unions on account of the benefits mentioned were as follows:—

Death benefits.....	\$ 53,712
Unemployed benefits.....	198,490
Strike benefits.....	30,254
Sick and accident benefits.....	132,277
Other benefits.....	35,953

*Labour in Politics.*—A brief account of the development of independent political action

on the part of organized labour in Canada is given in the report. Such action was first proposed at the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held at Hamilton, Ont., in 1887.

A list of labour members of Parliament and of Provincial Legislatures is also shown.

*Non-Trade Union Associations.*—Besides the trade unions, whose names appear in the report, there are in Canada a number of associations of wage-earners, which, though not identified with the labour movement, are considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant their names being given a place in the present volume. The three principal groups in this class are made up of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, all of which have large memberships. With the explanation that these associations are not to be confused with the regularly constituted labour organizations, particulars of such known bodies, of which there are 118, the combined reported membership being 90,819, are set out in a separate chapter.

*Unemployed Workers' Organizations.*—An effort has been made, without success, to secure information concerning unemployed workers' organizations, the headquarters of which are reported to be located in Toronto.

There were 5,127 accidents reported to The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during August, as compared with 5,489 during July, and 3,560 during August a year ago. The death cases numbered 25, as against 27 in July, and 18 in August, 1933. The benefits awarded amounted to \$415,973.77, of which \$349,289.39 was for compensation and \$66,684.38 for medical aid.

Reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 722) to the official proclamation making effective the Manitoba Department of Labour Act. In completing the organization of that Department, the appointment of Mr. A. McNamara as deputy minister has been recently announced. Mr. McNamara, who was formerly deputy minister of Public Works, was also appointed a member of the Minimum Wage Board.

Regulations governing dry cleaning and dyeing establishments have recently been gazetted under the provisions of the Manitoba Factories Act. Specific rules are set forth governing construction and equipment when inflammable substance is used, the equipment when toxic substance is used, and the operation when inflammable or explosive substance is employed.



## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Recently Approved Agreements and Applications

**ORDERS** in Council which were published in recent issues of the Quebec Official Gazette make obligatory on all employees and employers of the specified trades and districts and terms of four additional agreements, under the Labour Agreements Extension Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417), namely, those concerning various building trades in Quebec City and district, electricians in Three Rivers and district, building trades in Sherbrooke and district, and male employees in the shoe manufacturing industry in the Province of Quebec. Notice of application to make compulsory the provisions of another agreement, that for bricklayers, masons and plasterers in Three Rivers and district, has also been published.

*Various Building Trades in Quebec City and District.*—The application for the extension of the agreement to all employees and employers in certain building trades in Quebec City and district was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 639, and its terms summarized in the same issue, page 701. This agreement was made between fifteen general contractors and bricklaying, masonry and plastering contractors, and the Building Trades Council representing various National Catholic Unions. (Clauses in the original agreement relating to other conditions and not included in the application or Order in Council are noted elsewhere in this issue). The Order in Council approved August 9, 1934, makes the conditions in the application obligatory in the district named therein, with certain agreed changes in wage rates, following objections from rural contractors. The conditions as approved by Order in Council are as follows:

I.—(a) The words “journeymen-bricklayers”, in the present agreement signify and comprise any workman who lays bricks, terra cotta, artificial stone and block gypsum.

(b) The word “mason” signifies any person who lays natural or artificial stone or granite.

(c) By “carpenters and joiners” it is meant any workman who assembles pieces of wood, does carpentry work, repairs wooden objects, executes any wood work, on construction.

(d) The words “journeymen-plasterers” designate any workman who does the work of plastering, celanite, mortar, cement, stucco, moulding or pouring of ornaments.

(e) The words “tinsmiths and roofers” signify and comprise any person who does roofing work in tile, slate, tin, copper, gravel, asphalt or tarpaper; manufactures any objects in tin, sheet-iron or copper; such as: cornices, ornamental work, ventilators, spouts, etc.

(f) The words “stationary engine men” signify mechanics in charge of an installation of motive

power, under the Stationary Engine Men’s Act (R.S.Q., 1925, C. 184 and amendments).

(g) The word “mechanics” signifies and comprises any mechanic in charge of a portable motor engine.

(h) The word “labourer” signifies any man who does unspecified classified work and is employed as a helper.

(i) Notwithstanding the foregoing definitions, any workman who holds a certificate of competence either from the Board of Examiners established under article 7, paragraph 2 of the Extension Collective Labour Agreement Act or from his own Professional Association, pursuant to Article 10 of the same Act, shall be considered as journeyman in each of the above trades.

Moreover any unclassified labourer or employee shall benefit by the Act respecting the present Collective Labour Agreement, pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 of the same Act.

II.—The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement shall comprise the counties of Quebec, Levis, Montmorency, Portneuf, Beauce, Dorchester and Megantic.

III.—(a) In the city of Quebec, Levis and within a radius of 10 miles of their limits, the rate of wages shall be the following in the different trades hereinafter mentioned:

	Per hour
Bricklayers.. . . .	.70
Masons.. . . .	.70
Plasterers.. . . .	.70
Carpenters and joiners.. . . .	.50
Common labourers and helpers.. . . .	.35
Mortar makers.. . . .	.35
Celanite mixers.. . . .	.35
Plaster pourers.. . . .	.35
Hod carriers.. . . .	.35
Drillers.. . . .	.45
Lathers—wood.. . . .	.45
Lathers—metal.. . . .	.50
Stationary and mechanics Enginemen.. . . .	.50

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph and with the exception of the City of Quebec, Levis and within a radius of ten miles of their limits, it is stipulated and agreed that in all the municipalities of the said jurisdiction, determined in paragraph (2), having a population of less than 5,000 people, according to the last census of the Dominion of Canada, where the general building contracts whereof the total cost, salaries and materials included, is less than \$10,000, the following rate of wages for the different trades hereinafter mentioned, shall be put into force, to wit:

	Per hour
Bricklayers.. . . .	.55
Masons.. . . .	.55
Plasterers.. . . .	.55
Carpenters-joiners.. . . .	.40
Common labourers and helpers.. . . .	.25
Mortar makers.. . . .	.25
Celanite mixers.. . . .	.25
Plaster pourers.. . . .	.25
Hod carrier.. . . .	.25
Drillers.. . . .	.35
Lathers—wood.. . . .	.35
Lathers—metal.. . . .	.35
Stationary and mechanics Enginemen.. . . .	.40

IV.—Any work done outside the regular hours will be paid time and a half until midnight, and double time after midnight.

V.—The hours of labour shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1496 of July 12, 1933, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the limiting of working hours (23 Geo. V. ch. 40).

VI.—Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of the present notice, the parties signing the present agreement shall be under obligation to comply with the exigencies of the present agreement when they carry on their activities outside the territorial jurisdiction determined in paragraph (2).

VII.—The present agreement shall be in force from the date of the publication in the Quebec Official Gazette of the Order in Council approving the present request, and shall remain in force until 30th of April, 1935. It shall renew itself automatically for another year, unless one of the parties hereto have notified the other party of his intention of amending or repealing the same, at least 30 days before its expiration.

#### *Electricians in Three Rivers and District.*—

The application for the extension of the electricians' agreement in Three Rivers and district was printed in full in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 638. This agreement was made between twelve electrical contractors and the National Catholic Union of Electricians of Three Rivers. By an Order in Council approved August 2, 1934, the conditions of this agreement have been made obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade in the district mentioned therein. (Clauses in the original agreement relating to other conditions and not included in the application or Order in Council are noted on page elsewhere in this issue.)

*Building Trades in Sherbrooke and District.*—The application for the extension of the agreement in the building trades in Sherbrooke and district was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 639, and its terms summarized in the same issue page 702. This agreement was made between the Sherbrooke Association of Building Contractors and the Central Council of National Catholic Unions of Sherbrooke. After receiving objections and reaching a new agreement by the addition of the last paragraph of the agreement below, an Order in Council was approved August 9, 1934, making the following conditions obligatory under the Act:

1. The rate of wages will be the following for each of the said trades:

Trade—	Salary per hour
Bricklayers.. . . .	.60
Plasterers.. . . .	.60
Masons.. . . .	.60
Carpenters and joiners (journeymen).. . . .	.50
Apprentices, 1st year.. . . .	.30
Apprentices, 2nd year.. . . .	.35
Apprentices, 3rd year.. . . .	.40
Apprentices, 4th year.. . . .	.45
Painters (Journeymen).. . . .	.45
Apprentices, 1st year.. . . .	.25
Apprentices, 2nd year.. . . .	.30
Apprentices, 3rd year.. . . .	.35
Apprentices, 4th year.. . . .	.40
Labourers (unclassified workmen).. . . .	.30
Painters and paper hangers.. . . .	.50

2. The hours of labour shall comply with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1496 of July 12, 1933, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the limiting of working hours, (23 Geo. V., Ch. 40)

3. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the counties of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Wolfe, Stanstead, Compton, Frontenac, Shefford and Brome.

4. It is expressly stipulated that building contracts granted and signed before the adoption of the Order in Council approving the said request, shall not be subject to the provisions of the present agreement.

5. "The present agreement shall be in force from the date of the publication in the Quebec Official Gazette of the Order in Council approving the present request, and shall remain in force until the 30th of April, 1935. It shall renew itself automatically at the expiration of the said period of time, unless one of the parties hereto has notified the other party of his intention of amending or repealing the same, on or before the 1st of May of each year, and the said amendments and repeal shall come in force the first of May following."

In municipalities less than 5,000 souls, at the last census of the Dominion of Canada, and if, in the said municipalities, it is question of works of less than \$10,000 salaries and material comprised, the rate of salaries shall be the following for each of the said trades:

Trade—	Salary per hour
Bricklayers.. . . .	.50
Plasterers.. . . .	.50
Masons.. . . .	.50
Carpenters and Joiners (journeymen).. . . .	.40
Apprentices, 1st year.. . . .	.20
Apprentices, 2nd year.. . . .	.25
Apprentices, 3rd year.. . . .	.30
Apprentices, 4th year.. . . .	.35
Painters (journeymen).. . . .	.35
Apprentices, 1st year.. . . .	.20
Apprentices, 2nd year.. . . .	.25
Apprentices, 3rd year.. . . .	.30
Apprentices, 4th year.. . . .	.32
Labourers (unclassified workmen).. . . .	.25
Painters and paperhangers.. . . .	.40



*Shoe Manufacturing Industry in Province of Quebec.*—The application for the extension of the agreement in the shoe manufacturing industry in the Province of Quebec was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, page 636, and also noted on page 701 of the same issue. This agreement was made between the Quebec Shoe Manufacturers' Association, the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada, Quebec Province Division, and the National Catholic Federation of Shoe Workers of Canada. (Clauses in the agreement relating to other conditions and not included in the application or Order in Council are noted elsewhere in this issue). Following objections made by rural manufacturers, changes were recommended and the Order in Council dated August 22, 1934, made the following conditions obligatory on all male employees and employers in the shoe manufacturing industry throughout the Province:

1. The minimum rates of wages for male employees engaged in the boot and shoe trade shall be fixed according to the trade classes A, B, C and D hereinafter designated and for each of the economic zones hereinafter described, wherein the boot and shoe factories above mentioned are operating. These wages shall be paid fully in cash.

Class A.—Comprises experienced operators with at least six months experience in the operations on which they are employed, and includes: assembling and lasting-room employees; lasting by hand or machine; or assembling by hand or machine; operators on Pull-Over; Nigger-Head, Side Lasting, Flat Bed, Stapling, Heel Seat Lasting, Pounding, Sole Laying (whether by McKay, Standard Screw or Cement Process) machines; Heeling, Heel Trimming, Heel Scouring, Edge Trimming, Heel Slugging, McKay Sewing, Littleway Sewing, Levelling, Wood Heel Seat Trimming, Wood Heel Fitting, Wood Heel Heel Attaching (by machine or by hand), Standard Screw, Pegging, Loose Nailing, Heel Slugging, Edge Setting, Sanding Bottoms, Naumkeag, Treeing; and classifiers of leather soles or insoles, insole channellers, channellers of McKay outsoles, and strippers of sole leather.

Including cutters of upper leather for outsoles, by hand or clicking machine, of two years' experience, if they have not served any apprenticeship in Classes B and C; if the workman has served his apprenticeship in Classes B or C, his time of apprenticeship shall count; but a minimum of apprenticeship of six months shall however be obligatory after being entered into Class A.

Including cutters of outsoles, of one year's experience if they have not served any apprenticeship in Classes B or C; if the workman has served his apprenticeship in Classes B or C, his time of apprenticeship shall count, but a minimum of apprenticeship of six months shall however be obligatory after being entered into Class A.

Including Operators employed on Welting, Rough rounding, Lockstitch, Puritan F. S. of one year's experience, if they have not served any apprenticeship in Classes B or C; if the

workman has served his apprenticeship in classes B or C, his time of apprenticeship shall count; but a minimum of apprenticeship of six months shall however be obligatory after being entered into Class A.

1. In factories situated at Montreal and within a radius of ten miles around the Island of Montreal:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 40 cents per hour; Apprentices: 26 cents per hour.

2. In factories situated at Quebec and within a radius of ten miles around Quebec:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 38 cents per hour; Apprentices: 25 cents per hour.

3. In factories situated in other municipalities having a population of 3,000 or more persons, Montreal and Quebec, excepted:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 34 cents per hour; Apprentices: 22 cents per hour.

4. In factories situated in municipalities with a population less than 3,000 persons, Montreal and Quebec excepted:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 32 cents per hour; Apprentices: 20 cents per hour.

Class B.—Comprises experienced men having at least six months' experience in the operations on which they are employed not including Class A operators, but including: Sole Laying, Stitch Separating, Goodyear Levelling, Jointing, Heel Seat Nailing, Heel Breasting, Inseam Trimming, Heel Finishing, Bottom Polishing, Recutting Blocked Shoes, Cutting Middle Soles, Tap Soles, Slip Soles, Top Pieces, Insoles, Leather Box Toes or Counters, Reducing Shanks on McKay outsoles, Channel Opening on outsoles, Soles Fitting (appareilleurs), Moulding Soles or Insoles, Rounding Insoles.

1. In factories situated at Montreal, and within a radius of ten miles around the Island of Montreal:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 34 cents per hour; Apprentices: 21 cents per hour.

2. In factories situated at Quebec and within a radius of ten miles around Quebec:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 32 cents per hour; Apprentices: 20 cents per hour.

3. In factories situated in other municipalities having a population of 3,000 or more persons, Montreal and Quebec excepted:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 30 cents per hour; Apprentices: 18 cents per hour.

4. In factories situated in municipalities with a population less than 3,000 persons, Montreal and Quebec excepted:

Operators, having served their apprenticeship: 27 cents per hour; Apprentices: 17 cents per hour.

Class C.—Comprises experienced boys having six months' experience in the operations on which they are employed, not included in Class A or Class B operations, but including: Cutting of Trimmings and Linings, Sorting Out Lasts, Tacking Insoles (by machine or by hand), Pulling Out Tacks, Fastening Shanks, Bottom Filling, Pulling Out Lasts, Examining and making minor repairs, Repairing damaged shoes, Welt Beating, Upper Trimming, Welt Knife, Fudge Wheeling, Relasting, Second Relasting, Heel Breast Scouring, Heel Seat Trim-

ming, Skiving Welt Butts, Wheeling by Hand, Stamping Bottoms, Wheeling on Bottoms, Painting and Gunning Bottoms, Brushing and Cleaning Uppers, Cutting small leather pieces or cutting tongues, Back Straps, Felt Bottom Filling, Welted Shanks, Fabric Box Toes, Heel Pads, etc., Skiving Outsoles, Insoles and Shanks, Gaugers, Gemming or General Table Work:

1. In factories situated at Montreal, or within a radius of ten miles around the Island of Montreal:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 18 cents per hour; Apprentices 15 cents per hour.

2. In factories situated at Quebec, and within a radius of ten miles around Quebec:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 17 cents per hour; Apprentices: 14½ cents per hour.

3. In factories situated in other municipalities having a population of 3,000 or more persons, Montreal and Quebec excepted:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 16 cents per hour; Apprentices: 14½ cents per hour.

4. In factories situated in municipalities with a population less than 3,000 persons, Montreal and Quebec excepted:

Operators having served their apprenticeship: 16 cents per hour; Apprentices: 14 cents per hour.

Class D.—Comprises helpers not including men or boys employed on any Class A, Class B, or Class C work but including: floor sweepers, messengers, boys employed as helpers or general assistants on any class of work or helpers to operators of machines or any other minor or general work of any nature, and boys employed in Chalking Lasts, Returning Lasts to Bins, Cleaning Uppers, Soles, Etc., Wetting Soles, Rubbing Down Channels, Cementing Channels, Glueing Heels, Channel Turning, Fastening Shanks, Inking Edges and Heels, etc.

The National Housing Act in the United States is intended to stimulate home building, encourage investment of private funds in construction, create jobs, and bring orders for materials to heavy industries. To assure lenders a safe investment, it provides Federal insurance on bank loans for home repairs and on mortgages for new construction; to encourage people to borrow for home building a drive is being made to reduce prices of building materials and to urge families to invest in home construction.

Marking the observance of the twenty-third anniversary of the safety movement in the United States, the National Safety Council is holding its annual congress at Cleveland on October 1-5, 1934.

More than 390,000 persons in some 1,700 forest work camps in the United States were receiving employment on August 15 according to a recent announcement by the assistant director of Emergency Conservation Work.

1. In factories situated at Montreal and within a radius of ten miles around the Island of Montreal: 13 cents per hour.

2. In factories situated at Quebec, and within a radius of ten miles around the City of Quebec: 12½ cents per hour.

3. In factories situated in other municipalities having more than 3,000 persons, Montreal and Quebec excepted: 12½ cents per hour.

4. In factories situate in other municipalities of less than 3,000 persons, Montreal and Quebec excepted: 12½ cents per hour.

II.—In the case of piece workers, it shall be sufficient that at least 80 per cent of the employees in each class, viz.: A, B, C and D, hereinabove described, receive the minimum wage above set out.

III.—The territorial jurisdiction determined in the present agreement shall extend to all the Province of Quebec.

IV.—The present agreement shall be in force for a period of twelve months from the date of its approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

It shall continue in force after such period unless notice of discontinuance be given in writing by one or the other of the contracting parties or by both.

Such notice of discontinuance must be given on or before the first of May in any year and shall become effective the first of July following.

*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, Three Rivers.*—The Quebec Official Gazette, August 18, contained notice of an application for the extension of an agreement between certain bricklaying, masonry and plastering contractors of Three Rivers and district and the National Catholic unions of bricklayers, masons and plasterers which agreement gives a wage rate of 70 cents per hour for journeymen in these three trades, with time and one half for overtime.

Announcement is made in the Alberta Gazette of August 15 of the appointment to the Provincial Cabinet of Hon. Mary Irene Parly as Minister without portfolio.

The report for the year 1933 of the administration of the Factory and Workshops Acts, under the Department of Industry and Commerce of the Irish Free State, indicated a total of 10,692 establishments registered under the legislation, an increase of 49. Accidents in these plants during 1933 totalled 875 as compared with 816 in 1932 and 738 in 1931. There were eight prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.

Coal production in Canada amounted to 991,023 tons in July as compared with 675,264 tons a year ago. The July, 1929-1933 average output was 906,726 tons. Bituminous coal production in July, 1934, totalled 901,682 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 21,908 tons and lignite coal 67,433 tons.



## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1933

### Annual Report of the Provincial Department of Labour

A COMPREHENSIVE review of the industrial situation in British Columbia during the calendar year 1933 is presented in the annual report of the Department of Labour of that province. Established under the Department of Labour Act of 1917, the Department has authority to require trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees regarding hours of work, wages, etc., and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, the relation of prices to labour, and industrial conditions in the province. Under Departmental administration are the employment offices and the Factories Act. In addition, the Deputy Minister of Labour is chairman of the recently appointed Board of Industrial Relations which now administers the Hours of Work Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act (Labour Gazette, June 1934, page 510).

*Unemployment and Relief.*—A detailed report is presented of the activities of the Unemployment Relief Branch. Relief operations were dealt with under the heading of "Direct Relief" (municipal families, transient families, single homeless men, single homeless women); "Special Relief Commission," and "Works Projects". The number receiving relief at the close of the year (December 1933) totalled 109,543, of whom 22,006 were heads of families, 61,977 were dependents, and 25,560 were single individuals.

*Payrolls.*—The payroll of the 3,530 firms reporting amounted to \$68,028,424.61, a decrease of \$4,577,949.96 from 1932, or 6.3 per cent. However, it is pointed out, that this figure does not represent the total payroll. In addition there must be included: \$966,249 in returns received too late for classification; \$1,000,000 as an estimate for firms who failed to send in a return; \$10,031,979.67 in railway payrolls; \$5,000,000 for Dominion and provincial employees; \$2,500,000 for wholesale and retail firms; \$4,100,500.00 for miscellaneous including warehousing, coal yards and other transportation, etc., and \$7,500,000 for steamships and express services—making a total industrial payroll of \$99,126,653.28.

The class designated as wage earners received 74.30 per cent of the total payroll, the

percentage for the other two classes being: 13.62 received by clerks, stenographers and salesmen; and 12.08 by officers, superintendents and managers.

Six of the twenty-five industrial groups registered an increased payroll for 1933, headed by coast shipping with an increase of \$1,925,000; the lumber industry with \$1,118,000; metal-mining, \$885,000; cigar and tobacco manufacture, \$17,000; breweries, \$13,000; and oil-refining with \$10,000. The decreases varied from \$17,000 in jewellery-manufacturing to \$2,337,000 in the general contracting group, followed by the public utility group with a loss of \$1,100,000; printing and publishing, \$928,000; coal-mining, \$822,000; metal trades, \$562,000; food products, \$555,000; miscellaneous trades and industries, \$506,000 pulp and paper manufacture, \$287,000; explosives and chemicals, \$257,000; laundries, cleaning and dyeing, \$255,000; wood-manufacture (N.E.S.), \$230,000; builders' materials, \$221,000; garment-manufacture, \$211,000; ship-building, \$10,000; leather and fur goods, \$94,000; smelting, \$61,000; house-furnishing, \$33,000; and paint-manufacture, \$25,000.

Exclusive of public authorities and railways, employers in the province with a payroll of over \$100,000 numbered 98 as compared with 110 for 1932. The 98 firms are distributed industrially as follows: lumbering, 26; food products and metal mining, 10 each; coal mining and coast shipping, 7 each; public utilities and printing and publishing, 5 each; oil-refining and packing houses, 4 each; pulp and paper manufacture, 3; breweries, garages, general contracting, miscellaneous metal trades and industries, ship-building, and smelting, 2 each; explosives, laundries and paint manufacture, 1 each. Four of these firms had an annual payroll of over \$1,000,000, one of these exceeding \$3,000,000 and two in excess of \$2,000,000.

*Weekly Wage Rates.*—During 1933, the average industrial wage for a full week's work for the 61,891 adult males employed was \$22.30, a decrease of \$1.32 when compared with 1932, and a loss of \$9.21 when compared with the peak year of 1920. The statistics also indicate that in 1933, 22,972 adult male workers were in receipt of less than \$19 per week—an increase of 2.541 in this group as compared

with 1932. Information is printed in tabular form which shows the adult males employed and the percentage receiving less than \$19 per week in the various industrial groups. Of these, cigar and tobacco manufactures have 63 employees, or a percentage of 87.30 receiving less than \$19 per week; the lumber industry is next in the list with 16,727 employees, or a percentage of 64.14 in receipt of less than \$19 per week; followed by wood manufacture with 985 employees, or a percentage of 63.65.

As indicated in the accompanying table of twenty-five chief industrial groups, seven—jewellery manufacture, garment-making, coast shipping, smelting, cigar and tobacco manufacturing, metal mining and breweries—registered increases in the average weekly wage, these increases ranging from \$7.15 per week in the first named to 5 cents per week in the last. All the others showed decreases, that of \$5.56 per week in oil refining being the greatest.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1929, 1932 AND 1933

Industry	1929	1932	1933
Breweries.....	\$ 27 70	\$ 25 65	\$ 25 70
Builders' materials.....	28 04	21 95	20 54
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing.....	26 58	14 28	14 67
Coal-mining.....	30 18	28 04	26 80
Coast shipping.....	32 84	26 50	27 62
Contracting.....	30 57	24 78	23 37
Explosives and chemicals.....	24 61	23 34	20 66
Food products, manufacture of.....	26 56	21 88	21 12
Garment-making.....	28 68	24 07	25 29
House-furnishing.....	26 74	20 05	18 91
Jewellery, manufacture of.....	36 61	23 40	30 55
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing.....	23 16	23 26	21 78
Manufacturing leather and fur goods.....	29 03	21 62	20 73
Lumber industries.....	26 54	18 73	18 00
Metal trades.....	29 50	24 24	22 70
Metal-mining.....	35 24	25 50	25 62
Miscellaneous trades and industries.....	26 21	22 78	22 13
Oil-refining.....	30 50	29 34	23 78
Paint-manufacturing.....	25 58	25 00	22 53
Printing and publishing.....	40 81	37 05	32 82
Pulp and paper manufacturing.....	27 87	24 63	21 21
Ship-building.....	30 25	26 17	25 25
Smelting.....	33 09	22 98	23 83
Street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.....	30 70	28 89	24 51
Manufacturing of wood (N.E.S.)...	25 49	20 61	18 05

Statistics are also printed indicating the number of wage earners in each industry. The table following is a summary of all such tables and shows the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1933.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE EARNERS ONLY) BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1933

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	21 Yrs. & over	Under 21 Yrs.	18 Yrs. & over	Under 18 Yrs.	
Under \$6.00.....	96	193	264	116	55
\$6.00 to \$6.99...	405	223	318	32	58
7.00 to 7.99...	728	208	310	89	56
8.00 to 8.99...	592	232	170	28	67
9.00 to 9.99...	1,187	214	278	29	53
10.00 to 10.99...	1,063	230	338	43	57
11.00 to 11.99...	809	143	391	36	38
12.00 to 12.99...	2,550	264	927	77	61
13.00 to 13.99...	2,154	126	936	36	32
14.00 to 14.99...	2,436	156	1,333	14	14
15.00 to 15.99...	2,965	137	550	15	15
16.00 to 16.99...	2,780	90	489	10	7
17.00 to 17.99...	2,208	52	439	14	12
18.00 to 18.99...	2,927	108	479	13	12
19.00 to 19.99...	3,024	47	177	6	11
20.00 to 20.99...	2,989	45	160	3	8
21.00 to 21.99...	3,884	52	75	2	3
22.00 to 22.99...	3,304	39	56	1	6
23.00 to 23.99...	1,971	10	43	1	3
24.00 to 24.99...	3,819	11	41	2	6
25.00 to 25.99...	2,750	10	51	.....	.....
26.00 to 26.99...	1,902	7	17	.....	1
27.00 to 27.99...	1,806	3	12	.....	1
28.00 to 28.99...	2,552	5	12	.....	10
29.00 to 29.99...	1,176	1	10	.....	.....
30.00 to 34.99...	5,087	3	21	.....	3
35.00 to 39.99...	2,202	2	6	.....	2
40.00 to 44.99...	1,293	1	.....	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99...	576	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.00 and over...	656	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	61,891	2,612	7,903	567	621

*Apprenticeship.*—The apprentices reported numbered 621, a decrease of 101 from the 1932 total. During 1929 there were, 1,676 apprentices reported, the loss in the intervening years being 63 per cent.

Increases are noted in printing and publishing, 52; food products, 26; pulp and paper, 16; garment manufacture, 15; laundries, cleaning and dyeing, 6; wood manufacture, 6; coal-mining, 3; and in the manufacture of jewellery, 1.

Decreases in the number were led by contracting, 79; followed by public utilities, 40; smelting, 36; metal trades, 21; miscellaneous trades and industries, 13; ship-building, 12; leather and fur goods and explosives and chemicals, 6 each; house-furnishing and metal-mining, 2 each; and builders' materials, 1.

*Employment Service.*—The report of the provincial branch of the Employment Service revealed that with the exception of lumbering, "practically all branches of the basic industries were less active than during other years". Dealing with the volume of business transacted, as shown by tabular statistics, the report summarizes the situation as follows:



The number of placements was 41,318, all but three being within the province. Of the 41,318 placements, 18,927 were sent to "regular" positions, where the duration of employment ranged from one week to permanence. The balance, 22,391, were given "casual" work, where the duration was expected to be less than one week. Of the 4,841 women placed, the Vancouver office sent 3,706, the balance, 1,135, being the work of the Victoria office. The placements were about equally divided between "regular" and "casual" positions and the greater part being in the domestic service branch.

Reference is also made to the increasing difficulty of placing handicapped ex-service men in employment. It was emphasized that their war disabilities practically render them unemployable in an already over-burdened labour market. However, during the year 726 positions were found for handicapped men, all but 88 being for an expected duration of less than one week. There were also 196 jobs which went to industrial handicaps.

*Factory Inspection.*—The annual report of the Factory Inspection Branch details activities in connection with accident prevention, overtime permits, sanitation and lighting, and elevator operation and inspection. In spite of prolonged industrial inactivity it was found that safety measures were not curtailed. The apparent inconsistency of requests for overtime permits in a period of slack labour was explained as being the result of buyers withholding orders until the latest possible time and then specifying deliveries in a limited period, resulting in the manufacturer having to adjust conditions to meet the order in a hurry. However, every such case was investigated, and only 10 overtime permits were granted.

*Labour Disputes and Conciliation.*—A section of the department's report deals with labour disputes and conciliation. During the year there were fourteen disputes involving 2,397 employees and a time loss of 25,760 working days.

### British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

In a brief summary of the administration of the Male Minimum Wage Act, the report states that "owing to certain weaknesses in the legislation passed during the session of 1929 very little was accomplished under this particular Act, the only order promulgated covering stationary steam engineers." This order was repealed by the new Act of 1934. The new legislation was reviewed in the Labour

Gazette for June, 1934, page 511. This Act, together with two other 1934 enactments—the Hours of Work Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act—are now administered by a Board of Industrial Relations (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, pages 510-513).

Recent orders issued under the new Male Minimum Wage Act are given elsewhere in this issue and in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1934, page 751 and in previous issues.

### British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Under a new administrative arrangement provided for during the last session of the British Columbia Legislature, the Board of Adjustment which administered the Hours of Work Act, 1923, was replaced by a Board of Industrial Relations which is now charged with the direction of the New Hours of Work Act, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 510).

During 1933, the last year of the old Act, the average weekly hours worked by the 71,185 employees reported by the 3,530 firms who made returns in time to be classified was 47.35, a decrease of 0.34 compared with 1932: 77.95 per cent of all workers reported working forty-eight hours or less per week; 10.93 per cent between eight, but not more than nine,

hours per day; and 11.12 per cent were working in excess of nine hours per day, or fifty-four hours per week. In explanation of the fact that though the original legislation established an eight hour day this limit was exceeded in some cases, the report points out the Hours of Work Act, 1923, affected only certain industries and that these are all operating within the specified working period. Only those outside the scope of the legislation were working in excess of the limitations fixed by the enactment. It is further pointed out that under the Hours of Work Act, 1934, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may bring any industry, business, trade or occupation within the scope of the Statute by additions to the Schedule which is now part of the Act.

## Minimum Wages for Women in British Columbia in 1933

Included in the annual report of the Department of Labour is also the report of the Minimum Wage Board for the year 1933. The preface explains that while the report officially deals with the calendar year 1933, the material to be collected for statistical and other purposes cannot be assembled until the early part of the following year.

At the 1934 session of the Legislature the "Women's Minimum Wage Act" was repealed, and a new Statute, called the "Female Minimum Wage Act, 1934," received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on March 29 of that year. At the same time a new "Male Minimum Wage Act" became law, and the Board of Industrial Relations was established, under the latter Act, to administer several labour laws (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, pages 510-513). This new Board was entrusted with the work previously done by the Minimum Wage Board, which, since 1918 has carried out the provisions of the original "Minimum Wage Act" as they applied to women and girls of the province. This report, therefore, is the final record of the original Board and a forerunner of reports of the new Board of Industrial Relations.

One of the features of the Board's work in 1933 was the collection of moneys to which employees were entitled under the regulations, and which their employers had failed to pay. In this respect, the Board established a new record when it collected a total of \$6,835.81 in wage arrears, ranging in various amounts from less than a dollar to substantial sums. All classes of occupations under the Act were affected, and in many cases, which the report details, court action had to be taken to recover wage claims. Commenting on this phase of administration the report observes:

"The sum of \$6,835.81 tells a story of diligent activity on the part of the board and its officials, but also reveals that the stressful conditions, still prevailing, lead many employers to attempt to evade the law."

The report gives considerable space to the public hearings which were held as a result of requests from employers for reductions in wages prescribed by the Board's orders. After weighing all the evidence submitted, the Board decided that the conditions justified the amending of only one order. Consequently, an emergency order was issued authorizing a temporary reduction of 10 per cent for experienced workers in the fruit and vegetable industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1933, page 703).

A statistical summary of all occupations under Board orders indicated that payroll returns were received from 3,152 employers, whose staffs totalled 17,895 women and girl employees—a decrease of 32 in firms reporting and of 8 in the number of employees. This total of 17,895 employees does not represent all who were gainfully employed for the Act of 1923 exempted farm labourers, fruit pickers and domestic workers from its scope. These three classes, with bank and federal employees, are not included in the figures.

The average weekly payroll for experienced women and girls over 18 years amounted to \$244,596.50, and for the younger and less experienced class it was \$12,964, making a total of \$257,560.50.

The lowest legal wage for women over 18 years in the nine occupations is \$12.75 per week, the rate set for the mercantile classification. However, during the year the average wage for all women over 18 years was \$14.87 and for inexperienced younger girls it was \$8.93.

A study of the statistics shows that 4,185 or 23.38 per cent were listed as receiving the actual minimum wage set for experienced workers in the various groups. Commenting on this fact, the report states:

"It is encouraging to realize that 7,204, or over 40 per cent of all women and girls reported were paid more than the amount prescribed by the regulations. This is ample proof that the minimum has not become the maximum wage, neither has it become the standard."

By occupations, the telephone and telegraph group stands out with the greatest number receiving the higher salaries. Over 62 per cent employed in this line of work were drawing pay-cheques in advance of what the order requires. Office work was second on the list, showing employment of a nature that is well paid in comparison with the other lines of women's work. The figures reveal that the fruit and vegetable industry comes third, but it is pointed out that, while those engaged to look after perishable products and prepare them for market in jam-factories, canneries, and packing-houses may earn fairly high wages, their season is extremely short.

Referring to economic conditions as reflected in wages, the report continues:

"An analysis of returns received by the Board shows that employees are still experiencing wage decreases in one way or another, and staffs are still being reduced in numbers. From our forms it was learned that,



while one employer might put in a wage cut, another would place his staff on short time, and still another would dispense with the services of one or more employees. Some firms resorted to two of these methods to reduce overhead, and in quite a number of cases all three expedients were resorted to. But in comparing results with 1932 it is pleasing to note that there were about only half as many firms who laid off employees during 1933, and the total number of women and girls who were let out was 526, as against 1,478 the previous year.

"Wage cuts were reported by 305 employers, as against 541 in 1932, but to brighten the picture 11 cases were noted of firms showing either additions to their staffs or increases in wages paid to employees."

"As conditions improve, the Board hopes that employers will endeavour to provide full-time work for their staffs. Employees have appreciated being retained on the pay-rolls for intermittent work, but such employment can-

not ensure a living wage to these part-time workers. The inevitable result is that some one else has to supplement their earnings.

"The other side of the picture should not be overlooked. The wage-earners are the buyers, curtailed wages mean diminished purchasing-power, and sluggish trade is the natural consequence arising from depleted pay-envelopes. We would be pleased, therefore, to know that managers and other executives are turning their thoughts towards eliminating short-time employment wherever possible. We do not wish employers to feel that their efforts to retain as many on their pay-rolls as they can are not appreciated, for they are. Their co-operation in making the next step towards ultimate recovery of good times is not only urged, but the Board has faith that this can and will be done."

The table relating to marital status of employees showed that 19.72 per cent were married; 3.64 per cent were widowed; and 76.64 per cent were single.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Orders under Male Minimum Wage Act and Hours of Work Act

**T**HE Board of Industrial Relations, established under the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, of British Columbia (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 510) has recently issued Order No. 11, establishing a minimum wage in the wood-workers industry. Other recent orders were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1934, page 751 and previous issues. The following is the text of the new order:

**ORDER No. 11—Establishing a Minimum Wage in the Wood-working Industry.**—Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "wood-working industry" includes all establishments operated for the purpose of manufacturing sash and doors, cabinets, show-cases, office and store fixtures, wood furniture, and general mill-work products.

2. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every employee in the wood-working industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be the sum of thirty-five cents (35c) per hour.

3. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every male person over the age of 18 and under the age of 21 years in the wood-working industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be the sum of twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 1st day of August, 1934.

Board of Industrial Relations.

### Hours of Work Act, 1934

The Hours of Work Act, 1934, which also comes under the administration of the Board of Industrial Relations, was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 510, while its regulations as governing certain industries were given in the issue for July at pages 641-2. Additional regulations have recently been issued by the Board as follows:

**REGULATION No. 15—Mercantile Industry.**—The mercantile industry is hereby added to the Schedule of the said Act, the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to such addition to the said Schedule having been obtained by Order in Council dated the 7th day of August, 1934.

**REGULATION No. 15A—Mercantile Industry.**—Persons employed in the mercantile industry in the Province, with the exception of the City of Vancouver, the City of North Vancouver, Municipality of the District of West Vancouver, the Municipality of the District of Burnaby, the City of Victoria, the Municipality of the Township of Esquimalt, the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay, and the Municipality of the District of Saanich, may work two (2) hours per day in excess of the limit prescribed by section 3 of the said Act, on Saturday of each week and on the day preceding a statutory holiday, but the total hours worked in any one week shall not exceed forty-eight (48).

Made and given at Victoria, B.C., this 9th day of August, 1934.

## MINIMUM WAGES IN MANITOBA

### Order governing all Employees in Hotels, Restaurants, etc.

AS previously outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE (June, 1934, page 519 and July, 1934, page 642) the Minimum Wage Act of Manitoba was revised at the recent session of the Legislature to include all male employees. When first enacted, the legislation only applied to women. Then, at the session of 1931, the Act was amended to cover boys under 18 years of age (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 503 and July, 1931, page 766). Subsequent to the Act being made applicable to boys, the following Regulations were re-issued: No. 4, governing beauty parlours and barber shops (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 770); No. 12, governing retail stores (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1931, page 1305); No. 16, governing manufacturing industries in Winnipeg and Brandon (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 540); No. 3, governing laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1263).

When the Act was amended this year to include men, it was forthwith made applicable to all workers employed in mail order houses, offices, places of amusement, shops or factories (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 519). By the re-issuance of Regulation No. 5, it is now extended to cover all employees in hotels, restaurants, clubs and refreshment stands in the province. This regulation was first issued in 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, page 84) and at that time was applicable only to female employees.

The re-issued regulation prescribes the usual provisions with respect to general conditions of labour—cleanliness, toilet rooms, temperature and ventilation, health and injuries. It also provides for the keeping by the employers of an accurate time record (open to examination) and for the posting of the regulations. Provisions pertaining to hours and wages, etc., are as follows:

#### Hours

(1) *Hours of Labour*.—The hours of labour shall be not more than ten (10) in any day, nor more than forty-eight (48) in any week, with one full day off each week, or in lieu thereof, two half days off each week, consisting of not less than five consecutive hours each, of the regular working day. One half hour interval exclusive of regular working hours shall be allowed for each meal. The hours shall be arranged so that no work period for women shall end between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m.

(2) *Exception*.—The above clause shall not apply to cooks and male workers over the age of eighteen years employed in hotels. Time worked by these employees in excess of forty-

eight (48) hours shall be paid for at not less than the hourly rate specified. In no case shall the hours exceed 54 in any week.

#### Minors

No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed.

#### Wages

(1) *Method of Payment*.—Wages shall be paid weekly in cash, and after each week's wages have been earned, they shall be paid within three (3) days.

(2) *Notice to be given*.—After four weeks' employment, three (3) days' notice shall be required on the part of the employer before dismissing an employee, and on the part of the employee before leaving employment, except in the case of flagrant insubordination on the part of the employee or flagrantly unjust treatment on the part of the employer.

(3) *The Minimum Wage*.—No employee shall be paid wages at a less rate than that set out as follows:

(a) If employed in any city, or in St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona, or at a summer resort during June, July, August or September, in any portion of Manitoba, the following shall be the minimum rates:

I. Experienced Women—Not less than \$12.00 per week or 25 cents per hour.

II. Inexperienced Women—During the first three months of employment under this regulation, not less than \$9.60 per week or 20 cents per hour.

III. The number of inexperienced women in any establishment shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total experienced women.

IV. Men—(over 18 years of age)—Not less than \$12.00 per week or 25 cents per hour.

V. Boys—No boy under 18 years of age under this regulation shall be paid wages at a rate less than \$8.00 per week for the first six months of employment; or at a rate less than \$9.00 per week for the second six months of employment; or at a rate of less than \$10.00 per week after twelve months of employment. Bell boys, regardless of age, not less than \$8 per week.

(b) If employed in any other portion of the Province of Manitoba the following shall be the minimum rates:

Women—Not less than \$9.60 per week or 20 cents per hour.

Men (over 18 years of age)—Not less than \$10.00 per week or 21 cents per hour.

#### Board and Lodging

Where board and lodging is furnished by the employer, there may be deducted from the wage a sum which shall be not more than two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per week for room, and not more than four dollars (\$4.00) per week for board, and for both lodging and board not more than six dollars and fifty cents (\$6.50) per week. Part board or lodging at the same rate.



If uniform is required, it shall be furnished and laundered by the employer without cost to the employee. Uniform means any special kind of dress, including cap, cuffs and aprons.

#### Permits of Exemption

The Board may issue a permit upon application therefor granting modification of, or ex-

emption from, these regulations. Such permits will be issued only in case of exceptional or emergent conditions arising.

#### Penalty

Any violation of these regulations is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

### NEW PROGRAM OF RELIEF FOR ONTARIO

THE Ontario Unemployment Relief Department has recently issued a memorandum outlining the program to be followed in direct relief. According to the statement as issued by Mr. J. A. Ellis, secretary of the Unemployment Relief Department, the program is for the guidance of municipalities and sets forth the policy decided upon. The following is the text of the memorandum:—

"The municipalities are requested to have a complete new registration and investigation of all relief recipients: this to start immediately and to be completed by September 15 next in the Cities of Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa, and in all other municipalities by September 1 next. There is no doubt that there are some persons obtaining relief who ought not to get it.

"As soon as any municipality has completed its new registration and investigation and advised this Department of the number of families and individuals registered, an application may be made by the municipal council for payment of cash for food and shelter instead of the present voucher system.

"All unemployable persons in a municipality where cash relief is being paid shall be eligible for cash. This will include the sick, the maimed, the widow with children and all others who are unemployable. Unemployed men must work to receive their cash orders at the prevailing rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour in the district. The municipality must use care in placing men on work for which they are adapted.

"The allowance for cash is confined strictly to food and shelter allowances and does not include milk, bread and clothing. Where payments are made in cash for food, other than milk and bread, and shelter, the amounts so paid should be included in the accounts rendered to the Department under the headings respectively of food and shelter.

"To illustrate, where a man's family is receiving a total relief allowance of \$40 a month

for food and shelter, if he is a labourer and the prevailing rate of pay for such work in the district is 50 cents an hour, he will be expected to work 80 hours in the month or thirteen and one-third six-hour days.

"In cases where the shelter allowance is being used in all or in part to pay taxes the municipality will make its own arrangements to deal with the matter.

"If a man by his own initiative earns a little extra money he is to be permitted to retain same up to an amount not exceeding one-third of his food allowance for himself and family for the current month. He must report such earnings to the relief office. If he earns more than one-third, deduction from his allowance will be made according to the usual practice.

"The municipality must arrange its own program of work, and if it fails to do so cash relief will not be given. The program of work must be submitted to and approved by the Department and will be subject to inspection by the Department Inspectors.

"If funds are not available to the municipality for important purchases of materials, the work will naturally be confined to municipal projects which call for a maximum of labour and a minimum of materials.

"Municipalities will not be permitted to replace regular employees with relief recipients under this plan.

"Individual recipients abusing the system will be dealt with harshly."

New registration forms have been distributed to the municipalities and it is understood that these require of applicants for relief, information pertaining to their "work record" for the previous thirty days; also if the applicant can do any other kind of work. In addition, the new forms require information as to whether the applicant, or any dependents, have liquor permits, motor car, or any other vehicle. Monthly incomes, expenses or other obligations are to be set forth in detail.

### Relief Administration in Saskatchewan

The abolition of the Saskatchewan Relief Commission and the taking over of its administrative duties jointly by the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries and the Department of Agriculture was announced recently by the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, provincial premier.

In a statement on the situation Premier Gardiner referred to the reduction of the Federal payments to the provinces. As applied to Saskatchewan, he estimated this at \$25,000 per month less than in 1933. In consequence he stated the first task was that of reducing administration costs to the minimum. Relief orders for August would be on the same basis as for July, but with the August issuance he called for a complete cut off on all relief previously handled by the Relief Commission until a new check up had been made on all recipients and their necessities. This part of

Premier Gardiner's statement is as follows:

"We are asking the municipalities to check the list in the light of the problem which now confronts both the province and the municipalities. The provincial government hopes that the result of this check up will indicate that the Federal Government have been correct in assuming that the relief problem for this year will be less costly than it was last year.

"We are hopeful that with greater responsibility thrown on the municipalities for decisions and the cutting out of the buffer in the form of a relief commission between the municipality and the government much of this delay will be removed. While it is our desire that every person who can get by without relief should do so, it is also our intention that where relief is absolutely essential, cases should be dealt with in such manner as to give assistance with the least possible delay."

## CONVENTIONS OF LABOUR BODIES

### Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters

WITH a representative attendance of delegates, the twenty-third annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters was held recently in the Labour Temple, St. Catharines. Also present were: Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Arthur Martel, general executive board member of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and J. Marsh, general representative of the international organization.

In the report of the executive board reference was made to the reported proposal of wage codes for wage earners and the delegates were advised that organized labour must be prepared to demand representation on every board if the government decides on a policy of fixing minimum wages. In touching on the question of unemployment insurance, the members were urged to press for the enactment by the federal government of this legislation. Referring to the federal building program, the executive suggested that as this work was being undertaken for the relief of unemployment, the Minister of Public Works be requested to insert in all contracts that the hours of labour should not be more than thirty per week.

President Tom Moore, of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, referring to the draft convention on unemployment insurance which had been almost unanimously approved by representatives of 48 different countries at

Geneva, suggested that each local union discuss it at their meetings.

Some of the delegates favoured a housing scheme, and after an explanation of the Winnipeg housing scheme it was suggested that efforts should be made to get provincial and municipal assistance for housing programs.

Among the resolutions adopted and the legislative action sought were: (1) urging the expedition of a building program throughout the province; (2) asking the Ontario Government to appoint a fair wage officer immediately; (3) amending the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to assure to the injured workman 66½ per cent of his wages until fit to resume work; (4) amending the Election Act to provide for better voting accommodation; (5) petitioning the Ontario Government to make it compulsory for municipalities receiving government financial aid, whether for "relief work" or "public works" to pay the fair wage rate pertaining to the various crafts employed; (6) calling for prompt information concerning firms who are not fair to members of the union; (7) urging the Provincial Government to continue the application of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act and to extend its operation as opportunity affords.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Robert Barnett, Ottawa; Vice Presidents, A. E. Edgington, Hamilton, Len Lear, Brantford, and Andy Cooper, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Jackson, Toronto. Fred Wright, St. Catharines, was elected to represent the organization at the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress.



### Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters

At the fifteenth annual convention of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, recently held at Hamilton, it was announced that every city in the province was now represented in the organization.

Featuring the convention were the addresses of Mr. J. E. Ritchie, fire prevention engineer of the Fire Marshal's office, who spoke on the subject of fire and explosion hazards in grain elevators and grain grinding mills; and Mr. E. P. Heaton, Ontario Fire Marshal, who declared that the fire losses in Ontario were \$4,000,000 less than in the preceding five years.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Favouring the granting of the eight hour day to all permanent fire departments; (2) authorizing the taking of a referendum vote on the advisability of affiliation with the International Association of Fire Fighters; (3) recording opposition to any change in the administration of the Fire Marshal's Department; (4) seeking compulsory legislation to have a main shut-off valve for ammonia plants placed outside such buildings.

Chief officers elected were: President, H. Ray Hobbs, Oshawa, Ont.; Secretary-treasurer, D. Lamb, Toronto, Ont.

### International Association of Public Employment Services

The twenty-second convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held at the Chateau Frontenac in the city of Quebec on September 4, 5 and 6, under the presidency of Russel J. Eldridge, Director of the New Jersey State Employment Service. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Honourable C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec, and Mr. Alfred Crowe, on behalf of the Quebec Division of the Employment Service of Canada. The program included the following subjects:—

Industrial and Commercial Job Survey, by H. N. Milburn, Jr., Manager, National Re-Employment Service, Baltimore, Md.

The Problem of the Stranded Workers, by W. A. Motley, Director, Pennsylvania State Employment Service, Harrisburg, Penn.

Report on Program for Developing Complete National Employment Service in the United States, by Walter Burr, Associate Director, United States Employment Service, Washington, D.C.

Training and Selection of Personnel in an Employment Office, by Oliver Short, Civil Service Commissioner, Maryland.

The Relation of the Church to the Employment Service, by Rev. Father G. Abel, Professor of English, Laval University, Quebec, Que.

Canada's Experience in Establishing and Operating Its Public Employment Service, by R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

The Quebec Women's Division of the Employment Service of Canada, by Mrs. G. Anderson, Asst. Superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Montreal, Que.

Method of Affiliating the United States Employment Service with Municipal and Other Related Agencies, by Miss Mary LaDame, Associate Director, United States Employment Service, Washington, D.C.

Contribution made by the Employment Service of Canada in Connection with the Federal Unemployment Relief Plan, by H. C. Hudson and James Neish, General Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada, respectively, for the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

More than usual interest was attached to this Convention by virtue of the fact that the authorities in the United States are in the midst of an organizing effort to give effect to legislation passed at the last session of Congress which aims at the establishment in the United States of a National Co-ordinated Employment Service rather closely resembling the Employment Service of Canada.

Officers of the Association were all re-elected, namely,—President, Russel J. Eldridge, Newark, N.J.; First vice-president, A. W. Motley, Harrisburg, Penn.; Second vice-president, Gerard Tremblay, Deputy Minister, Provincial Department of Labour, Quebec, Que.; Third vice-president, Clare L. Lewis, New York City, N.Y.; Secretary-treasurer, B. C. Seiple, Cleveland, Ohio.

The following were elected to complete, along with the above named officers, the Executive Committee: M. J. McCartin, Boston, Mass.; R. A. Rigg, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. M. L. West, Richmond, Va.; M. Carpenter, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss M. LaDame, Washington, D.C.; M. G. Murray, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Neish, Winnipeg, Man.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

### New Law for Compulsory Insurance

A New Workmen's Compensation Act adopted by the Parliament of South Africa during its recent session makes it compulsory for all employers to insure their workmen against accident and death and provides penalties for failure to do so.

The Act covers all workmen employed under a contract of employment, whether their remuneration is calculated by time or by work done, including persons who convey for gain any persons or goods by vehicle, vessel or aircraft, the use of which they have obtained from the owner under any contract other than purchase or hire purchase agreement unless their remuneration is fixed solely by a share in the earnings. Persons in naval or military service under the Crown or the Government of the Union, persons whose remuneration exceeds £600 per annum, casual workers, and outworkers are excluded, as are also persons who contract or subcontract for the carrying out of the work and themselves employ other persons, independent of the employer, to perform such work. The Act does not apply to domestic service, except in connection with a licensed hotel or boarding house, nor to agriculture except in employment connected with an engine or machine worked by mechanical power.

Within three months after the commencement of the Act every employer other than the Government must obtain from a society or a company licensed under the Act a policy of insurance covering his liability to all his workmen and must maintain such policy in force. The Minister may except any employer or group of employers if satisfied that a fund has been established, provision made for maintaining it and security deposited with the Treasury to cover all payments. Provision is made to enable employers to form mutual insurance associations should they so desire.

Where the accident is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman, compensation is not recoverable unless serious disablement or death results and the workman leaves dependants. Accidents are not compensable if caused by the workman's drunkenness or a diseased condition known to the workman but not to his employer. A magistrate may, however, award such compensation as he deems equitable if he considers the accident to have materially increased the disablement or accelerated the death. An accident resulting in serious disablement or death is to be deemed to arise

out of and in the course of the employment even if the workman was acting in contravention of a law applicable to his work or of instructions issued by his employer, provided such act was done by the workman in connection with his employer's trade or business. An accident occurring while a workman, with the consent of his employer, is engaged in first aid or rescue work or in any training or competition connected therewith is deemed to arise out of and in the course of employment.

Notice of an accident must be given as soon as possible and claim for compensation, except in extraordinary cases, must be made within six months of the accident or of death as the case may be. An employer may require the injured workman to be examined by a medical practitioner named by the employer. The workman and employer may make a written agreement as to the compensation to be paid which agreement may, on application to a magistrate by either party, be made an order under the Act, provided it is first referred to the Commissioner for his report. A person who through age or infirmity is especially liable to meet with an accident may agree to be paid not less than one-half of the compensation stipulated by the Act.

Provision is made for the appointment of a Commissioner to investigate claims referred to him and assist in the settlement of disputes; to examine settlements transmitted to him by an insurer and if not satisfied therewith to bring the claim before a magistrate; to hear complaints from workmen or employers relating to the Act; to administer compensation money awarded to a workman; to give effect to or devise schemes for the prevention of industrial accidents and to make an annual report on the operation of the Act. Questions in dispute may be determined by a magistrate.

Provision is made for the revision of compensation and the control of payments. Compensation may not be assigned or attached nor be subject to administration of estates or estate duty law. It takes priority over all debts other than mortgages, etc., and the costs and fees incurred under the laws governing insolvency and winding-up of companies.

An employer is forbidden to make any deduction from the earnings of his workmen to meet the cost of insurance or to receive contributions for medical aid. It is also illegal for an employer to make a contract with an



intending workman whereby the latter relinquishes any right to compensation.

Where a contract is made for the execution of work any workman engaged is deemed to be in the employ of the principal until the contractor has secured a policy of insurance. In the case of agricultural work, however, where the contractor uses a machine, he alone is liable for compensation. Where a claim is made against a principal he may give notice thereof to the contractor who is then entitled to intervene, in which case any order for compensation is to be made against the principal and contractor jointly. Where the accident happens in circumstances which create a legal liability against some person other than the employer, the workman may take proceedings both against that person and against any person liable for compensation.

Compensation for temporary total disability is a periodical payment at the rate of 60 per cent. of the monthly earnings of the workman up to £20 of such earnings, together with 35 per cent. of monthly earnings in excess of £20 and up to £33-6s-8d. This may be increased to an amount not exceeding the rate of the workman's earnings or £6-10s. a month, whichever is less. Payments are made for a period not exceeding six months, which may be extended to one year if the disability continues. After that time payments at the rate of 50 per cent of earnings up to £20 together with 25 per cent of earnings over £20 and up to £33-6s-8d. are allowed for a further six months.

Compensation for permanent partial disability is a lump sum varying with the degree

of disability. Where disability amounts to 100 per cent. the benefit is a monthly pension equal to one-half the monthly earnings of the workman up to £20 together with one-quarter of such earnings in excess of £20 and up to £33-6s-8d.

In case of death, the benefit payable to a widow, is an amount not exceeding two years earnings of the workman or £500, whichever is less. Where a widow and one or more children survive, an amount not exceeding 18 months' earnings is paid or the sum of £375 whichever is less, together with a pension in respect of the children, the whole not exceeding £500 or two years earnings whichever is less. A pension is payable for a child up to the age of 16 years or until death or marriage under that age. Where the monthly pension to a workman does not exceed £3 it may be commuted for a lump sum.

An employer must maintain a first aid service and provide means of conveyance to a hospital and in addition to payment of compensation must also defray for a period not exceeding one year, the reasonable expenses of medical treatment up to £100.

Compensation is payable for scheduled industrial diseases unless the workman at the time of entering employment falsely represented that he was not suffering from the disease. Compensation is not payable in respect of causation or aggravation of an industrial disease due to employment outside the Union, unless the workman was sent to such work by his employers.

Provision is made for compensation to natives at a lower rate.

### Employment of Women and Children in Italy

Italian legislation governing the employment of women and children was consolidated and amended by an Act of April 26, 1934, which will come into effect at a date to be announced later. The Act regulates employment in a large number of occupations including commercial establishments. The former law dealt only with industry. However, the new Act does not apply to agricultural and maritime workers, domestic servants, home workers or government and other public employees.

The minimum age for the employment of children is fixed at 14 years instead of 12 as formerly, but the Minister of Corporation may authorize the employment, in certain specified occupations, of children not less than 12 years of age who have passed a certain grade in school work. The occupation must not en-

danger the health or morals of the children who must be physically fit to perform it.

Boys under 15 and girls under 21 years of age will not be admitted to employment without a medical certificate. Such persons are also forbidden to work in certain occupations which are classed as dangerous or unhealthful.

The Act fixes an eight hour day, exclusive of a one hour rest period, but allows overtime up to two hours a day for children under 15 years of age and three hours for girls over that age. Except in bakeries, night work between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. is prohibited for boys under 18 years of age and for women. Exemptions may be granted, however, to boys between 16 and 18 years of age employed in continuous processes in certain specified industries.

## INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR UNIFORM MINIMUM WAGES

### Conferences of Seven States Result in Agreement upon Legislation

**F**OLLOWING a recent conference at Concord, N.H., delegates from seven North-eastern States—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania—signed the first interstate compact for establishing uniform standards for conditions of employment, particularly in regard to a uniform minimum wage for women and minors.

As detailed in the United States Department of Labor Monthly Review for July, the first step in establishing a common standard for labour legislation was a conference of State Governors called at Albany, N.Y., in January, 1931. At this conference the States represented were: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. It was agreed that there should be a comparative study of labour laws and that a meeting of the representatives of the labour departments in the east-central section of the United States should be called to consider the possibility of formulating a uniform basis of labour legislation.

Further progress resulted at a second meeting in June, 1931, at Harrisburg, Pa., at which recommendations were made for greater uniformity of legislation respecting workmen's compensation, public and private employment agencies, women and minors, industrial health, and statistics. Again in January, 1933, at a similar conference in Boston, the same recommendations were urged with greater emphasis.

Following the Boston conference, the Legislature of Massachusetts adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission on inter-state compacts affecting labour and industries. Contacts were made with other States which participated in, and definitely formulated plans for, united action, resulting, as already stated, in the ratification of a compact for establishing certain uniform labour standards. The compact, although signed by the representatives of the seven participating States, must be submitted to their respective Legislatures for final sanction, and receive the assent of Congress.

*Policy and Intent.*—In a statement of policy and intent, the compact declares that: "enforcement among the industrial States of the Union of reasonably uniform standards for labour in industry, determined in accordance with the general welfare, would not only benefit labour but would be of real advantage to employers, removing the pressure toward

low wages, long hours of work, exploitation of minors and women, and similar action commonly admitted to be injurious to all concerned."

It points out that the "advantages of such uniform standards have already been indicated by the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the codes of fair competition adopted thereunder."

It further considered that "the establishment of reasonably uniform standards in States concerned with the same general fields of industry and competitors in the same markets will afford the advantages of stability in labour legislation to all concerned, with disadvantage to none."

Provision was made for the compact being given "full force and effect" in the States which ratify it. It was also provided that nothing in the compact "shall be construed as abrogating, repealing, modifying or interfering with the operation of laws already in effect in any State party hereto which establish standards equivalent to or above those herein specified, nor to prevent or discourage the enactment of additional laws establishing similar or higher standards; nor shall anything herein contained repeal or affect any laws concerning conditions of employment that are not in conflict therewith or that deal with subjects not included herein."

*Administrative Machinery.*—The machinery for the administration of the compact consists of an inter-state commission and also a commission in each State which is a party to the compact. Each State provides for its own unpaid commission, representing industry, labour and the public with a chairman appointed by the Governor. The chairman of each State commission is the representative of his State on the interstate commission to which the President of the United States is requested to appoint a representative of the Federal Government. The expense of the interstate commission is shared by all the States ratifying the compact. Each State commission and the interstate commission must make an annual report and provision is also made for an exchange of such reports.

Each ratifying State is charged with the enactment of suitable legislation to establish and maintain the minimum standards agreed upon. If any part of the compact or its application should be held to be contrary to the Constitution of any ratifying State or of



the United States, "all other separable parts of the said compact" and their application "shall continue to be in full force and effect."

Any State may at any time become a party to the compact by ratification. But each State which is in the compact cannot secede until it has reported the reasons for its withdrawal to the interstate commission, which shall within six months investigate and submit its recommendations. Then if the State still wishes to withdraw it shall defer such action for a period of two years from the date of the interstate commission findings.

Other details of the functioning of the compact are covered in the following sections:—

"Should any question arise on the part of one or more of the States ratifying this compact, concerning a matter involved in said compact or in any State law adopted in pursuance thereof, then such question shall be brought before the said interstate commission for consideration. Said interstate commission shall make any necessary investigations, shall publish its findings and any recommendations and shall furnish copies of such findings and recommendations to the State commissions in each State party to this compact.

"If any ratifying State should desire a modification of any provision or provisions of this compact, or a revision of the entire compact, or if for any reason it should become desirable to extend the scope of said compact, the aforesaid interstate commission shall, upon the application of one or more of the ratifying States, and after 30 days' notice to the governors and State commissions of the other States, proceed to consider such application and the reasons advanced for the proposed modification or revision and shall make such recommendations to the ratifying States concerning the same as may seem fitting and proper. Whenever said modification, revision or extension is ratified in the manner prescribed for the ratification of this original compact and the Congress of the United States has consented thereto, then such modification, revision or extension shall be in full force and effect in the States ratifying the same."

*Minimum Wage Legislation.*—The first piece of labour legislation to be drafted in accordance with the compact provisions of general uniformity was that of minimum wages for women. The sections relating thereto are as follows:—

Section 1. No employer shall pay a woman, or a minor under 21 years of age, an unfair or oppressive wage.

Section 2. The State agency administering the minimum wage law enacted in conformity with this compact shall have authority to investigate the wages of women and minors; to appoint wage boards, upon which employers, employees and the public shall have equal representation, for the purpose of recommending minimum fair wages rates for women and minors; and, after a public hearing, to enter directory orders based on the determinations of the wage boards, together which such administrative rulings as are appropriate to make the determinations effective; and may have further authority, without the agency of a wage board, to enter such

orders in the case of occupations with less than a specified number of employees.

Section 3. The State administrative agency and wage boards appointed by such agency shall have authority to administer oaths and to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of records relative to the wages of women and minors.

Section 4. The State administrative agency shall have further authority to inspect to determine compliance with its orders; to publish the names of employers violating a directory order; and, after a directory order has been in effect for a specified period, to make such order mandatory after a public hearing thereon. Such mandatory order shall carry a penalty of fine, imprisonment, or both. Said agency shall have authority to reconvene wage boards or to form new wage boards for the purpose of modifying wage orders. It shall have authority at any time on its own motion to modify administrative regulations, after a public hearing thereon.

Section 5. The State administrative agency shall have authority to issue special licences to employees who, by reason of physical or mental condition are incapable of earning the minimum fair wage rate established for the occupation in which they are employed. Said agency shall have authority to take assignment of wage claims at the request of women or minor employees paid less than the minimum wage to which they are entitled under a mandatory order, and to bring legal action necessary to collect such claims. Such employees shall be authorized, under the statute, to recover by civil action the full amount to which they are entitled under a mandatory fair wage order.

Section 6. Employers subject to the minimum wage law enacted in conformity herewith shall be required to keep specified records including the names, addresses, occupations, hours and wages of the women and minors in their employ; to permit the inspection and transcript of such records by the State administrative agency and its authorized representatives; and upon request, to furnish said agency with a sworn statement of the same. Employers shall further be required to post and maintain the notices regarding wage orders issued by the State administrative agency.

Section 7. Each minimum wage law so enacted shall contain provisions for appeal to the courts on questions of law by persons aggrieved by the decisions of said agency. Said law shall also contain a provision to the effect that in no case shall wage orders or decrees entered under a previously existing law be nullified until the provisions of the law enacted in conformity herewith have become operative and until new wage orders covering the same occupations have been entered and made effective.

Section 8. Each minimum wage law enacted in conformity herewith shall contain a saving clause to the effect that if any provisions of such law or its application be held invalid, the remainder of the law and its application elsewhere shall not be affected thereby.

Section 9. Mandatory fair-wage legislation now in effect in any of the signatory States, and such legislation in course of passage in any of such States as is in conformity with the provisions of this compact, is hereby declared to meet the minimum standards required by this compact.

Section 10. This compact as applied to minimum wage shall, when ratified by two or more States, be in full force and effect in the States so ratifying the same."

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Standard Code of Industrial Hygiene

THE International Labour Office in its series of Studies and Reports has recently drafted and published a pamphlet entitled "A Standard Code of Industrial Hygiene". It is explained that this program of surveys into industrial conditions is in accordance with the policy (entrusted to the International Labour Office under Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles) of protecting the workers' health and recommending suitable measures in that direction.

Hitherto the Office has been engaged on studies of specific problems such as the regulation of the use of white lead and industrial anthrax. Now it has decided to also "consider the lot of those millions of workers employed in factories and workshops, who, without incurring specific risks, are nevertheless exposed to all the dangers to health involved in unhygienic conditions of work." It has engaged in this particular study not only in the interests of the health of the workers, but "with a view to the improvement of production and the furtherance of social progress."

Pointing out that several countries\* have taken steps to modernize their industrial hygiene regulations, the Office considers that fact a justification of its own effort to present a standard code. It further claims that "there is ample evidence that it was right in committing itself to such a course." Without losing sight of numerous climatic, political and economic differences between countries, it has sought to outline "those principles on which any system of general regulation of industrial hygiene should be based".

The object, it is stated, has not been to produce a document which might serve as a basis for international Conventions or recommendations, nor a standard system of regulations which the Office might submit to the States Members of the International Labour Organization in the hope that it might be adopted in its entirety. "The purpose of the Office has rather been to focus opinion on rules which, in each State, might inspire either new measures or the amendment of existing provisions, and also serve as a guide for those concerned with the health of the workers."

#### PREMISES ABOVE GROUND

The Code, as drafted by the Office for working premises at and above ground level, is set forth in part as follows:

\* Recently the American Standard Association drafted under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service a health code for industrial establishments.

**Notification.**—In industrial and commercial establishments, all workrooms in which workers are engaged irrespective of their number should be made the subject of a notification. The notification should contain a description of the work engaged in, and whenever the type of work carried out changes a new notification should be required.

**Responsibility.**—Employers or their representatives should be responsible for health conditions in working premises.

**Posting of Notices.**—A notice should be posted in all working premises indicating the duties of employers and workers.

**Height.**—In new constructions, in which workers are more or less permanently employed, the height of the workrooms should be at least 3 metres (9 ft. 10 in.) Exceptions to this rule should not be admitted except on grounds of technical necessity.

**Cubic Space.**—The cubic space of workrooms should be such as to afford without deduction for benches, machines, furniture and material, at least 10 cubic metres per worker.

**Area.**—The area of working places should be such that any worker employed therein has sufficient space to move about freely.

**Roofing.**—Roofing on working premises should be constructed so as to afford effective protection for the workers against heat or the inclemency of the weather.

**Walls and Ceilings.**—Walls and ceilings in workrooms should have a surface which can be whitewashed or painted. Walls should be proof against dampness, whether it originates in the ground, in weather conditions or in the presence of contiguous reservoirs.

**Flooring.**—Flooring or paving in covered-in working premises should be solid, watertight, even and not slippery. The material of which it is made should be easily cleansed. In workrooms in which the processes carried on involve wet flooring, it should, in the absence of other protection for the worker, be such as to protect the workers' feet against damp and loss of heat.

**Apertures, Windows, Doors.**—In new constructions glass partitions, windows and other external openings intended for the admission of light should be of such dimensions that their area amounts to at least one-sixth of the floor of the workroom. In calculating this area, openings of sheds, roof lanterns, etc., but not glass panes or partitions in inside doors, should be taken into account.

Windows and other sources of admission of light should be so placed as to afford the most uniform distribution possible of daylight in all parts of the workroom. They should be easily cleaned. Some of them should be made to open readily.

Measures should be taken to prevent direct radiation of sun on to the workers, or overheating of the workrooms, and to prevent work being carried on in direct draughts.

Where windows are the only means of natural lighting the space between these and the ground should not exceed 1 metre (3 ft. 3 in.). They should be so placed as to allow daylight to fall on the opposite wall of the workroom.

Doors should be well fitting and should open outwards.



**Cleanliness and Maintenance.**—Walls and ceilings should always be maintained in a proper state of repair and of cleanliness. The workroom should be cleaned as often as required by the nature of the work carried on, and cleaning should preferably be done during intervals between work and in manner calculated to prevent the raising of dust. Special precautions should be taken wherever, for technical reasons, cleaning must inevitably be done during working hours.

**Residues, Waste Water.**—Residual matter, residues and sweepings and in general waste material capable of harmful effects should be removed daily from the workroom. Measures should be taken to ensure effective removal of waste water. This should be done in such a manner as to obviate production of effluvia. Consequently, sewers should be provided with hydraulic syphons or other effective devices constantly maintained in good working order and repair.

**Ventilation.**—Workrooms should be thoroughly ventilated at least once daily outside working hours.

**Lighting.**—It is advisable that all workrooms should receive adequate natural daylight. At the level of the working place the amount of light should suffice for the accomplishment of the work without injury to the workers' sight. Windows and roof lighting and also transparent parts of artificial light sources should be kept sufficiently clean in order that they may normally fulfil their function.

Artificial light sources should not cause overheating or vitiation of the atmosphere; heat liberated by these should not be permitted to constitute a source of discomfort for the workers. In all circumstances these light sources should afford lighting of practically constant intensity. Measures should be taken to prevent glare and the production of troublesome shadows.

**Temperature.**—A temperature suitable to the work engaged in should be maintained in the workrooms. In summer, workrooms should be protected as far as possible against an excessive rise in temperature. During the cold season workrooms should be heated and a minimum temperature maintained. A thermometer in good working order and readily accessible should be fixed at the level of the workers' heads in the part of the workroom furthest removed from the heating.

The workers should be protected against excessive radiation from heating apparatus. Heating apparatus should be so constructed as to prevent contamination of the air in the workrooms.

**Drinking Water.**—Good drinking water, or in default of this wholesome beverages, should be provided for the workers. Distribution should be affected under conditions conforming to hygienic principles. Water supply intended for drinking should be legibly marked "Drinking water."

**Cleanliness.**—Adequate cloakroom and sanitary installations should be provided and maintained in a good state of repair, enabling the workers:

(a) to keep their clothing, taken off during working hours under satisfactory conditions as regards safety (theft) and health;

(b) to wash their faces and hands.

**Seats.**—Seats should be provided for all workers obliged to work in a standing position, in order that they may profit by any opportunities for rest which may occur during the course of their work.

The specifications also called for adequate lavatory facilities.

#### BELOW GROUND LEVEL

For workrooms situated below ground level, the Code provides as follows:

Where the competent authority deems it necessary to permit work being carried on in semi-underground premises all the foregoing provisions relative to notification, responsibility, posting of notices and work applicable to workrooms situated at or above ground level should likewise apply to workrooms the flooring of which is below the level of the outside ground.

The walls and flooring, after being thoroughly dried, should be covered with a damp-resisting material.

In addition to the foregoing provisions, underground work should be subjected to special restrictions laid down by the competent authority.

The Code stipulates that in as far as practicable the preceding provisions relating to flooring, artificial light, drinking water, cleanliness, etc., should apply to work under shelters.

#### UNHEALTHY OR OFFENSIVE TRADES

The Code specifies in detail the special provisions which should govern working conditions in unhealthy or offensive trades. In this respect it deals with such conditions as dampness, steam, vapour, humidification, glowing furnaces, drying rooms, noise, vibration, poisons, etc.

**Fumes and Gases.**—Under this heading the Code stipulates:

Escape of irritant toxic or asphyxiating smoke, fumes or gas in workrooms or adjoining premises should be prohibited. Production and diffusion of smoke, fumes and gas of this nature should be prohibited as far as possible and their removal should be ensured by exhaust ventilation installed as near as possible to the point of production. Such smoke, fumes and gas should be rendered harmless prior to being passed into the outside air.

In workrooms in which, in spite of all precautions taken, asphyxiating toxic or irritant fumes and gas may escape, the air renewal should be such that the workers' health does not suffer.

No worker should be allowed to enter without protective apparatus places likely to contain toxic asphyxiating, or inflammable fumes or gas, until it has been ascertained that there is no risk.

During work in closed apparatus and enclosed or partially enclosed spaces, where there is reason to apprehend the presence of dangerous gas or fumes or an irrespirable atmosphere, approved masks or oxygen breathing apparatus should be provided and worn by the workers. Safety belts with ropes attached should also be provided and used, and wherever possible at least one person should supervise from the outside the worker or workers exposed to danger.

**Dust.**—Escape of dust in workrooms or adjacent premises should be avoided. During manipulation of dust-producing material, or manual or mechanical work causing dust liable to injure the health, requisite measures should be taken to prevent dispersion of such dust in the air of the workrooms.

Mechanical processes accompanied by liberation of dust should as far as possible be carried on in closed apparatus, provided with exhaust devices.

In default of such methods, localised exhaust hoods should be provided to capture the dust as close to its point of origin as possible. Dust collected should be rendered inoffensive or destroyed.

In dusty trades, cloakrooms, washing accommodation, and eventually douche-baths, separate from the workrooms, should be provided for the workers. Conditions in regard thereto should be laid down by the competent authority.

### United States Joins International Labour Organization

On August 20, 1934, the representative of the United States Government at Geneva, Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, handed to Mr. E. J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labour Office, in the absence of the Director, the official acceptance by the United States of the invitation extended by the International Labour Conference at its recent Session to become a Member of the International Labour Organization.

The acceptance of the United States was conveyed by the following letter addressed to

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office:

SIR,—In your letter to me of 22 June, 1934, you advised that the International Labour Conference had unanimously adopted a resolution inviting the Government of the United States of America to accept membership in the International Labour Organization and there was transmitted with your letter a copy of the resolution, which in extending the invitation states "that such acceptance involves only those rights and obligations provided for in the Constitution of the Organization and shall not involve any obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations."

I am now writing to say that, exercising the authority conferred on him by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States approved 19 June 1934, the President of the United States accepts the invitation heretofore indicated, such acceptance to be effected on 20 August 1934, and, of course, subject to understandings expressed in the Conference resolution, and has directed me to inform you accordingly.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) PRENTISS GILBERT.

The invitation to which this letter is a reply was adopted unanimously by the International Labour Conference on 22 June 1934, and was referred to in the July issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF AUGUST, 1934

### Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

**T**HE employment situation at the end of August was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy harvesting their crops and some had started fall ploughing. Grain was light, but root crops were average and several small shipments of early apples had been made to European markets. Both inshore and offshore fishing was reported as fair, with prices considerably above those of a year ago. Logging was quiet, although pulpwood cutting continued in some districts, but without the fire hazard which had been prevalent recently. Salt mines in the New Glasgow area were finding a ready market for their entire production, and coal mines in that district operated from three to five days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from five and a quarter to six days per week. Manufacturers of food-

stuffs, wood products and oil companies reported business as good, but foundries and nail factories experienced some slackness, however for the most part, the steel industry was fairly well employed. Considerable repair work continued in building construction, with a number of skilled and unskilled workers employed. Development of the Hydro extension lines through the Miramichi Valley was advancing rapidly, and highway work was also being carried on. Transportation was heavy, both by rail and water and longshoremen were busy. There was no change in the Women's Domestic Section where the usual placements of household workers were made.

Farming showed little change in the Province of Quebec, likewise mining, but improvement was noted in logging. In Hull, nearly all factories were in operation, but in Montreal, only tobacco and cigars were active, all



other industries being quiet. Clothing establishments were busy during the first half of August, but the latter part of the month were affected by a strike. Conditions in Sherbrooke and Three Rivers were satisfactory, but in Quebec City some slackness prevailed. Building construction decreased somewhat during the month, and although orders for carpenters, painters and so forth were fewer, a large number of building labourers was placed. Montreal was also employing a number of workers on sewer construction, and at Rouyn and Three Rivers highway construction afforded employment. The situation at Quebec and Sherbrooke was quiet. Transportation, except at Quebec City, showed little activity and trade little change. Numerous good orders were received in the Women's Section for cooks and assistants and placements of household workers were quite satisfactory.

The harvesting of grain was well underway throughout Ontario, resulting in a fair demand for farm workers. A number of men and women were also employed in gathering fruit. Requests for bushmen in the Port Arthur area were considerably ahead of last year for the same period, chiefly owing to the early start made in pulpwood cutting, but in other sections logging had not yet started. Mining remained very active at Timmins, Fort William and in the Long Lac area, but quieter at Sudbury. Improvement already noted continued in manufacturing, many additional workers being taken on at the fruit and vegetable canneries, although they were not yet operating at full capacity. Textile factories, breweries, planing mills and many iron and steel plants were busy, while other establishments were somewhat slack, following a few months of exceptionally good business. Building construction showed little change. This industry, though far from the level of former years, had been showing increased activity during the past months, much of which was due to repair and alteration work, although several large contracts were also in progress which afforded employment to a number of workers. Highway work, as well as various other construction projects, continued as relief measures, and a number of extra gangs were employed in railway maintenance. Freight transportation, by rail and water, was fair and trade showed little change. There was a steady flow of domestic orders for women workers, but fewer for hotel and institutional employees due to the close of

the holiday season. This resulted in a decided scarcity of experienced help, especially cooks-general.

The demand for farm help in the Prairie Provinces was less than usual, weather conditions considerably retarding operations. It was reported in Manitoba that wheat was turning out better to the acre than was anticipated, but coarse grains were poor and elsewhere the yield was somewhat below the estimate. A few orders were received for bushmen which were easily filled. Mining was starting to pick up a little, but not much change was looked for until colder weather set in. Manufacturing was quiet. Building construction was light, with practically no work available in this line except that of a casual nature. Highway construction and relief camps continued. Nearly all railway employees in the vicinity of Lethbridge were working full time. Some improvement was noted in requests for city household workers in the Women's Departments, but a decrease in orders for help in farm homes, as well as for hotel and institutional workers. The call for harvest cooks this season was about the smallest on record, due to the fact that harvesting crews were much smaller in number.

Orders for farm help in British Columbia remained fairly steady, with sufficient applicants to meet all demands. While logging camps were in operation, there was no demand for additional men, and it was expected that some would be closed soon owing to fire hazard. Sawmills were still busy with export lumber, there being little, if any, improvement in the domestic market. No call existed for extra mine labour. Fruit crops, which were good, were being harvested, and canneries and packing houses had big staffs employed, but other lines of industry were slack. Building construction was quiet. Relief camps continued, but there was a marked reduction in the number of men seeking relief registration, which was undoubtedly due to a large number of men going East for the harvest and other seasonal work. Waterfront workers were busy at New Westminster and Prince Rupert, but slack at Victoria, owing to the closing for a short time of one of the large shipping mills. Trade was quiet. An increase in orders for domestic work was recorded, as families returned to the city from summer resorts, and as a result, a shortage of experienced household help existed.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JULY, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1 was 8,769, the employees on their payrolls numbering 931,429 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 1,701 having an aggregate membership of 156,357 persons, 18 per cent of whom

were without employment on August 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1934, as reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of August showed a moderate contraction, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,769 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 931,429 persons, as compared with 941,941 on July 1. This decrease of 10,512 workers is the second interruption in the series of advances characterising the industrial situation since the beginning of 1934, the first reduction having been indicated on April, 1, when it was of a seasonal nature. The level of employment continues considerably higher than at the opening of the year and also than in any month of either 1933 or 1932; the index, at 99.9 on August 1, was 12.8 per cent above that of 88.6 indicated on January 1, and showed substantial improvement in comparison with the August 1, 1933 and 1932 index numbers of 87.1 and 86.3, respectively. The experience of the last thirteen years indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, advances at the beginning of August, there being on the average a fractional increase in the index.

As already stated, the employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 99.9 at the beginning of August, 1934; compared with 101.0 in the preceding month, while on August 1 in the thirteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

The decline at the beginning of August occurred largely in the highway construction group, from which 16,090 men were released by the co-operating employers. In addition, retail trade, logging and some branches of factory employment, (notably in textile and iron and steel plants), were seasonally slack. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and services also reported heightened activity. Employment in all these industries, except communications, was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of last year. A more detailed analysis by industries is given in succeeding pages.

### Employment by Economic Areas

Activity increased in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, but there were reductions in personnel in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at the same date of last year or of 1932.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 622 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 71,597 persons, compared with 70,959 in the preceding month. This advance, which continued the upward movement that with only one exception has been in evidence throughout the year, brought the index to 101.3, or over eight points higher than on August 1, 1933, when more pronounced improvement had occurred. Highway, railway and building construction, coal-mining and



services reported heightened activity at the beginning of August, 1934; within the manufacturing group, iron and steel and electric current plants showed increases, but fish-preserving, textile and pulp and paper factories were slacker, the losses in fish canneries being mainly seasonal in character. Logging was also seasonally quiet.

*Quebec.*—Continued improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,095 employers with 259,109 workers, as against 257,072 on July 1. The level of employment was considerably higher than on August 1, 1933, when a larger advance had been made;

reduction occurred in the highway construction group, but manufacturing as a whole, logging and retail trade also released help. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel, textile, lumber, chemical, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper mills were slacker, while leather, food, tobacco, and beverage and clay, glass and stone factories reported improvement. Mining, transportation, building and railway construction, wholesale trade and services also showed heightened activity. Employment on August 1, 1933, had increased over the preceding month, but was then in decidedly smaller volume, the index at 86.6,

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



the index at the latest date, standing at 94.9, was over ten points higher than in the same month of last summer. Manufacturing, logging, building and railway construction and hotels and restaurants reported increased employment on the date under review, while activity in transportation, highway construction and trade declined; within the manufacturing division, there were large gains in leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, pulp and paper and electric current plants, while lumber and textile factories were slacker.

*Ontario.*—Employment in this province showed a decline, the 3,855 firms co-operating on August 1 having 402,921 employees, or 14,553 fewer than at July 1. Most of the re-

duction occurred in the highway construction group, but manufacturing as a whole, logging and retail trade also released help. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel, textile, lumber, chemical, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper mills were slacker, while leather, food, tobacco, and beverage and clay, glass and stone factories reported improvement. Mining, transportation, building and railway construction, wholesale trade and services also showed heightened activity. Employment on August 1, 1933, had increased over the preceding month, but was then in decidedly smaller volume, the index at 86.6,

*Prairie Provinces.*—Employers in the Prairie Provinces reported a decrease; the 1,298 employers making returns had 116,670 workers, as compared with 118,283 at the beginning of July. The reduction took place mainly in highway and railway construction, but logging, metallic ore mining and trade also showed curtailment. On the other hand, coal-mining, communications, railway transportation and services reported improvement, while no general change occurred in manufacturing. The level of employment was slightly higher than on August 1, 1933.

*British Columbia.*—Further expansion was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing, mining and transportation, while trade also showed heightened activity; highway and railway construction, however, were slacker. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in lumber mills and food canneries. Returns were compiled from 899 firms employing 81,132 persons, or 2,979 more than in the preceding month. A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the index, at 97.6 on the latest date, was over ten points higher than on the same date in 1933. Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made. Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement; in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was little general change, while in Montreal and Toronto curtailment was indicated.

*Montreal.*—There was a decrease in Montreal on the date under review, for which the 1,218 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 128,031 employees, or 615 fewer than on July 1. Building construction, leather, food and musical instrument factories registered improvement, but textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants showed reduced activity, and there were also declines in shipping and trade. On the whole, employment was in rather greater volume than on August 1, 1933, when an increase had been indicated.

*Quebec.*—Improvement was reported in Quebec City, where manufacturing, transportation, construction and services recorded greater activity. Statements were received from 160 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,902 workers, compared with 12,478 in the preceding month. Little general change had taken place on August 1 of a year ago, when the index was practically the same.

*Toronto.*—There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,292

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921.....	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922.....	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923.....	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924.....	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	96.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	95.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932.....	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	95.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1934.....	100.0	7.7	27.8	43.3	12.5	8.7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



firms employing 112,081 persons, or 1,448 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced on August 1 in ten out of the thirteen years for which statistics are available; the loss this year was rather greater than on the same date in 1933, though smaller than in 1930, 1931 or 1932. The index was higher than at the beginning of August of last year. Manufacturing showed general curtailment as compared with July 1, there being a large reduction in textile and iron and steel factories. Retail trade was also affected by midsummer dullness; on the other hand, wholesale trade and construction showed improvement.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa again advanced, 155 persons being added to the forces of the 164 co-operating employers, who had 13,224 workers on August 1. There were gains in construction, while trade and manufacturing showed a slowing-up. Employment at the beginning of August, 1933, had also increased, but the index then was lower.

*Hamilton.*—There were further additions to staffs in Hamilton, 259 establishments reporting 28,000 persons on their pay lists, as against 27,885 in their last return. Manufacturing showed a small increase on the whole, increases in the food and some other groups rather more than offsetting losses in textile and iron and steel; the fluctuations in other industries were slight. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a small increase had also been noted.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Little general change occurred in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 150 firms employing 13,468 workers, or 23 more than on July 1. Automobile and iron and steel works reduced their working forces, but food and other manufacturing establishments were busier. The situation had also remained unchanged on August 1, 1933, as compared with the preceding month. The index on the latest date was higher than at midsummer in any of the last three years.

*Winnipeg.*—A further increase was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 425 firms

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=190)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922.....	89.8	.....	97.4	.....	.....	.....	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923.....	98.5	.....	98.4	116.4	98.2	.....	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924.....	96.3	.....	92.7	108.2	85.1	.....	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925.....	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926.....	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932.....	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1934.....	13.8	1.4	12.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	3.8	3.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

who had 35,676 employees, as compared with 35,154 at the beginning of July. There was little change in manufacturing as a whole; construction showed a considerable gain, and there were smaller increases in all other industries except transportation. A favourable trend had also been in evidence on the same date of last year, but employment was then at a slightly lower level.

*Vancouver.*—In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade showed improvement, that in factory employment occurring mainly in food production. Returns were compiled from 381 employers with 28,821 persons on their staffs, as compared with 28,223 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been indicated on August 1, 1933, but the index of employment was then over six points lower.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

### Employment in Manufacturing Industries

Further improvement took place on August 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,281 of which reported 470,682 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 468,860 on July 1. Employment in this group has usually shown a small advance on August 1 in the experience of the last thirteen years, although the tendency was decidedly unfavourable at midsummer in 1930, 1931 and 1932; the increase this year was very slightly above the average. The index stood at 94.2, compared with 93.8 on July 1, 85.2 on August 1, 1933, 82.6 on August 1, 1932 and 94.7 on August 1, 1931.

The firms reporting for the latest date showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded in as many months; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by over 71,300 persons, while the index has risen by rather better than fourteen points since the opening of the year, a percentage of 17.8. It is also noteworthy

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921.....	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922.....	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923.....	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924.....	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925.....	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926.....	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932.....	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	55.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	55.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1934.....	100.0	50.5	2.5	5.4	2.3	10.6	16.2	2.8	9.7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



that the index at the beginning of August was 10.6 p.c. higher than that of 85.2 recorded on August 1, 1933, while it was 26.6 per cent higher than the January 1, 1933, index of 74.4, the low point in manufacturing employment in this record of nearly fourteen years.

Improvement was indicated on the date under review in leather, musical instruments, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, electric current and some other industries; the seasonal gains in fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, declines occurred in fur, rubber, textile, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. Among these also, the greatest losses were seasonal in character, occurring in textile and iron and steel.

Animal Products.—Fish-canning and meat product factories registered gains, while

dairies and fish-smoking and curing plants were seasonally slacker. There was no change on the whole in the animal food group as compared with July 1. Statistics were received from 274 firms employing 24,618 workers, as compared with 24,606 in the preceding month. The trend on August 1 in other years of the record has frequently been downward; the index on the date under review, at 132.6, was higher than at the beginning of August in any other year of the record, comparing favourably with that of 129.6 noted on August 1, 1933, and with the previous maximum of 123.6 on the same date in both 1929 and 1930.

*Leather and Products.*—Expansion was shown in employment in the leather group, 782 persons being added to the staffs of the 260 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 20,092 on August 1. Most of the improvement

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1934	July 1 1934	Aug. 1 1933	Aug. 1 1932	Aug. 1 1931	Aug. 1 1930	Aug. 1 1929
<i>Manufacturing—</i>								
Animal products—edible.....	50.5	94.2	93.8	85.2	82.6	94.7	110.2	121.6
Fur and products.....	2.6	132.6	132.7	129.6	113.3	112.2	123.6	123.6
Leather and products.....	2	83.6	89.4	104.1	82.0	94.0	89.3	99.0
Boots and shoes.....	2.2	99.3	95.4	98.9	88.8	90.6	85.9	94.4
Lumber and products.....	1.5	105.3	99.7	108.9	97.3	99.7	87.8	97.5
Rough and dressed lumber.....	4.2	74.9	74.7	67.3	59.8	81.2	105.3	124.5
Furniture.....	2.5	69.9	68.1	60.7	51.8	74.4	104.5	125.8
Other lumber products.....	.6	70.1	72.5	67.2	62.4	91.2	102.3	126.2
Musical instruments.....	1.1	94.5	97.1	88.2	82.2	93.9	110.2	119.0
Plant products—edible.....	.1	41.9	33.0	24.5	34.9	56.2	66.6	99.5
Pulp and paper products.....	3.6	115.6	107.0	104.4	103.6	108.9	121.3	118.4
Pulp and paper.....	6.2	95.8	95.8	88.4	86.6	97.4	113.0	115.1
Paper products.....	2.9	89.1	88.9	77.3	73.1	87.3	111.1	113.2
Printing and publishing.....	.9	104.6	105.2	100.1	94.0	100.1	107.0	113.7
Rubber products.....	2.4	101.5	101.9	99.2	102.2	110.0	117.6	118.1
Textile products.....	1.3	94.1	95.0	81.0	80.7	95.8	114.4	145.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	9.6	106.0	107.5	97.7	91.8	92.3	96.4	105.7
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	3.8	123.3	122.0	109.9	101.2	93.9	93.9	104.4
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	1.9	90.8	90.2	79.9	76.0	77.0	82.1	96.1
Silk and silk goods.....	.8	120.8	114.7	119.0	101.5	103.1	82.7	100.8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.0	478.3	481.7	384.4	358.0	319.3	274.9	224.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.0	114.8	118.2	109.9	103.5	100.7	103.1	107.2
Other textile products.....	2.8	90.8	93.3	85.6	81.8	90.0	98.1	105.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.0	86.8	90.2	78.1	75.2	80.9	88.8	108.4
Tobacco.....	1.6	111.2	109.5	109.6	110.4	115.7	126.1	128.1
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.9	101.2	99.7	105.1	106.3	102.0	115.9	115.4
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.7	124.3	123.3	115.9	115.2	135.2	142.2	148.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	.0	116.1	112.2	95.9	67.1	97.6	115.1	171.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	117.6	121.0	111.6	105.9	110.3	115.8	117.9
Electric current.....	.9	76.6	75.6	63.8	71.2	109.1	134.3	141.2
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	113.9	109.5	111.7	116.9	131.4	134.3	139.4
Iron and steel products.....	1.2	103.7	103.1	87.4	105.7	131.3	155.5	146.1
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	10.4	73.7	74.2	63.0	54.2	87.9	110.4	126.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	88.3	85.7	68.9	64.3	80.7	104.8	126.3
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	81.0	80.5	65.4	72.5	95.1	118.8	136.5
Land vehicles.....	.4	39.4	42.5	35.2	23.4	34.7	63.4	125.9
Automobiles and parts.....	4.8	74.0	75.1	66.4	69.1	76.6	100.9	117.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	1.5	99.2	105.4	73.3	72.5	52.9	100.8	130.3
Heating appliances.....	.2	47.5	51.9	43.2	69.8	80.5	116.4	149.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.4	89.2	85.8	71.0	64.3	96.1	116.6	132.7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	65.5	63.5	49.3	61.6	115.3	152.8	182.6
Other iron and steel products.....	.5	80.1	84.7	62.3	71.0	80.2	101.0	123.8
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.5	76.8	76.9	67.8	67.7	86.6	105.4	117.2
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.9	110.2	111.4	89.5	78.3	111.2	130.1	136.7
Miscellaneous.....	1.5	137.6	137.3	125.7	120.6	129.2	145.3	147.8
	.5	114.8	116.0	96.3	97.2	108.1	109.2	113.0

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

occurred in shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. A rather larger gain had been reported by the firms making returns for the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was fractionally lower.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills were decidedly busier, while container, furniture and wooden vehicle factories reported curtailment. The lumber industry as a whole registered a minor advance; the payrolls of the 791 firms furnishing data aggregated 39,124 operatives, as against 39,057 in their last report. There were increases in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was retrogressive. Activity in the lumber group as a whole was greater than on August 1, 1932, when considerable improvement had been recorded.

*Musical Instruments.*—Employment in musical instrument factories was better than in the preceding month, and was also brisker than in the corresponding month of last year. Statements were received from 35 manufacturers who had enlarged their payrolls by 238 persons to 1,183 on August 1, 1934.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Important additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries, while sugar refineries and chocolate and confectionery factories were also busier; 434 employers in the vegetable food group reported 33,178 workers, or 2,610 more than at the beginning of July. The increase took place largely in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Employment was in greater volume than on August 1, 1933, when smaller gains had been indicated.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Pulp and paper mills reported slightly heightened activity, while practically no change occurred in other branches of this group. Statistics were received from 565 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 60 persons to 57,778 on August 1. Advances in Quebec and British Columbia were largely offset by reductions in other provinces. A substantial gain had been noted in the corresponding month last summer, but the index was then several points lower, standing at 88.4, as compared with 95.8 on August 1, 1934.

*Rubber Products.*—There was a decrease in rubber works, 51 of which had 11,996 persons on their payrolls, compared with 12,113 on July 1. The loss (which took place chiefly in Quebec), compared unfavourably with the general gain reported at the beginning of August of a year ago; the level of employment was then decidedly lower.

*Textile Products.*—Cotton and woollen mills recorded increased working forces, but garment, hosiery and knitting factories were seasonally slacker; there was a decline of 1,288 persons in the staffs of the 915 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 89,850. The general trend in all economic areas except British Columbia was decidedly downward. Large increases had been noted at the beginning of August, 1933, when the index stood at 97.7, compared with 106.0 on the date under review.

*Other Plant Products.*—Data were received from 157 establishments in these industries, whose payrolls, aggregating 14,462 on August 1, showed an increase of 199 persons since July 1. There were gains in tobacco and beverage factories. The index on the same date last year was rather lower.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A small contraction was noted in chemical works at the beginning of August, 224 persons having been released since the preceding month from the payrolls of the 172 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 8,996 workers. The index was higher than on August 1, 1933, when a smaller reduction had been indicated.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further slight additions to staffs were reported in building material plants, according to 192 employers with 8,397 workers, or 66 more than in their last report. There were increases in Ontario and British Columbia. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date last summer, although larger gains had then taken place.

*Electric Current.*—Considerable improvement was noted in electric current works, 98 of which reported 14,352 employees, compared with 13,825 on July 1. The index number on the date under review was rather higher than on August 1, 1933, when a large gain had also been recorded.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in 109 electrical apparatus works showed a minor increase at the beginning of August; they employed 11,326 operatives, or 51 more than in the preceding month. The situation was better than on August 1 of last year, when a larger advance had been indicated.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance and tool factories reported improvement, while agricultural implement, vehicle, foundry and machine shop and sheet metal works showed declines. A combined labour force of 96,873 persons was indicated by the 805 co-operating manufacturers, who had 97,681 on July 1. Firms in



all provinces except Ontario recorded rather heightened activity, but in that province there was a considerable falling-off. Improvement had been noted at the beginning of August in 1933; the index then, however, was over ten points lower than on the date under review.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Reductions in staffs were recorded in this group on August 1, according to the 147 firms furnishing data, who employed 17,367 workers, compared with 17,551 in the preceding month. The decrease occurred mainly in lead, tin, zinc and copper plants. Employment was in much greater volume than on August 1 of a year ago, when an increase had been indicated over the preceding month.

*Mineral Products.*—Statistics tabulated from 119 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 13,891 workers, or practically the same number as in their last report. The index was higher than on the same date in 1933, although a gain had then occurred.

### Logging

Seasonal dullness reduced employment in logging camps in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia, where small increases were indicated. Statements were tabulated from 264 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 23,284 men, or 573 fewer than in the preceding month. Smaller losses were reported on August 1 of last year, when the index stood at 48.9, as compared with 84.5 on the date under review. This was higher than at midsummer in any other year of the record.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was an increase of 729 employees in the staffs of the 99 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 22,034 on August 1, 1934. The improvement extended to both Eastern and Western coal fields. A smaller gain had been registered on the same date of last year, when the index was a few points lower.

*Metallic Ores.*—A large advance was recorded in metallic ore mines, in which employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of August of last year. Returns were received from 105 firms, with 21,931 workers, as compared with 21,263 in their last report. Improvement was shown in all except the Prairie Provinces, that in Ontario being greatest.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).*—Little general change was noted in this division, in which 78 employers enlarged their

payrolls by 23 persons to 6,405 at the beginning of August. Employment was at a higher level than in the same month last summer, when greater improvement over the preceding month had been recorded.

### Communications

There was an increase in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies on August 1; the communication firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had 21,339 employees, as against 21,056 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was less than on August 1 of a year ago. A decline had then been noted.

### Transportation

*Street Railway and Cartage.*—A gain was registered in this division, according to data received from 193 employers with 24,622 workers, as against 24,487 on July 1. A falling-off had been recorded on August 1, 1933, when the index of employment was practically the same.

*Steam Railway Operation.*—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was favourable in Ontario and the Western provinces; the 99 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data throughout the Dominion reported 59,023 employees, compared with 58,107 in their last report. An increase had also occurred on the same date in 1933, but the index then was a few points lower.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Statements were tabulated from 92 companies in this group, employing 15,020 workers, or 200 more than on July 1, 1934. There were losses in Quebec, but gains in British Columbia and Ontario. A general decline had been noted at the beginning of August a year ago; employment in shipping was then not quite so active.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Considerable increases were again reported in building construction, 640 contractors adding 1,767 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 22,822 at the beginning of August. There were advances in all provinces, those in Quebec and Ontario being greatest. Employment was brisker than in the same month of 1933, when improvement had also been indicated.

*Highway.*—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed important curtailment, mainly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Data were received from 340 employers with 98,304 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 114,394 at

the beginning of July. An increase had taken place on August 1, 1933, but employment on road work was then not so active.

**Railway.**—A further increase was recorded in this group on August 1, 1934, when 35 companies and divisional superintendents reported that they had 29,911 men on their staffs, compared with 29,118 in the preceding month. There were gains in all except the Western provinces. The index number was slightly higher than at the beginning of August of a year ago, when improvement had also been noted.

### Services

Continued gains occurred in the service group mainly in hotels and restaurants; 415 firms employed 26,019 persons, compared with 25,319 at the beginning of July. Little general change had been recorded on August 1, 1933; the index was then lower.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1934

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation for local trade union members during July remained much the same as in the preceding month according to the reports furnished the Department of Labour by 1,701 labour organizations with a membership covering 156,357 persons. Of these, 27,945, or 17.9 per cent were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with 18.0 per cent in June. Improvement was shown over July a year ago, when 21.2 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. Saskatchewan unions registered a gain in work afforded of nearly 3 per cent from June, attributable to intensified activity in the building and construction trades, and in steam railway operation. Conditions in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions varied but slightly from the previous month, though the tendency was also upward. Recessions of a largely offsetting nature, however, were reflected by Quebec and Ontario unions. When

### Trade

There was a seasonal falling-off in employment in retail trade, but wholesale houses were more active, according to 1,045 trading establishments, which employed 90,033 workers, as compared with 91,918 on July 1. Ontario reported the largest declines, while there were gains in British Columbia. Smaller seasonal losses had occurred at the beginning of August last year, but the index then was a few points lower.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

a comparison is made with the returns for July, 1933, Ontario and Saskatchewan unions showed the most substantial gains during the month reviewed, increases in activity, of lesser proportions, being reflected by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia unions. Alberta unions alone indicated a falling off in activity from July a year ago, which was, however, slight.

Returns on unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately each month. Halifax, Saint John and Montreal unions reported a lowering of the employment volume, on a moderate scale, in comparison with June. In Edmonton and Vancouver also, activity was slightly curtailed, Toronto and Regina showing but nominal recessions. Winnipeg was the only city to reflect a better employment trend than in June, although the change was very slight. Contrasted with the returns for July of last year, Halifax members were much busier during the month reviewed, and increased activity, of noteworthy degree, was apparent among St. John, Toronto and Vancouver members. In Regina, Winnipeg and Montreal also, a somewhat better employment volume was afforded. Edmonton members, however, were decidedly less active than in July a year ago.

Appearing with this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1928, to date. The level of the curve at the close of July remained almost



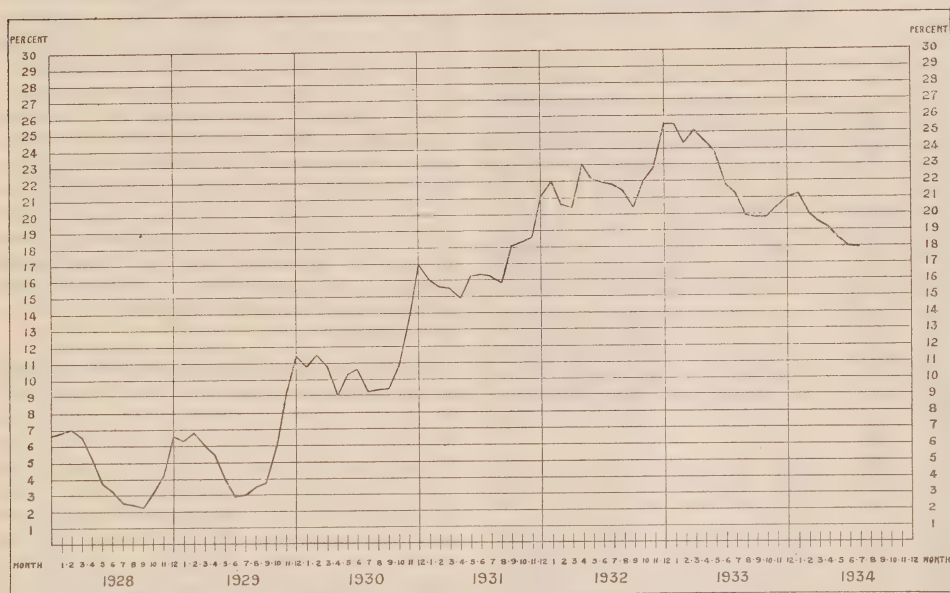
identical with that of June, showing a practically unchanged labour volume. The projection was, however, downward during July from the corresponding month of last year, an indication of better employment conditions during the period under review.

Further declines in activity, on a small scale, were shown in the manufacturing industries during July, the unemployment percentage standing at 18.1, in contrast with a percentage of 17.2 in June. The situation was, however, more favourable than in July last year when 22.3 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Employment for general labourers, glass and fur workers was

lesser proportions obtained for pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen, brewery workers, general labourers and bakers and confectioners. Garment workers, however, were considerably slacker than in July a year ago, as were also metal polishers, this latter group of tradesmen embracing but a small membership. In the textile trades and among wood workers employment was also notably retarded from July last year, fur and hat and cap workers showing contractions on a smaller scale.

The trend of activity in the coal mining industry continued upward during July, though the change from June was slight as

### PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



on a much higher level than in June, while the tendency for pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen and brewery workers was also better, but the gains were fractional only. On the contrary, a sharp drop in employment was evident among metal polishers, garment, textile and hat and cap workers. Declines, on a considerably smaller scale, were recorded by wood and leather workers, and cigar makers. Among iron and steel workers, and bakers and confectioners there was but a slight falling off in work afforded. Employment advancement over July a year ago affecting the greatest number of members was indicated by iron and steel workers. Among cigar makers, leather and glass workers also, substantial improvement was recorded. Gains of much

manifest by the reports tabulated from 53 unions with a membership aggregate of 16,108 persons. Of these, 3,252 or 20.2 per cent were without employment at the end of the month, in contrast with 21.9 per cent in June. Unemployment was in greater prevalence than in July of last year, when 14.3 per cent of the members reported were idle. Both the eastern and western coal fields participated in this better tendency shown from June, the Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia mines all affording a slightly better volume of work. The recessions noted from July last year were most pronounced in the Province of British Columbia, though in Nova Scotia and Alberta also there was some lowering of the employment volume available. In addition to the

members who were reported as entirely unemployed many miners continued to work at reduced time.

There was little variation in the volume of employment afforded building and construction tradesmen during July over the previous month, the 191 unions making returns, with a total of 17,064 members, showing 57.0 per cent of idleness, as compared with 57.8 per

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.0
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.3	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	2.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	2.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
July, 1919.....	4.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	.9	2.8	1.9	5.8	2.4
July, 1920.....	.1	.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	.9	1.4	9.2	2.3
July, 1921.....	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
July, 1922.....	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
July, 1923.....	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
July, 1924.....	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
July, 1925.....	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
July, 1928.....	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
July, 1929.....	2.0	.8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.8	9.2
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	21.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	19.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	18.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.3	26.3	23.1	18.7	11.0	24.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.8	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.2	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.2	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.9	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.3	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.5	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.5	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9

cent in June. Carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers all reported heightened activity from June, which was not of particular importance in any one group of tradesmen. Hod carriers and building labourers, on the other hand, reported a sharp drop in employment available, though affecting few workers, as their membership was small, and moderate contractions occurred among plumbers and steamfitters, bridge and structural iron workers and bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Steam shovelmen reported the same situation as in the preceding month. Compared with the returns for July of last year in the building and construction trades, when 61.9 per cent of unemployment was recorded, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers were all much better engaged during the month reviewed, while gains, on a smaller scale, were recorded by electrical workers and steam shovelmen. Pronounced curtailment, however, was evident among bridge and structural iron workers from July last year, and recessions of much lesser magnitude occurred for painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters. Among granite and stonecutters conditions were but nominally adverse.

Improvement, of slight degree, was reflected in the transportation industries during July from the previous month, unemployment standing at 8.2 per cent, as compared with 9.3 per cent in June. Increases in activity of greater importance were shown from July last year when 12.5 per cent of unemployment was recorded. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns received from 747 organizations, embracing a membership of 52,858 persons, 4,316 of whom were idle at the end of the month. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted about 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and navigation workers indicated employment expansion on a small scale, from June. No variation in conditions was apparent among street and electric railway employees, while teamsters and chauffeurs reported a fractional unemployment percentage, compared with a fully engaged situation in the previous month. Responsibility for the improvement over July of last year in the transportation industries rested almost entirely with the steam railway division which showed noteworthy gains in work afforded, though among street and electric railway employees activity tended very slight-



## II. PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

TABLE II.—PERCENTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS																																	
Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Miscellaneous manufactures	Building and construction	Shipping and reeving	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations			
1919, July.	6	0	2	3	8	13	3	1	0	0	2	9	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1920, July.	18	0	1	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1921, July.	15	0	1	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1922, July.	17	0	1	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1923, July.	0	0	1	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1924, July.	0	0	1	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1925, July.	0	0	1	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1926, July.	0	0	1	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1927, July.	13	0	0	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1928, July.	3	0	0	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1929, July.	0	0	1	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1930, July.	1	0	1	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1931, July.	1	0	1	3	3	13	3	1	1	1	6	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	3			
1932, January.	1	3	5	17	16	1	4	15	4	27	5	5	1	43	1	20	14	16	19	3	68	3	9	1	1	21	0	5	3	19	0		
1932, February.	21	7	0	4	12	32	21	4	11	5	11	7	13	6	11	0	59	42	1	8	9	45	29	2	6	1	9	5	22	0			
1932, March.	19	2	6	9	17	4	13	15	16	24	6	13	0	0	0	0	54	1	9	17	2	7	1	3	1	6	3	1	5	20			
1932, April.	0	0	0	9	18	4	12	15	16	24	6	13	0	0	0	0	54	1	9	17	2	7	1	3	1	6	3	1	5	20			
1932, May.	0	0	0	9	18	4	12	15	16	24	6	13	0	0	0	0	54	1	9	17	2	7	1	3	1	6	3	1	5	20			
1932, June.	0	0	0	9	18	4	12	15	16	24	6	13	0	0	0	0	54	1	9	17	2	7	1	3	1	6	3	1	5	20			
1932, July.	0	0	0	9	18	4	12	15	16	24	6	13	0	0	0	0	54	1	9	17	2	7	1	3	1	6	3	1	5	20			
1932, August.	5	7	15	11	8	22	5	11	9	15	3	15	1	40	2	13	7	17	70	10	1	26	6	21	7	38	4	1	10	9	1		
1932, September.	10	6	12	12	31	3	8	16	2	20	1	16	2	10	1	16	2	10	1	1	1	31	4	12	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1932, October.	21	3	3	13	3	21	3	10	1	16	2	18	1	5	15	3	29	32	35	0	1	9	57	1	9	37	2	38	3	4	3	4	
1932, November.	27	9	4	5	7	24	3	10	1	16	2	18	1	5	15	3	49	37	72	4	36	7	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1932, December.	23	4	9	8	28	9	12	18	2	18	1	21	3	1	16	4	54	48	13	4	27	4	1	22	2	29	4	36	2	56	1	1	
1933, January.	13	7	22	9	8	29	5	15	18	2	21	3	1	16	4	40	28	33	28	2	28	0	35	4	0	28	3	38	3	4	3	4	
1933, February.	6	3	21	4	6	35	15	3	17	5	18	1	7	1	16	4	41	19	29	7	19	0	20	0	26	7	35	3	73	2	8	9	
1933, March.	13	6	33	17	5	33	15	4	16	1	21	3	1	16	4	39	42	1	19	2	25	0	35	4	0	28	3	38	3	4	3	4	
1933, April.	2	3	34	17	1	38	17	8	16	19	2	15	9	0	33	4	32	24	23	2	25	0	10	2	5	1	35	4	26	5	1	1	
1933, May.	1	2	31	1	5	38	16	8	17	20	2	14	5	0	33	4	32	24	23	2	25	0	10	2	5	1	35	4	26	5	1	1	
1933, June.	1	2	31	1	5	38	16	8	17	20	2	14	5	0	33	4	32	24	23	2	25	0	10	2	5	1	35	4	26	5	1	1	
1933, July.	1	2	31	1	5	38	16	8	17	20	2	14	5	0	33	4	32	24	23	2	25	0	10	2	5	1	35	4	26	5	1	1	
1933, August.	1	4	22	5	32	9	6	12	4	12	7	14	5	0	33	4	32	24	23	2	25	0	10	2	5	1	35	4	26	5	1	1	
1933, September.	21	3	20	13	1	30	1	7	6	13	4	10	5	14	0	6	3	31	2	17	1	16	9	13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1933, October.	31	3	15	9	8	21	3	9	15	5	15	4	0	0	0	0	28	0	8	1	14	7	7	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1933, November.	24	8	24	8	1	29	10	15	14	0	14	7	7	0	0	0	28	5	4	2	1	3	5	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1933, December.	36	30	42	7	0	12	10	13	14	0	15	4	1	0	0	0	15	4	1	0	14	0	3	5	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1934, January.	25	6	19	0	6	33	4	16	13	17	4	13	4	0	0	0	13	9	17	2	13	1	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
1934, February.	27	21	5	7	3	31	4	13	13	13	3	13	3	1	13	3	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1934, March.	1	3	9	14	4	35	6	8	11	9	11	9	2	12	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1934, April.	2	2	29	19	3	15	4	7	2	10	4	7	9	1	9	5	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1934, May.	4	3	6	12	1	15	6	9	5	7	2	8	10	3	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1934, June.	2	2	2	20	3	17	2	6	8	3	6	7	11	6	18	6	15	6	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1934, July.	1	9	2	420	0	15	1	6	6	2	6	11	2	0	21	1	25	8	23	9	23	3	13	5	9	5	19	8	12	3	4	8	0

ly upward. Navigation workers, on the other hand, reported a considerable increase in slackness during the month reviewed, and among teamsters and chauffeurs there was a fractional employment drop.

Unemployment for retail clerks remained in almost the same volume during July as in the previous month, the 5 unions making returns with 1,849 members showing 6.3 per cent of idleness, as compared with 6.2 per cent in June. Contractions in activity, however, were noted from July of last year, when 2.9 per cent of the members reported were without work.

From unions of civic employees 76 reports were received during July, covering a membership of 7,658 persons, 272, or 3.6 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 3.0 in June and 6.2 in July last year.

There was some slowing up of activity in the miscellaneous group of trades during July from the previous month as manifest by the returns received from 114 unions, with a total of 3,685 members. Of these, 648 or 17.6 per cent were idle at the end of the month, as contrasted with 14.9 per cent in June. Conditions, however, were more favourable than in July a year ago, when 20.6 per cent of the members reported were without employment. Noteworthy losses in work available from June were registered by hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees. Among barbers and unclassified workers the tendency was towards greater activity, though the changes were fractional only. Unemployment

for stationary engineers and firemen, however, remained at the same level as in June. Compared with the returns for July last year hotel and restaurant employees were much better engaged during the month reviewed and among theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers employment expansion, on a much smaller scale, was noted. Barbers, however, indicated nominal curtailment of activity from July a year ago.

The situation for fishermen showed little change during July from either the previous month or July of last year, 1.9 per cent of the members being reported idle at the end of the month, in contrast with 2.2 per cent in June and 1.4 per cent in July, 1933.

Lumber workers and loggers during July maintained the high level of activity shown during June and with slightly greater intensity, while the improvement noted over July last year was quite pronounced. Returns were tabulated for July from 3 unions of these workers, involving 1,431 members, 35 or 2.4 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, contrasted with percentages of 3.0 in June and 22.5 in July a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1931, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarises the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1934.

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1934, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decrease of 22 per cent from the previous period, but an increase of nearly 25 per cent over the corresponding month last year. All industrial divisions, except mining and farming, where an appreciable gain was registered, showed declines in placements from June, the largest being in construction and maintenance. In comparison with July, 1933, construction and maintenance showed a marked increase, followed by gains of lesser magnitude in services and logging. Farming, trade and transportation registered fewer placements, the greatest decline being in farming. Minor changes only were recorded in mining and manufacturing.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1932, as repre-

sented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. In viewing the trend of the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications, a marked decline was shown throughout the month, but at the close of the period the levels attained were practically the same as those recorded at the end of July, 1933. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 63.7 during the first half and 56.2 during the second half of July, 1934, in contrast with ratios of 57.4 and 56.3 during the corresponding periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 60.9 and 53.7 as compared with 54.2 and 54.0, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1933.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Ser-



vice throughout Canada during July, 1934, was 1,425, as compared with a daily average of 1,146 during the corresponding month a year ago, and with 1,822 recorded daily in June, 1934.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,390 in comparison with 2,016 in July, 1933. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1934 averaged 2,701 daily.

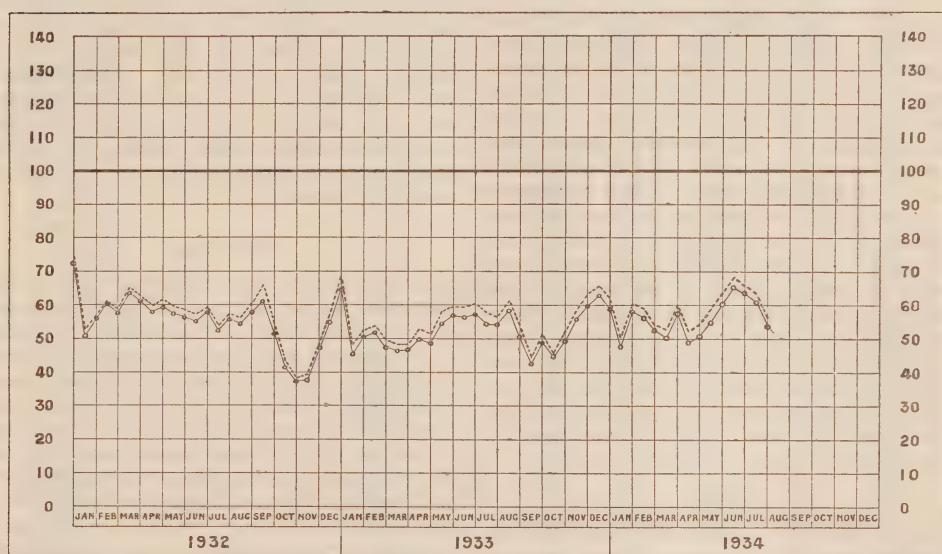
The average number of placements made

of which 46,976 were from men and 12,751 from women. Reports for June, 1934, showed 45,529 positions available, 67,506 applications made, and 43,621 placements effected, while in July, 1933, there were recorded 28,630 vacancies, 50,397 applications for work, and 27,266 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1924, to date:—

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



daily by the offices of the Service during July, 1934, was 1,362, of which 776 were in regular employment and 586 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,745 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,091 daily, consisting of 608 in regular and 483 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1934, the offices of the Service referred 35,506 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 34,046 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 19,400, of which 15,189 were of men and 4,211 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 14,646. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 27,667 for men and 7,954 for women, a total of 35,621, while applications for work numbered 59,727,

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1931.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (7 months).....	129,798	114,720	244,518

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during July were 11 per cent less

favourable than in the preceding month and 33 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 14 per cent in placements when compared with June, and of nearly 35 per cent in comparison with July, 1933. The decrease in placements from July of last year was due to fewer workers being sent to relief camps on highway construction as nominal changes only were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 59; construction and maintenance 573; and services 240, of which 187 were of household workers. During the month 146 men and 94 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

During July positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were nearly 7 per cent less than in the preceding month and 27 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 6 per cent in placements in comparison with June and of nearly 27 per cent when compared with July, 1933. Fewer placements were made in construction and maintenance, transportation and logging than during July of last year. These reductions, however, were offset in part by gains in all other groups, the largest of which was in services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 19; logging 108; farming 19; construction and maintenance 279; and services 422, of which 323 were of household workers. There were 411 men and 67 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### QUEBEC

There was an increase of 19 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during the month of July when compared with the preceding month and of over 47 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 31 per cent higher than in June and nearly 51 per cent above July, 1933. All industrial divisions except manufacturing and mining participated in the increase in placements over July of last year, the largest gains being in services, construction and maintenance, and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 72; logging 337; farming 96; construction and maintenance 637; trade 150; and services 2,010, of which 1,650 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,341 of men and 1,415 of women.

#### ONTARIO

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during July was nearly 36 per cent less than in the preceding month but nearly 52 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 37 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a gain of over 50 per cent in comparison with July, 1933. Increased placements over July of last year were recorded in all industrial groups except farming, trade and finance. Nearly 75 per cent of the net increase, however, was in construction and maintenance as a result of heavy placements being made on road construction and there being more activity in building construction. Services and logging also showed substantial gains. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 547; logging 1,119; farming 1,186; mining 116; transportation 122; construction and maintenance 10,802; trade 215; and services 3,913, of which 1,716 were of household workers. During the month 7,324 men and 1,424 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

Orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during July called for 8 per cent more workers than in the preceding month but over 3 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 12 per cent above June and over 1 per cent in excess of July, 1933. The most important gains in placements over July of last year were in construction and maintenance and logging, while farming and services showed the only noteworthy declines. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 165; farming 737; construction and maintenance 1,126; and services 560, of which 457 were of household workers. There were 1,704 men and 296 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

During July orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for over 18 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 17 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 19 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a decline of over 13 per cent in comparison with July, 1933. The decrease in placements from July of last year was due to a reduction in the demand for farm workers, as a small gain in construc-



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	958	39	1,083	912	240	662	1,924	345
Halifax.....	263	28	337	217	95	122	1,380	84
New Glasgow.....	124	11	171	124	104	10	391	33
Sydney.....	571	0	575	571	41	530	153	228
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	862	11	865	859	478	381	968	316
Chatham.....	111	4	85	116	95	21	314	40
Fredericton.....	134	2	143	128	128	0	94	-
Moncton.....	215	2	220	216	93	123	97	186
Saint John.....	402	3	417	399	162	237	463	90
<b>Quebec</b> .....	4,073	411	7,303	4,260	2,756	570	2,910	1,935
Amos.....	19	14	22	19	12	7	13	99
Hull.....	134	6	834	181	145	6	605	163
Montreal.....	2,016	202	3,772	1,875	1,209	272	1,754	838
Quebec.....	1,141	114	1,594	1,247	777	205	306	515
Rouyn.....	137	10	179	137	132	3	19	44
Sherbrooke.....	315	25	526	369	271	31	146	169
Three Rivers.....	311	40	376	432	210	46	67	107
<b>Ontario</b> .....	18,875	524	33,982	18,452	8,748	9,300	47,052	5,612
Belleville.....	272	0	295	267	183	84	222	79
Brantford.....	1,996	2	2,407	1,993	130	1,863	2,113	128
Chatham.....	342	0	411	341	192	149	804	133
Fort William.....	426	0	450	425	353	72	512	405
Guelph.....	222	18	275	236	215	13	921	68
Hamilton.....	1,231	9	1,887	1,248	354	861	4,181	204
Kingston.....	341	28	353	286	232	54	493	220
Kitchener.....	1,657	9	2,066	1,669	70	1,582	1,163	94
London.....	933	16	1,348	956	555	361	2,309	724
Marmora.....	65	0	65	65	65	0	0	0
Niagara Falls.....	575	2	378	573	89	479	1,889	68
North Bay.....	267	2	333	303	263	40	269	305
Oshawa.....	919	0	1,216	915	160	755	666	126
Ottawa.....	1,382	63	2,136	1,339	1,158	101	1,518	370
Pembroke.....	231	28	234	197	131	66	33	260
Peterborough.....	111	10	147	92	69	15	597	56
Port Arthur.....	996	1	853	830	767	63	922	554
St. Catharines.....	281	8	444	274	180	94	2,085	76
St. Thomas.....	145	15	284	124	59	65	545	66
Sarnia.....	343	2	278	342	245	97	1,118	51
Sault Ste. Marie.....	380	64	550	361	287	68	103	76
Stratford.....	102	0	169	98	76	22	1,296	50
Sudbury.....	188	2	595	166	143	23	269	139
Timmins.....	548	80	767	466	187	280	760	98
Toronto.....	4,446	150	15,374	4,406	2,334	1,864	17,954	1,074
Windsor.....	476	15	667	480	251	229	4,310	188
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	2,504	15	3,800	2,657	2,000	649	15,950	1,918
Brandon.....	170	11	215	163	158	5	670	240
Winnipeg.....	2,334	4	3,585	2,494	1,842	644	15,280	1,678
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,037	103	2,369	1,979	1,178	780	2,083	1,506
Estevan.....	178	0	219	178	71	107	72	-
Moose Jaw.....	561	34	601	553	174	358	537	226
North Battleford.....	113	10	102	102	45	57	7	52
Prince Albert.....	151	33	131	117	98	19	43	101
Regina.....	476	15	680	476	395	81	887	521
Saskatoon.....	276	0	306	279	237	42	331	238
Swift Current.....	71	0	101	71	52	19	167	85
Weyburn.....	38	5	36	37	25	12	15	190
Yorkton.....	173	6	193	166	81	85	24	93
<b>Alberta</b> .....	1,966	35	3,789	1,950	1,315	629	8,738	1,785
Calgary.....	473	23	1,438	468	398	67	3,727	524
Drumheller.....	126	1	399	124	59	65	246	91
Edmonton.....	695	7	1,199	693	632	58	3,718	893
Lethbridge.....	402	4	486	392	112	280	861	117
Medicine Hat.....	270	0	267	273	114	159	186	160
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	4,346	13	6,536	4,437	2,685	1,675	3,625	1,769
Kamloops.....	590	0	590	586	586	0	8	67
Nanaimo.....	593	0	589	585	549	36	276	459
Nelson.....	263	0	274	272	89	183	6	206
New Westminster.....	78	0	191	78	71	7	191	16
Penticton.....	304	3	381	317	274	32	141	39
Prince Rupert.....	172	1	194	171	36	135	117	12
Vancouver.....	1,213	9	3,065	1,295	997	232	2,563	863
Victoria.....	1,133	0	1,252	1,133	83	1,050	323	107
<b>Canada</b> .....	35,621	1,151	59,727	35,506	19,400	14,646	83,250 *	15,189
Men.....	27,667	459	46,976	27,451	15,189	12,151	70,257	11,389
Women.....	7,954	692	12,751	8,055	4,211	2,495	12,993	3,800

\* 3 Placements effected by offices since closed.

tion and maintenance was offset by declines in manufacturing and trade, and nominal changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 669; construction and maintenance 422; trade 25; and services 802, of which 459 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 809 of men and 369 of women.

#### ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during July were nearly 19 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 27 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of 19 per cent when compared with June and of over 23 per cent in comparison with July, 1933. All industrial divisions showed reductions in placements from July of last year, the most noteworthy being in construction and maintenance, farming and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 43; farming 695; construction and maintenance 677; and services 463, of which 355 were of household workers. There were 1,001 men and 314 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was an increase of over 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during July when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 41 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. A substantial increase in the placements made in the highway division of construction and maintenance was responsible for the gain over July of last year, as small losses in farming, logging and transportation were offset by gains in services, manufacturing and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 37; farming 118; mining 31; construction and maintenance 3,528; and services 603, of which 386 were of household workers. During the month 2,453 men and 232 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 19,400 placements in regular employment, of which 9,166 were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 482 were

granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 306 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 176 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The labour movement from Ontario centres during July comprised the transfer of 207 persons, 204 of whom went to provincial situations and 3 outside the province. The latter were mine workers despatched by the Timmins office, 2 going to the Winnipeg zone and one to Amos. Provincially, from Port Arthur 89 bushmen, 51 mine workers, 12 highway construction employees, 5 survey men, 3 railway construction labourers, 2 restaurant workers and 1 domestic were conveyed to employment at various centres within the same zone, while for points within their respective zones also, the Fort William office transferred 3 mine workers, one construction carpenter and one tie peeler, and Sudbury 12 mine workers and 6 bush workers. Destined to the Fort William zone, in addition, were 11 miners sent from Timmins. The remaining 7 provincial transfers were for the Timmins zone, 6 of whom were bushmen travelling from North Bay and one, a carpenter, sent from Hamilton. In Manitoba during July, 208 certificates for reduced transportation were granted, 35 provincial and 173 interprovincial, all of these being issued at the Winnipeg office. Travelling on certificates for provincial points 25 farm hands, 6 mine workers and 4 carpenters went to employment at centres within the Winnipeg zone. The majority of the persons going outside the province were for the Port Arthur zone, these including 140 bush workers, 12 mine workers, 8 highway construction workers, 5 farm hands, 2 hotel cooks and 1 shoemaker. In addition, 2 farm hands were bound for Yorkton, 1 farm hand and 1 hotel waitress for Regina and 1 hotel cook for Saskatoon. Transfers at the reduced rate in Saskatchewan during July were 3 in number and effected by the Regina office, which despatched 2 teachers within its own zone, and one domestic to Yorkton. Offices in Alberta granted 57 certificates for reduced transportation during July, all provincial. Of these, 50 were secured at the Edmonton office by 12 bushmen, 7 farm hands, 2 farm household workers, 7 miners, 5 fish packers, 2 saw-mill workers, 2 fishermen, 2 building construction workers, 2 plasterers, 2 hotel waitresses, 1 construction labourer, 1 domestic, 1



garage hand, 1 carpenter and 1 cook, going to employment at points within the Edmonton zone, and by 2 farm hands journeying to Drumheller. The Calgary office was instrumental in the transfer of 2 highway construction labourers to Edmonton, 1 farm hand to Drumheller and 4 farm hands within the Calgary zone. Benefiting by the reduced rate in British Columbia during July, 7 persons were carried to provincial employment. The Vancouver office was responsible for the transfer of these, despatching one farm hand, 1

miner, and 1 fruit packer to Penticton, 1 saw-mill setter to Kamloops and 1 farm hand, 1 miner and 1 hotel cook within its own zone.

Of the 482 persons who proceeded to employment at the reduced transportation rate during July 216 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 248 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada for July 1934

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during July stood at \$3,219,086; this was an increase of \$854,977 or 36.2 per cent. as compared with the total of \$2,364,109 reported in the preceding month. The gain is especially interesting since the experience of the last fourteen years shows that the building authorized is usually lower in July than in June. The comparison with the July, 1933, aggregate of \$2,180,403 was also favourable, the total for last month being \$1,038,683 or 47.6 per cent. higher than in the same month last year.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 200 permits for dwellings valued at nearly \$1,000,000, and some 1,600 permits for other buildings estimated at more than \$1,900,000. In addition, engineering projects valued at \$286,515 were authorized by two cities. In June, authority was given for the erection of some 240 dwellings and 1,900 other buildings, valued at approximately \$960,000 and \$1,145,000, respectively.

Increases over June, 1934, were reported in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the largest gain of \$464,494 occurring in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia showed declines, that of \$74,333 or 37.7 per cent. in British Columbia being greatest.

In comparison with the same month in 1933, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan showed increases, that of \$562,848 or 64.1 per cent. in Ontario being most pronounced. In the remaining provinces, the value of the authorized building was lower than in July of last year, Alberta showing the greatest loss of \$30,821 or 28.3 per cent.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal reported an increase over June, 1934, but a small decrease as compared with July, 1933; in Toronto and Vancouver, on the other hand, there were reductions as compared with the

preceding month, but increases over July of last year, while Winnipeg reported improvement in both comparisons. Of the other centres Sydney, Fredericton, Moncton, Brantford, Fort William, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterboro, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, York and East York Townships, Welland, Windsor, East Windsor, Walkerville, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon and Lethbridge showed gains as compared with both June, 1934, and July, 1933.

*Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1920-1934.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during July, and in the first seven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given, (1926 average=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in July	Value of permits issued in first seven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first seven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1934.....	3,219,086	13,501,727	13.9	83.5
1933.....	2,180,403	12,496,302	12.7	76.5
1932.....	4,412,169	28,753,213	29.5	78.1
1931.....	11,042,609	69,993,717	71.8	83.3
1930.....	15,824,781	101,238,766	103.9	94.2
1929.....	22,702,584	147,311,851	151.2	99.2
1928.....	25,761,956	127,798,943	131.2	96.2
1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	99.8	96.1
1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,854	100.0	100.8
1925.....	12,812,603	78,712,320	80.8	103.1
1924.....	11,681,196	72,355,350	74.3	109.8
1923.....	13,078,547	86,126,043	88.4	111.7
1922.....	15,740,810	87,022,484	89.3	108.3
1921.....	10,965,891	66,737,755	68.5	130.2
1920.....	13,743,045	75,497,755	77.5	144.2

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was greater by 8 per cent than in 1933, but the total was lower than in 1932 and earlier years of the record.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, August, 1934, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

In most of the principal industries there were only slight changes in the general level of employment during July, but the numbers recorded as unemployed at 23rd July were somewhat higher than a month earlier. This net increase was partly due to workers registering themselves as temporarily stopped during local holidays, and there were also increased registrations of juveniles in areas in which the school term ended before 23rd July.

The improvement shown in previous months continued during July in engineering, ship-building and ship-repairing, tinplate and electrical apparatus manufacture, and in the shipping and hotel and boarding-house services. There was also a substantial increase, between 25th June and 23rd July, in the numbers at work in the coal mining industry.

On the other hand, employment declined in building and public works contracting, and, as a result of local holidays, there was a sharp rise in the numbers registered as temporarily stopped in the jute industry. There were also further reductions in employment in the cotton, woollen and worsted, and certain other textile industries, in the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, and in the motor vehicle industry.

In the South of England employment showed little change on the whole, and continued fairly good in London and the South-Eastern Counties and fair in the South-West. In the Midlands there was some decline and employment was moderate. In the North of England it continued bad on the whole, a slight improvement in the North-Eastern Counties being more than counterbalanced by an increase in unemployment in the North-West. In Scotland employment was bad; there was an increase in the numbers unemployed, largely due to local holidays. In Wales it continued very bad, in spite of a small decrease in the numbers unemployed. In Northern Ireland employment showed some decline and continued bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at July 23, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as

well as those wholly unemployed), was 16·8\* as compared with 16·5\* at June 25, 1934, and with 19·5 at July 24, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at July 23, 1934, was 12·9\* as compared with 13·0\* at June 25, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·9\* as compared with 3·5\*. For males alone, the percentage at July 23, 1934, was 19·2\* and for females, 10·4; at June 25, 1934, the corresponding percentages were 19·2\* and 9·5\*.

At July 23, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,553,747 wholly unemployed, 492,872 temporarily stopped, and 79,641 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,126,260. This was 33,674 more than a month before, but 315,915 less than a year before. The total included 1,715,193 men, 50,920 boys, 319,499 women and 40,648 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at July 23, 1934, was 2,185,096.

### United States

*Manufacturing industries.*—Factory employment declined by 3 per cent and factory pay rolls fell by 6·8 per cent between June and July. These declines were due to inventory-taking, repairs, vacations, and the closing-down of plants over an extended July 4 holiday period. The decreases this year were further augmented by strikes in various localities and, in a number of instances, plants reported operations affected by the drought and extreme heat. During the preceding 15-year period, 1919-1933, inclusive, for which data are available in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment has declined in July in 12 instances and pay rolls have decreased in thirteen. The only years in which increases in employment in July were shown were 1919, 1929, and 1933.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' general index of factory employment for July 1934 is 78·6 (preliminary) and the July 1934 pay-roll index is 60·4 (preliminary). The July 1934 index of factory employment is 9·9 per cent higher than the July 1933 index (71·5), and the pay-roll index is 18·9 per cent above the level of the pay-roll index of July of last year (50·8). The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, taken as 100. (Prior to March 1934, the indexes of factory employ-

\* Provisional figures.



ment and pay rolls, published by the Bureau, were not adjusted to conform with the trends shown by biennial Census reports and were based on the 12-month average of 1926 taken as 100. Computed on the old basis, the July employment index stands at 73.7 and the payroll index at 54.9).

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports made by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. In July, reports were received from 23,257 establishments employing 3,604,143 wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest July 15 totalled \$67,099,752. More than 50 per cent of the wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country are covered in these monthly employment surveys.

Gains in employment from June to July were shown in 20 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and increased pay rolls were reported in 21 industries. The most pronounced gain in employment over the month interval (33 per cent) was a seasonal increase in the canning and preserving industry. The employment increases of 21.1 per cent in the typewriter industry, 14.6 per cent in rubber boots and shoes, and 10.7 per cent in the cash register, adding and calculating machine industry were due largely to resumption of plant operations in July following the settlement of labor difficulties in certain establishments. The beet sugar industry reported a seasonal increase of 14.5 per cent. Employment in the locomotive industry continued to expand, the increase of 9.5 per cent in July reflecting orders placed by railroads for equipment. Rayon establishments showed a gain of 8.4 per cent in employment and the increase of 8.1 per cent in the cottonseed oil, cake, and meal industry marks preliminary activity in preparation for later pronounced seasonal expansion. The beverage and ice cream industries reported seasonal gains in employment of 3.2 and 4.7 per cent, respectively. A number of establishments in the slaughtering and meat packing industry reported increased employment due to large receipts of cattle, purchased by the Government. The increase of 1.5 per cent in employment in the baking industry was due primarily to the adoption of the NRA code by the industry on July 9. Among the remaining 8 industries reporting increased employment, small seasonal gains were shown in the boot and shoe, woolen and worsted goods, and tin can industries.

The most pronounced decline in employment from June to July (29.1 per cent) was

shown in the hardware industry; inventories, vacations, and drought together with a falling-off in demand for automobile hardware accounting to some extent for this sharp decline. The millinery and women's clothing industries reported seasonal losses in employment of 22.5 per cent and 21.0 per cent, respectively. The silverware industry reported a decline of 11.5 per cent, aircraft, 10.9 per cent, and shirts and collars, 10.4 per cent. Employment in shipbuilding declined 9.6 per cent and the aluminum manufactures industry showed a falling-off of 9.3 per cent. Employment in the blast furnace-steel works-rolling mills industry decreased 8.4 per cent over the month interval, and pay rolls showed a decline of 30.5 per cent due to reduced plant operations during the July 15th pay period. Among the remaining 61 industries in which employment decreased in July, declines in industries of major importance were automobiles, 7.8 per cent; foundry and machine-shop products, 5.0 per cent; sawmills, 3.8 per cent; machine tools, 2.6 per cent; cotton goods, 2.1 per cent, and newspapers, 2.0 per cent.

*Non-Manufacturing industries.*—Increased employment was shown in 10 of the 18 non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and gains in pay rolls were reported in 8 industries. The crude-petroleum producing industry reported the largest percentage gains in both items from June to July, 2.0 per cent in employment and 5.4 per cent in pay rolls. Employment in the building construction industry increased 1.6 per cent and pay rolls increased 2.3 per cent. These gains are due to changes in private building construction and do not include employees engaged on construction projects financed by Public Works Funds. The power and light and the telephone and telegraph industries reported gains in employment of 1.2 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively. The increase in employment in the laundry industry was 0.7 per cent and the gains in the remaining 5 industries in which increases in employment were reported (banks, bituminous coal mining, hotels, insurance, and real estate) were 0.4 per cent or less. While employment showed a slight gain in bituminous coal mining, pay rolls in this industry decreased 9.8 per cent, reflecting the sharply reduced production in the industry during the July 15 pay period.

In the 8 non-manufacturing industries in which decreased employment was reported from June to July, the largest percentage decline (6.8 per cent) was a seasonal decrease in anthracite mining. Pay rolls in this industry

showed a drop of 20.6 per cent due to decreased production and the effects of the July 4 holiday period.

Employment in retail trade, based on reports received from 36,722 establishments, showed a decrease of 5.6 per cent from June to July. This decrease, which is partially seasonal and reflects summer inactivity, was accentuated by

the effect of strikes and the drought in certain localities. The general merchandise group (department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, and mail order houses) showed a decrease of 8.4 per cent. The remaining retail groups showed a net decrease in employment of 3.2 per cent from June to July.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages sched-

ules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of the contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), including the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable



hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages, rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Govern-

ment to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of August, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Cloth.....	Caldwell Woollen Mills, Ltd., Appleton, Ont.
Cement.....	Canada Cement Co., Mont- real, P.Q.
Summer caps.....	Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Drawers and Shirts.....	Joseph Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Drawers and Shirts.....	Schofield Woollen Co., Osh- awa, Ont.
Drawers and Shirts.....	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Socks.....	Royal Knitting Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Enamelware.....	General Steel Wares, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Knives and forks.....	McGlashan Clark Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Table oilcloth.....	Dominion Oilcloth Linoleum Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Cloaks.....	Workman Uniform Co., Mont- real, P.Q.
Sewer Pipes.....	National Sewer Pipe Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Serge.....	Dominion Woollens and Wor- stedes, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Felt insoles.....	Code Felt & Knitting Co., Perth, Ont.
Clothes wringers.....	Dowswell Lees & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Towels.....	Stouffer Dobbie Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Tap soles and top lifts.....	Anglo Canadian Leather Co., Toronto, Ont.
Drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Mont- real, P.Q.
Sweater jackets.....	Joseph Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Trousers.....	H. Kaye and Co., Trenton, Ont.
Shirts.....	Galt Knitting Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Drawers.....	Galt Knitting Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Drill for trousers.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drill for shirts.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sweater jackets.....	Joseph Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Canvas shoes.....	Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.
Braces.....	National Suspender Co., Tor- onto, Ont.
Trousers.....	H. Kaye & Co., Trenton, Ont.
Mackinaw Coats.....	Canadian Converters Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab cloth.....	Rosamond Woollen Co., Al- monte, Ont.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction etc.)*

(Construction of alterations and addition to the public building at Gravenhurst, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. John R. Carson, Orillia, Ont. Date of contract, August 27, 1934. Amount of contract, \$11,875. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Man in charge of felt and gravel roofers.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8

Construction of a warehouse at Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Robert W. McKay, Sarnia, Ont. Date of contract, August 14, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$20,682.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers—metal or wood.....	0 70	8
Plasterers and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Man in charge of felt and gravel roofers.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Brick and tile layers and masons.....	0 90	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8

Construction of a public building at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractors, Acme Construction Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 17, 1934. Amount of contract, \$443,585 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 75	8
Stone cutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 75	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofing.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 65	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 75	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Driver.....	0 35	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a public building at McAdam, N.B. Name of contractors, New Brunswick Contractors, Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, August 4, 1934. Amount of contract, \$18,881. and unit prices for addi-



tional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel (man in charge).....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 60	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Reconstruction of the public wharf at St. Andrews, N.B. Name of Contractor, Mr. Wm. A. McVay, St. Stephen, N.B. Date of contract, August 25, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,318.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver runner.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 50	8
Driver.....	0 30	8

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Malagash, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. R. A. Douglas, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, August 13, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,455. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 50	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as: broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of a public building at Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Pigott Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1934. Amount of contract, \$290,925 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 75	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 65	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Man in charge of felt and gravel roofing.....	0 65	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	0 90	8
Tile setters.....	0 90	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 65	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an extension to Queen's Wharf at Durham, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill & Sibbald, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, August 16, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$22,696.33. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer (gas).....	\$0 50	8
Hoist engineer (steam).....	0 65	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Driver.....	1 10	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, auger, adze, hammer).....	0 42	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Driver.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8

Partial reconstruction of Rideau River dam (east outlet), Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Doran Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 7, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately, \$5,905. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 55	8
Carpenters.....	0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Compressor operator (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Drill runner (machine).....	0 45	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Hoist engineer—gasoline.....	0 50	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a section of rubble mound breakwater, in the main harbour (north), Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 20, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$139,250. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per month	
Tug captains.....	\$145 to \$180	with board
(According to nominal horse-power of vessels as described in classification of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.)		
Chief marine engineer, Class 2.....	\$170	"
Second " " " 2.....	140	"
Chief " " " 3.....	165	"
Second " " " 3.....	130	"
Chief " " " 4.....	150	"
Second " " " 4.....	120	"
Chief " " on vessels requiring less than 4th class certificates.....	135	"
Firemen.....	65	"
Oiler.....	65	"
Deck hands.....	50	"
Cook.....	80	"
		hr. day
Master dredge runner.....	180	" 8
Dredge engineer.....	160	" 8
Dredge fireman.....	140	" 8
Dredge fireman.....	70	" 8
Dredge deckhand.....	80	" 8
Dredge cook.....	80	" 8
	per hour	without b'd
Shovel runner.....	\$1 00	" 8
Derrick runner.....	0 75	" 8
Derrick fireman.....	0 45	" 8
Dinky engineer.....	0 60	" 8
Pile driver foreman.....	0 87½	" 8
Pile driver engineer.....	0 75	" 8
Pile driver crew.....	0 45	" 8
Labourers.....	0 40	" 8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	" 8
Powdermen.....	0 55	" 8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 50	" 8
Carpenters.....	0 65	" 8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	" 8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	" 8
Teamsters.....	0 40	" 8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	" 8
Camp cook.....	\$80 per mo.	with board

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a concrete protection wall at Laprairie, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Oscar Proulx and Achille Billet, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 20, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,987.82. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Stationary engineer.....	\$0 45	8
Fireman.....	0 35	8
Concrete mixer operators (steam).....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators (gas).....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Port Greville, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. R. A. Douglas, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, August 6, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,575. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	\$0 37½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 45	8
" (steam).....	0 55	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
" team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8

Construction of a breakwater at Broad Cove, Lunenburg Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. John S. More and Barney Mosher, Liverpool, N.S. Date of contract, July 31, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,852.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	\$0 37½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8



Construction of repairs to H.M.C. Naval Dockyard Wharf at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 6, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,846.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bridgeman.....	\$0 90	8
Carpenter.....	0 65	8
Electrician (wireman).....	0 75	8
Electricians' helper.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
<i>Pile Driving Crew—</i>		
Pile driver foreman.....	1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Boom-man.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Derrick engineer.....	1 00	8
Derrick man.....	0 90	8

N.B.—In any cases where by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Rebuilding and reinforcing part of the wharf at Port Daniel East, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 2, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,997.94. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Hoist operators (gas).....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Acetylene or elec. welders.....	0 55	8
Riveters.....	0 65	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as: broad-axe, saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8

Construction of repairs to the examining Warehouse at Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Standard Construction Ltd., Quebec,

P.Q. Date of contract, August 9, 1934. Amount of contract, \$8,090. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stonecutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structura' steel and iron workers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Lathers, wood.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 65	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Motor, truck driver.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8

Construction of an extension to the harbour wall and dredging at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Co. of Canada, Ltd., New Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, August 7, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$76,249.48. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Hoist engineer (steam).....	0 65	8
Hoist operator (gas).....	0 50	8
Pile driver operator.....	0 65	8
Firemen.....	0 40	8
Labourers (ordinary).....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 55	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 42	8

Construction of an extension and repairs to the piers, Grand Etang, N.S. Name of contractors, A. R. Morrison and E. L. Thorne, Jr., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 7, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately

\$9,416.32. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per week
Labourers.....	\$0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Cribmen or timbermen (using such tools as: broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8
Hoist operators (gas).....	0 45	8

Construction of a public building at Asbestos, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Henri Lavasseur, Victoriaville, P.Q. Date of contract, August 9, 1934. Amount of contract, \$17,850 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 60	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Marble setters.....	0 70	8
Tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 55	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Baie des Sables, Matane Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Dumont & Damours, Rivière du Loup Centre, P.Q. Date of contract, August 3, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,562. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per week
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Fireman (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as hammer, X-cut saw, broad-axe, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8

Construction of a public building at Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 8, 1934. Amount of contract, \$98,390 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 65	8
Asbestos insulation helpers.....	0 45	8
Brick masons and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators (gas).....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operators (steam).....	0 50	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Hollow metal workers (erectors).....	0 60	8
Kalamein iron workers (erectors).....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 65	8
Linoleum layers, waxes and polishes.....	0 60	8
Marble setters.....	0 70	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 67	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Roofers, felt and gravel, compo.....	0 45	8
Roofers, slate and tile.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 85	8
Steam shovel cranimen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 50	8
Stonecutters—granite.....	0 70	8
Stonecutters—sandstone and limestone.....	0 65	8
Stone masons.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Tile setters.....	0 65	8

Construction of an extension to the present warehouse on the Terminal Wharf at Sydney,



N.S. Name of contractors, Chappells Ltd., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, July 31, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,572. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenter.....	\$0 60	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Driver.....	0 35	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofing.....	0 60	8
Painter.....	0 60	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Reconstruction of a sidewalk and roadway between Bascule and Barriefield Spans, La Salle Causeway, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, J. S. Grant & Co., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 8, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,086. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 40	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 50	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 45	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 50	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Painters.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Powdermen.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Installation of water tube boiler and mechanical stoker in the central heating plant at Westminster Hospital, London, Ont. Name of contractors, E. Leonard & Sons, Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, August 2, 1934. Amount of contract, \$17,963. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day per week
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8 44
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8 44
Bricklayers.....	0 80	8 44
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8 44
Carpenters.....	0 60	8 44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8 44
Painters.....	0 55	8 44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8 44
Electricians.....	0 65	8 44
Machinist.....	0 65	8 44
Labourers.....	0 40	8 44
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8 44
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8 44
Driver.....	0 40	8 44

Reconstruction of sheet pile revetment wall at Port Burwell, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Farley & Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 1, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,953.19. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—steam.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist engineer—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Timberman and cribman (using such tools as broad-axe, auger, saw, hammer, adze).....	0 42	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8

Construction of an extension to the Fishermen's Wharf at Meteghan, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Siffoi F. Comeau, Comeauville, P.Q. Date of contract, July 30, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,431. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timberman and cribman (using such tools as: broad-axe, saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	\$0 37½	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of a breakwater-wharf and road at Broad Cove Marsh, Inverness Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. M. A. Condon & Son, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, August 7, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately, \$11,279.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
*Cribmen.....	0 87½	8

\*or Timbermen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger.)

Construction of an extension and repairs to the public wharf at Shippigan, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank T. Landry, Shippigan, N.B. Date of contract, July 30, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$20,018.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Pile driver operator.....	0 55	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, cross-cut saw, hammer, auger.)..	0 37½	8

Installation of pipe lines between the central heating plant of the National Research Building, and the boiler house of the Bureau of Statistics, Green Island, Ottawa. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge, Ltd. Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 30, 1934. Amount of contract, \$6,600. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 60	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Welders.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 63	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 81	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases, where by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of turning piers, pile cluster and floats as aids to navigation at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 26, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,720.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—steam.....	\$0 72	8
Fireman.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operator, gas.....	0 45	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Timberman and cribman (using such tools as broad-axe, adze, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a reinforcing breakwater on east side of Montmagny, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Alexandre Talbot, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, July 27, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,360. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Quarrymen.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8

Dredging at St. George, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Timothy O'Leary, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, July 28, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,699. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour entrance at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 3, 1934. Amount of contract, approxi-



mately \$11,890. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging St. Joseph's Channel in St. Mary's River, Bamford Island, Ont. Name of contractors, Alex. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, August 16, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,370. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging north portion of the channel opposite Little Current, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, August 16, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,912. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 23, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,050. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 27, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$81,680. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Alterations and additions to interior fittings, etc., in the public building at Timmins, Ont. Names of contractors, The Office Specialty Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, August 21, 1934. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Levelling the banks of the Third Welland Canal from the Welland Ship Canal to a point at or near Carleton Street, exclusive of the portion of the said banks situated in the City of St. Catharines, Ont., between Grantham Avenue and Welland Avenue. Name of contractors, Ontario Construction Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$61,910.

Levelling the banks of the Third Welland Canal in the City of St. Catharines, Ont., from and excluding Grantham Avenue to and excluding Welland Avenue. Name of con-

tractors, Armstrong Bros. Construction Co., Brampton, Ont. Date of contract, August 25, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$212,840.

The following fair wages schedule was inserted in each of the above-mentioned contracts:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Compressor operator.....	0 50	8
Drag line operator.....	0 90	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Driver.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Oiler.....	0 40	8
Powderman.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 55	8
Steam shovel engineer.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 55	8
Truck driver.....	0 40	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 40	8

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in August, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellors, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	\$245 62
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	74 57
<i>Making and supplying letter carriers' uniforms</i>	
Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	700 71
Maritime Cap Co., Moncton, N.B.....	976 32
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	845 60
<i>Mail Bag fittings</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	848 00
Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.....	778 41
<i>Letter Box Locks</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	30 65
<i>Stamping Machines, etc.</i>	
Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	12,084 00

### Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of the Government of Canada in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissioners throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and include either a fair wages schedule or the General Fair Wages Clause.

The Department of Labour has been notified that the following contract has been awarded under the above-mentioned conditions:—

#### *Saint John Harbour Commissioners*

Painting of sheds at West Saint John, N.B.  
Name of Contractor, Mr. A. J. Mallette, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August, 1934.  
Amount of contract, \$10,108. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Foreman painters.....	\$0 65	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

N.B.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

### RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

#### **Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Products**

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—THE QUEBEC SHOE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, THE SHOE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, QUEBEC PROVINCE DIVISION, AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC FEDERATION OF SHOE WORKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from August 22, 1934, for one year and thereafter until notice of discontinuance given by one or more of the parties on or before May 1 of any year, in which case agreement to expire July 1 next following such notice.

No employee to be required to become a union member and all employees to have equal consideration under the agreement whether union members or not. Employers to be sole judges as to competence of their employees and to have complete control of the administration of their factories.

In accordance with the provisions of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, a joint committee to be formed consisting of two representatives of the employees and two representatives of employers in the factories in the City and on the Island of Montreal and within a radius of ten miles of the Island, two representatives of employees and two representatives of employers in factories in other municipalities having a population of 3,000 or more, and two representatives of employees and two representatives of employers in factories in municipalities of a population of less than 3,000. If the Quebec Minister of Labour add to the committee one or more delegates representing employers or employees who are not parties to this agreement, the number of representatives to be appointed by the union or the employers' associations to be reduced by such number.

Employees in each shoe factory may form a shop committee to assist in the application of this agreement. The shop committee and



the proprietor of the factory may classify any operations not covered by the wage schedule.

Other provisions of this agreement are those made obligatory under the Collective Agreements Extension Act and are printed on page 825 of this issue.

### Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF CLOAKS, SUITS AND LADIES GARMENTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AND THE MONTREAL JOINT COUNCIL OF CLOAK, SUIT AND DRESS MAKERS' UNION

The agreement covers the manufacture of cloaks, reefers, suits and skirts, but does not include the manufacture of dresses.

Since 1932 when the above parties had an agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 611), agreements have been made between the union and individual employers (LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1933, page 332) and one affecting cutters only (LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1934, page 372).

The new agreement between the above parties is to be in effect from August 8, 1934, to July 1, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Employers to recognize the union and to employ union members only, if available. No unjust discrimination to be shown by members of either party against members of the other on account of union activity or past attitude or activity in strikes, etc. Shop chairman to be elected by employees in each shop.

No employer to work as operator, presser, cutter or finisher, in his shop during the slack or sample season, and at other times only under certain restrictions, as it is the ultimate aim of the parties to have employers discontinue such work.

Hours: 44 per week, but a joint committee to consider advisability of establishing a 40 hour week.

Overtime: no overtime in slack season, that is from March 15 to August 1, and from October 1, to January 15, except in production of samples and duplicates. In the busy season, overtime may be worked but not in excess of 6 hours per week nor 1½ hours in any one day. No overtime if there are unemployed in the industry except where no more space or machines available in any one shop.

Wages for piece work: the basis for the computation and determination of prices to be paid for piece work shall be the payment for a week's work by a workman of average ability and efficiency of: operators \$40 per

week, top pressers \$40, under pressers \$35; piece pressers \$22, lining makers and finishers \$20. Skirt makers to settle prices as per garment. When the piece committee cannot agree on prices with the employers they shall be referred to and settled by the Joint Conference Board.

Sample makers of average ability and efficiency to be paid at rate of \$35 per week, and upon piece work at \$36 per week.

Wages for week work: the desired standard of wages to be: cutters \$37.50 per week, trimmers \$25, sample makers \$35, examiners and general hands \$15, button sewers \$15. The desired standard for tailors of average ability and efficiency to be \$30 per week where piece work prevails and \$27.50 where week work prevails.

With a view to the establishment of an ultimate standard of payment to employees of average ability and efficiency of the wages mentioned above, the following increases to be paid by employers: an increase of 15 per cent to cutters now receiving less than \$20 per week, an increase of \$2 per week to cutters now receiving from \$20 and less than \$30 per week, an increase of \$1.50 per week to button sewers and general hands now receiving less than \$15 per week, an increase of \$1 per week to button sewers and general hands now receiving \$15 per week and over. Before January 1, 1935, a joint committee to be appointed to revise if necessary the wages of all week workers who are underpaid and bring such wages up as close as possible to the wages established in this agreement.

No work to be given to employees to be manufactured or worked upon at home. No contracting, sub-contracting or sub-manufacturing to be done in any shop.

When there is not sufficient work for all employees in any shop, the available work to be divided as equally as possible among the employees properly engaged in the work.

A Joint Conference Board to be formed to settle all disputes, and no strike or lock-out to occur during the existence of this agreement.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to May 1, 1935, and for another year if no notice of change given by either party.

Only union members to be employed, if available, and if necessary to employ others, they are to join the union. The business

agent of the union to have access to the jobs.

Contractors to be responsible for any of their sub-contractors keeping the terms of the agreement.

Any contractors violating the agreement are to pay certain specified fines to the union for such infractions.

All disputes to be referred to arbitration.

Other terms of the agreement were made obligatory on all employers and employees under the Collective Agreements Extension Act, and are given on page 823 of this issue.

**THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF ELECTRICIANS OF THREE RIVERS**

Agreement to be in effect from August 11, 1934, to August 11, 1935.

Only union members to be employed and the business agent of the union to have access to all jobs. Contractors to see that sub-contractors also observe the agreement. Either party violating the agreement to be fined a certain amount for each infraction, such money to be paid into the joint committee.

Any disputes to be referred to a joint arbitration committee.

Other provisions of this agreement were made obligatory on all employers and employees under the Collective Agreements Extension Act and were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, page 638, and this issue, page 824 the minimum wage rate for licensed electricians being 45 cents per hour.

**Transportation and Public Utilities:  
Street and Electric Railways**

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 113 AND OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE COMMISSION IN THE SAME CLASS OF WORK AS MEMBERS OF THIS UNION**

Agreement reached as a result of conciliation by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, following proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as noted on page 809. Agreement to be in effect from March 31, 1934, to March 31, 1936, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is the same as the one which came into effect March 31, 1929, and which was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1929, page 808, and which was later extended to March 31, 1934.

Wage rates are unchanged: trainmen 55 cents per hour for first three months' service, 57½ cents during next nine months' service and 60 cents after one year's service, with 5 cents per hour extra for one man car operators, 5 cents per hour extra for one man bus drivers, and 25 cents per day extra while in charge of trainers; motor and truck repairmen 55 cents per hour during first three months' service, 57½ cents during next nine months' service and 60 cents after one year's service; shedmen foremen 60 cents per hour, operating shedmen who operate cars and do general shed work 56 cents, ordinary shedmen doing general shed work but not operating cars 55 cents, car cleaners 54 cents; operating trackmen 56 cents.

Hours: regular trainmen, bus drivers and city coach route drivers to work 8 hours per day as far as possible; shop and car house employees 8 per day, with work on Saturday afternoon for those required only; way department employees usually to be 9 hours per day during summer and 8 per day during winter.

**Trade Union Unemployment Benefit Plans in United States**

The activities of self help organizations of the unemployed in the United States are summarized elsewhere in this issue. This movement is paralleled by the success attending trade union unemployment benefit plans. The July issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, official publication of the United States Department of Labor, contains a survey of the operation of such plans by Anice L. Whitney, of the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. It is pointed out that trade-union unemployment benefit plans have in most instances been maintained with great difficulty during the depression. However, a recent study shows 41 plans to be in existence as compared with 48 listed in a study made early in 1931 and it is stated that a "rather remarkable story of trade-union solidarity is unfolded by the history of these plans which show members voluntarily assessing themselves high percentages of their earnings for the maintenance of the funds." Benefits have in many cases been very greatly reduced but the relief afforded by the cash benefits and the plan followed in a number of instances for sharing the work among unemployed members have been regarded as of such value that in nearly all cases there was every disposition to continue the funds.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being however somewhat higher.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.51 at the beginning of August as compared with \$7.43 for July; \$7.43 for August, 1933; \$11.63 for August, 1929; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.68 for August, 1914. Prices of pork, bacon, eggs, milk, flour and potatoes were higher, while slight decreases occurred in the prices of butter, beef and granulated sugar. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$15.92 at the beginning of August as compared with \$15.84 for July; \$15.96 for August, 1933; \$21.90 for August, 1929; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent were unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on prices in 1926 as 100 was 72.3 for August as compared with 72.0 for July; 69.5 for August, 1933; 98.4 for August, 1929; 99.1 for August, 1926; 106.0 for August, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.1 for August, 1914. Eighty-nine prices quotations advanced, ninety-eight declined and three hundred and eighty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials one of the eight main groups was higher, five were lower and two were unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, mainly due to lower quotations for raw jute, raw silk and raw wool, worsted cloth yarns and wool cloth; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower prices for lumber and timber; the Iron and its Products group, due chiefly to reductions in the prices of scrap iron; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, owing to lower quotations for copper, copper sheets and bars, tin and zinc which more than offset higher prices for antimony, lead and silver; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of lower prices for dynamite and shellac. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group advanced, because of higher prices for grains, flour and milled products which more than offset declines in the prices of sugar and

potatoes. The Animals and their Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were unchanged, in the former higher prices for calves, hides, cured meats and eggs offset lower prices for steers, hogs, lambs and leather.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were unchanged from the previous month, foods, beverages and tobacco being lower, mainly because of lower prices for fresh meats and sugar, while other consumers' goods advanced, chiefly as a result of higher quotations for tires and silk hosiery. Producers' goods were higher because of advanced prices for materials used in the milling industries and for miscellaneous producers' materials.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rental are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively

large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on

#### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1934\* (Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 13½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were slightly lower in most localities, sirloin steak being down in the average from 22·7 cents per pound in July to 22·5 cents in August and shoulder roast from 12·2 cents per pound to 11·8 cents. Prices in the prairie provinces were considerably lower than in other provinces. Mutton increased from an average price of 20·5 cents per pound in July to 20·8 cents in August. Both fresh and salt pork advanced, the former being up from an average of 20·9 cents per pound to 21·7 cents and the latter from 18·7 cents per pound to 19·2 cents. Breakfast bacon rose from an average of 34·4 cents per pound in July to 36·4 cents in August. The price at the beginning of the year was 24·5 cents per pound.

Eggs were generally higher, fresh being up from an average of 24·9 cents per dozen to 27·2 cents and cooking from 21·1 cents per dozen to 23·7 cents. Prices in the prairie provinces were somewhat lower than in other parts of Canada. Milk was fractionally higher at an average price of 9·8 cents per quart. Butter prices were again lower, dairy being down from an average of 22·1 cents per pound in July to 20·8 cents in August and creamery from 25·2 cents per pound to 24·1 cents.

The price of bread has been unchanged in the average from 5·8 cents per pound during the last four months, while flour was fractionally higher at an average of 3·4 cents per pound in August as compared with 3·3

(Continued on page 886)



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1931	Aug. 1932	Aug. 1933	July 1934	Aug. 1934
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	49.8	78.6	83.0	67.4	63.4	61.6	71.6	76.8	73.2	57.8	50.8	44.8	45.4	45.0
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	34.4	57.2	53.4	37.8	34.6	33.6	42.6	48.0	45.0	30.4	26.4	23.6	24.4	23.6
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.6	28.3	28.2	21.0	18.7	19.3	22.6	24.6	23.2	16.5	13.2	11.8	11.9	12.0
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.3	37.4	36.9	28.9	28.1	30.3	29.9	32.1	30.1	26.0	21.4	20.4	20.5	20.8
Pork leg...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.9	37.9	41.6	33.2	32.0	32.2	28.8	32.6	30.3	24.5	15.6	17.1	20.9	21.7
Pork, salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	70.2	74.2	60.4	54.4	57.4	53.2	56.4	54.6	44.4	30.4	31.0	37.4	38.4
Bacon, break-fast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.7	51.2	57.9	48.3	42.7	45.4	39.0	41.0	40.1	28.9	17.6	21.2	31.1	33.2
Lard, pure...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.6	73.6	76.0	45.2	44.4	50.0	44.4	44.0	42.0	28.8	22.8	25.6	25.2	25.4
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	29.5	53.6	64.5	42.4	35.0	39.0	42.4	39.4	37.3	26.1	24.1	23.5	24.9	27.2
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	24.3	51.0	56.3	39.7	32.8	34.7	37.6	34.8	33.3	22.1	19.6	19.5	21.1	22.7
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.2	72.0	88.2	79.2	69.0	67.8	70.2	72.0	71.4	63.6	57.0	54.6	58.2	58.8
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	53.0	93.4	121.8	74.8	71.4	73.6	79.4	80.4	64.2	47.2	36.6	43.0	44.2	41.6
Butter cream-ery...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	31.9	52.3	66.8	45.3	43.3	41.0	44.6	44.9	35.5	27.0	22.1	25.1	25.2	24.1
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.8	20.5	21.4	33.4	40.8	35.9	30.1	33.3	33.0	33.1	33.1	22.9	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.9
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.6	19.1	19.7	30.8	38.9	31.7	26.7	33.3	33.3	33.1	33.1	22.9	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.9
Bread...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	145.5	121.5	105.0	114.0	115.5	117.0	112.5	93.6	88.5	87.0	87.0	87.0
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	37.0	67.0	84.0	64.0	49.0	55.4	55.2	53.0	54.7	33.2	30.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Rolls Oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.0	40.0	44.5	30.5	28.0	29.0	31.5	32.0	31.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Rice...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.0	23.8	34.0	19.2	18.8	21.8	21.2	20.6	20.4	18.2	17.2	16.0	16.2	16.0
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.2	33.6	24.4	17.0	17.8	16.0	18.2	23.8	18.8	11.8	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.2
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.5	23.3	29.5	20.7	24.6	20.1	21.6	21.4	20.6	16.9	16.2	15.3	14.9	15.2
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.9	18.1	27.9	17.9	19.9	15.9	13.6	13.9	15.6	11.8	11.0	11.7	12.8	13.0
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	24.4	44.8	109.0	40.0	35.6	31.6	31.6	28.4	26.4	24.8	23.2	32.0	27.2	26.8
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.6	20.6	46.8	19.0	16.6	15.0	15.0	13.6	12.8	12.0	11.4	15.6	13.2	13.2
Tea, black...	1/2 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.3	15.2	16.5	13.7	14.1	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.4	13.7	11.1	10.5	12.8	13.0
Tea, green...	1/2 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.4	14.5	17.0	15.4	15.5	15.8	17.6	17.4	17.3	13.7	11.1	10.5	12.8	13.0
Coffee...	1/2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	11.3	15.6	13.7	13.4	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.1	12.3	10.5	9.9	9.8	9.8
Potatoes...	1/2 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	50.3	89.7	126.9	59.3	58.3	91.4	63.5	94.4	72.7	45.3	40.2	65.4	37.7	40.5
Vinegar...	1/2 qt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9
All Foods...		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.68	\$ 13.41	\$ 16.42	\$ 11.44	\$ 10.44	\$ 11.10	\$ 11.08	\$ 11.63	\$ 10.65	\$ 8.26	\$ 7.01	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.51
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 4.7	c. 5.0	c. 4.4	c. 4.0	c. 4.2	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 3.9	c. 3.9	c. 3.8	c. 3.8	c. 3.8
Coal, anthracite...	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.4	74.9	110.0	109.1	107.9	105.5	101.0	100.2	99.9	101.1	95.6	91.1	92.6	93.0
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.6	59.6	81.3	75.3	69.4	63.4	62.7	62.6	62.7	60.6	60.2	57.4	57.7	57.8
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.6	70.7	82.0	85.0	77.3	75.3	75.5	76.6	76.2	71.5	69.8	60.0	60.0	60.2
Wood, soft...	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.3	51.9	64.1	61.4	58.5	55.4	55.7	54.9	54.1	53.6	51.2	46.0	45.9	45.5
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.8	28.0	38.3	32.7	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	30.9	28.0	27.4	27.0	27.7	27.5
Fuel and light...		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.89	\$ 2.85	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.64	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.31	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.15	\$ 3.04	\$ 2.82	\$ 2.84	\$ 2.84
Rent...	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.81	\$ 4.89	\$ 6.37	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.98	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.33	\$ 5.67	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.53
††Totals...		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.41	\$ 21.20	\$ 26.68	\$ 21.98	\$ 20.88	\$ 21.32	\$ 21.31	\$ 21.96	\$ 21.01	\$ 18.30	\$ 16.42	\$ 15.96	\$ 15.84	\$ 15.92

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.51	13.75	16.97	11.50	10.41	11.06	10.98	11.15	11.06	8.61	7.38	7.48	7.62	7.72	7.72
Prince Ed. Island...	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.83	12.08	15.38	10.37	9.32	10.02	9.74	10.19	10.16	8.36	6.61	6.83	7.07	7.30	7.30
New Brunswick...	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.59	13.32	16.25	11.35	10.33	11.20	10.93	10.94	10.75	8.27	7.22	7.47	7.50	7.61	7.61
Quebec...	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.19	12.50	15.54	11.16	10.00	10.32	10.20	10.52	9.97	7.55	6.45	6.70	6.80	6.85	6.85
Ontario...	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.54	13.50	16.44	11.40	10.41	11.20	11.13	11.67	10.53	8.10	7.00	7.53	7.50	7.50	7.50
Manitoba...	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	7.76	13.02	17.24	11.37	10.27	10.39	10.95	11.53	10.38	7.90	6.75	7.40	6.90	7.17	7.17
Saskatchewan...	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.00	12.63	16.75	11.29	9.96	11.30	11.32	12.09	10.76	7.69	6.72	7.34	7.09	7.38	7.38
Alberta...	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.83	13.84	16.31	11.21	10.26	10.96	11.13	12.12	10.74	8.10	6.61	7.23	7.15	7.28	7.28
British Columbia...	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.14	14.17	17.09	12.33	11.63	11.90	12.14	12.93	11.71	9.16	7.71	8.13	8.17	8.25	8.25

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.		Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mesa, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	22.5	18.2	16.8	11.8	9.5	12.0	20.8	21.7	19.2	33.2	cents
New Scotia (average).....	22.6	18.2	17.4	12.6	10.2	10.5	19.4	20.4	19.5	32.1	36.4
1—Sydney.....	25.6	21	18.5	15	12.6	12	22.5	22.3	15.7	31.7	47.9
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	18	13	10		18	19	32.7	38	46
3—Amherst.....	19	15.5	16	12	8.5		20	20	33	35	47.5
4—Halifax.....	25	17.8	19.6	13.1	11.8	9.9	22.3	19	32.4	35.9	49.5
5—Windsor.....	22	18	18	12	10	10	15	18	20	29.3	48.3
6—Truro.....	19	16.7	14	10.7	8	10	20	21.7	20.3	33.7	49
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22.7	19.7	17.7	13	12.5		19	22.5	15	34.7	43.7
New Brunswick (average).....	24.8	18.8	18.0	12.8	10.3	11.4	17.6	21.4	19.1	32.5	50.3
8—Moncton.....	22.4	17.6	14.8	12.2	9.4	12	18	22.8	19.1	32.8	48.4
9—Saint John.....	24.7	18	17.8	11.8	10	9.8	20.2	22.2	17.7	30.1	48.8
10—Fredericton.....	27	19.5	19.5	13	10.8	10.7	17	21.4	22	34.5	52.1
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	20	14	11	13	15	19	17.7	32.5	51.7
Quebec (average).....	20.8	17.4	17.7	11.4	7.4	9.0	20.4	18.1	18.5	30.6	51.3
12—Quebec.....	22.1	18.2	16.3	13.7	7.7	9	21.7	19.1	18.6	29.8	47.9
13—Three Rivers.....	19.6	15.5	16	11.4	6.7	9.8	20.3	18.1	16.6	30.2	50.6
14—Sherbrooke.....	23.8	17.9	21	13.4	8.4	9.3	23.3	18.6	19.2	31.5	52.3
15—Sorel.....	17.5	17.5	16.5	10	7.5		15	17.5	19.5	30	52.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18	15.1	15.3	9.4	6.3	10	20	14.7	15.9	31.7	53.6
17—St. John's.....	18.5	18.3	16.7	11	6.7	9.8		18	17.7	33	52
18—Thetford Mines.....						10.5	17.7	15.2	17.6	26	49.3
19—Montreal.....	25.2	19.2	20.8	10.7	7.9	5.8	22.8	21.1	22.1	30.3	52.4
20—Hull.....	21.7	17.6	18.6	11.4	8	7.5	22.6	20.8	19.6	32.5	51.5
Ontario (average).....	23.2	19.0	17.1	12.3	9.8	13.2	22.6	23.4	19.7	33.1	51.7
21—Ottawa.....	23.3	19.9	18.8	12.9	8.9	10	20.5	23.9	18.3	33	52.8
22—Brookville.....	23	19.5	16.5	11.2	9.5	10	22			34.7	50.7
23—Kingston.....	23	18.2	18.2	12.1	8.4	10.6	19.3	21	18	30.8	47.9
24—Belleville.....	18.6	15.7	15.6	10.9	8	12.2	20.7	17.5		33.3	51.1
25—Peterborough.....	25	19.3	15.7	11.7	11.7	13.1	20	22.7		33.3	50.9
26—Oshawa.....	23.2	19	16	11.2	10	12	23			32.2	53.7
27—Orillia.....	22.5	19	16	12.5	11.5	14.5		23	18.3	32.5	52.2
28—Toronto.....	24.5	19.8	18.2	12.3	11	13.1	21.6	23.4	20	35	54.1
29—Niagara Falls.....	22.5	19	16.5	12.5	9	12		23.4	15	31.2	53.7
30—St. Catharines.....	21.6	19	17	11.9	9.1	12.8	24	24.2	21	30.4	52.1
31—Hamilton.....	25.2	20.3	19.7	13.7	11.4	14.8	20	24.6		32.9	52
32—Brantford.....	23.1	19	17.9	12.6	9.1	13.4	24.7	26.2	21.5	32.2	51.8
33—Galt.....	25.7	21.2	18.2	14.2	11.1	15.7	24	25.2		33.2	48.7
34—Guelph.....	22.9	19.2	18	12.9	11.7	14.8	25	22	20.2	33.2	51
35—Kitchener.....	21.6	19.4	15.5	13	10.1	13.6	20	20.4	17.5	29.2	49.2
36—Woodstock.....	24.3	20.7	16.7	12	10	13.7		24.5	22	33	51.7
37—Stratford.....	21.7	18	15.3	11	10	12.3		24.3	20	32.1	52.5
38—London.....	23	19.3	17.5	12	10.2	13.3	19.8	23.8	19.3	32.5	52.4
39—St. Thomas.....	23.2	18.8	17.4	12.8	9.6	13	23.5	26.7	19.5	32.5	51.1
40—Chatham.....	21.1	18.4	17.7	12.7	8.7	14		22.1	21.2	32.8	50.4
41—Windsor.....	21.6	18	15.2	11.7	9.7	13.7	25	23.1	18.3	31.4	53.2
42—Sarnia.....	21	17.7	16.3	12.4	10	13.8	21.5	21.2	22.2	31.3	49.2
43—Owen Sound.....	22.5	17.5	17.5	11.5	8.5	13.5		22.5		34.7	50
44—North Bay.....	25	18	18	10	8	12	22	20	18.5	33.7	51
45—Sudbury.....	25	20	15.3	12.3	9	15	25	24	19.7	34.5	49
46—Cobalt.....									20	35.7	54
47—Timmins.....	26.7	22.5	19.5	14	9.4	16.2	28.7	28.5	20.9	35.4	53.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	21	17.8	15.4	11.6	9.2	12.7	22.2	21.5	20.1	34	50.4
49—Port Arthur.....	23	18.2	18.8	13.1	9.6	12	22	24	20.8	36	54.2
50—Fort William.....	25	18	16.2	13.1	11	14.7	25	23.2	21.4	36.4	56.7
Manitoba (average).....	20.5	15.7	16.5	10.4	8.5	9.9	18.6	20.0	16.2	36.8	52.3
51—Winnipeg.....	21	16.4	15	10.8	9	9.8	17.2	22	16.2	36.1	52.5
52—Brandon.....	20	15	18	10	8	10	20	18		37.5	52
Saskatchewan (average).....	21.8	16.7	15.2	10.6	9.0	9.8	17.8	20.5	15.8	37.1	49.9
53—Regina.....	19.5	15.3	13.5	9.3	7.7	9	15.4	19.3		35.9	51.1
54—Prince Albert.....	25	18	18	12.5	12	10	20	23	15	38.7	48.3
55—Saskatoon.....	20.9	16.9	14.6	10.7	8	9.7	16.2	19	16.6	35.6	45.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	19.9	16.7	14.5	9.8	8.4	10.5	19.7	20.8		38.3	54.4
Alberta (average).....	21.2	15.3	13.9	9.6	7.8	10.8	17.2	17.9	16.6	33.3	46.0
57—Medicine Hat.....	19.2	15.4	14.1	10.1	7.2	11.5	17.6	16.6	15.1	32.5	44.3
58—Drumheller.....	18	15	15	10	8	12	15	17	18	36.2	48
59—Edmonton.....	19.4	15	13	8.8	6.3	10	18	20	16.7	30.8	42.9
60—Calgary.....	19.4	16.1	14.5	10.1	8.7	10.6	18.3	20.8	16.6	35	40.3
61—Lethbridge.....	20	15	13	9	9			15		32.2	47.5
British Columbia (average).....	23.4	19.3	16.8	11.8	10.9	13.8	23.1	24.4	21.1	34.8	47.6
62—Fernie.....	21	18	14	10	10.2	14	20	21	20.7	33.4	43.7
63—Nelson.....	24	20	19.5	13	10	14.5		25.5	19	33.2	48.7
64—Trail.....	23.3	17.7	17.3	12.3	11.7	14.3	23.3	25.7	21.7	34	46
65—New Westminster.....	21.1	19.1	16	11.7	11.4	12.9	20.2	22.3	19.7	35.5	49.3
66—Vancouver.....	25	19.9	16.7	11.9	11.9	13.5	22.4	24.3	22	36.4	47.9
67—Victoria.....	25.1	20.7	18.5	12.4	11.5	14.8	27.1	26.1	20.6	36.9	49.8
68—Nanaimo.....	24.2	20	17	12	11.9	15	26.2	23.7	25	35.5	46.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.7	19	15.5	11.1	8.5	11.7	22.5	26.5	20	33.2	48.7

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1934

Fish										Eggs		Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boned, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-3	22-3	15-7	14-9	44-7	17-5	17-2	22-4	12-7	27-2	22-7	9-8	20-8	24-1
8-6	19-2			42-2	12-3	14-3	16-7	12-9	30-2	26-3	9-8	22-6	26-8
7-1	20-4			44	12-3		13-6	12-4	35-1	28	10-11	23-0	25-1
					12-8		19-7	11-7	28	25	10-11	27	2
					12	15	14-3	13	28-5	25-8	8c	24-8	27-6
10	18			40	12-1	10	15-3	13-1	31-4	26-1	11-8a	20-3	25-7
					12-3		19-3	13-2	30	27		25	28-2
				42-5	12-3	18	17-9	13-9	28-3	26	8c	22-9	27
					13-2		17-5	13-6	23	18-5	8	20	24-7
12-4	24-4			45-6	12-8	15-1	18-6	12-9	32-7	22-5	9-8	21-5	25-4
11-3	24-5			40	13-3	14-7	18-9	12-5	28-6	24	9-10	23-5	26-6
13-5	25			45	11-8	13-8	19-6	12-2	27-3	23-5	12	21-9	24-4
12-5	23-7			51-7	14-3	16-8	21-9	13-5	30	24	8	21-9	26-7
					11-8		14	13-3	25	18-5		18-8	24
13-9	24-3	20-0		50-0	15-7	16-2	16-1	12-6	27-2	23-2	7-9	20-4	22-4
	22	20			13	16-5	18-4	12-4	27-7	23-3	10	20-3	22-8
	25					18	15-4	12-8	26-4	23	8b	20-7	22-5
12-5	25				16-5		17-9	12-8	28-9	25-1	7-7	20-5	22-7
								12-2	24-6	20		21-8	15
						18	11-8	14	26	22-9	5-6	23-1	16
					15	15	15	11-6	27-7	24	6	21-5	17
					15	12	12	13	25	21-7	6	20	22-4
15-2	25				20-2	14-6	21-6	11-6	30-2	24-9	10	21-6	23-8
				50	14		16-6	12-9	28	23-7	10	19-4	20-8
19-0	23-2	16-8			18-6	16-3	26-0	12-4	25-8	22-1	10-1	21-3	23-9
	26-7	20			25	25	26-7	11-8	27	25-2	10	19	22-6
							25-2	12-5	26	22-6	8	22-8	22
	20	16-5			17-2	15	18-4	11	25-3	20-9	10	20-2	23-1
							21-7	12-4	21-7	20-1	8-8a	24	22-8
							22-8	13-4	24	19-2	9	20-2	23-2
							23-9	12-3	26-8	25	10b	20-7	24-5
							27-2	12-4	26-6	22-9	10	22-8	26
		17					28-6	12-1	28	24	19-2	20-2	27
					20	15	29-5	13-2	27-2	24-5	11	19-2	28
					16-5	20	27-3	11-8	28-2	25-2	11	20-2	29
							32-9	12-2	26-2		11	22	30
							25	11-8	24-9	21-9	10	22	31
							28-8	12-7	23-5	18-3	10	23	32
							26-8	12	25-4	22-4	10	21	33
		23					18-5	11-3	23-3	21-3	9	21	34
							30	13-5	20-8	17-2	10	18-6	35
							28-9	12-1	23-7	20-2	9	21-5	36
							32-8	12-1	24-5	20-6	9	21	37
							31-5	12-9	22-8	20-5	10	24	38
							23-2	12-1	20-2	17-4	10	21-7	39
							26-9	11-4	25-4	21-3	11	18-9	40
							31-2	12	24-7	21-8	10	22	41
							24-1	11-2	20	16-7	10	22	42
							25	12-5	30		11	22	43
							21-6	12	29-5	27-2	12	23	44
		14					18-3	14	30		10b	24-5	45
		17					18-2	14	29-2	26-6	12-5a	24-2	46
20	21-2				21-5	15	30-4	12-5	28-4	24-2	10	20-2	47
		13-2					27-6	13-1	30-1	25	10	22	48
		10-3			20		17	28-2	13-4	29-9	23-7	10	49
							17-1	23-8	11-9	25-1	20-5	8-4	50
	24-8	17-0					19-1	27-5	10-9	26-4	22	9	51
	24-5	16					15	18-1	12-9	23-8	19	7-1-8-3	52
22-5	25	18					19-6	12-5	21-7	17-7	9-8	16-3	53
21-3	23-2	11-7	12-5		24-5	19-8	23-3	12-7	22-9	18-2	10	15-7	54
	23-4	12	10		25	21-6	20	16-6	13-7	22-2	18-2	9	55
							18-1	13-1	19-3	16-5	10	17-4	56
21-3	21-8	11-3	15		24	17-8	18-1	13-1	19-3	16-5	10	17-4	57
25	24-4						19-7	13-3	22-5	17-6	9-6	18-3	58
20-7	21-7	13-6	15-0		23-3	19-7	17-1	12-8	18-3	13-7	10	15-4	59
20	25				25	18	14-4	13-5	20-4	16-5	10	18-2	60
22	25	16	15		17	17-1	19-3	13-2	23-8	19-1	9-1a	19-1	61
	20-5	11-5			18	20	20-5	13-1	25-5	19-4	9	19	62
22-6	22-2	12-5			25	20-5	22-7	13-7	24-3	19-2	10	20	63
18	20	14-5					25-1	14-0	33-9	28-7	10-9	22-7	64
18-5	19-4		16-5		21-0	19-0	20-8	15	30	23-2	10	22	65
22	24		19		23-3	22-3	20	13-9	37	30-2	12-5a	19	66
21	22-5		18		20		26-8	15-7	36-2	30-5	12-5a	23	67
20-5	21-3				20		23-4	13	32	27-7	9-1	23-3	68
20					18	16-5	31-7	12-8	32-4	29-6	9-1	22-7	69
14-6	16-2		12-5		22-7	17-7	24-3	13-4	34-3	31-8	10-12-5	23-9	70
12	17-5						29-4	12-7	35	31	10a	25	71
	15							15-5	34-5	25-5	12-5a		72

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2's per can	Pears, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>5.8a</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>
1—Sydney.....	18.6	7.3	14.7	3.2	4.8	6.6	.....	11.3	12.8	11.4
2—New Glasgow.....	19	6.6-7	14.6	3.9	5.2	7.5	9.7	11.4	11	10.4
3—Amherst.....	18.8	6.7	13	3.7	5	7.5	.....	11.5	12	10.7
4—Halifax.....	20.8	4.6-7	15	3.6	5	7.8	10	12.4	13.4	11.9
5—Windsor.....	19	6.7c	13	3.9	5	7.3	11.7	12.5	12	12.5
6—Truro.....	20.4	6.6-7	12.7	3.7	5	7.6	12.7	12.4	13	11.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.3	6.7	15	3.5	4.8	8.6	13.2	12	12.3	12.2
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>
8—Moncton.....	18.9	6.7	15	3.8	5	8.6	13.5	11.7	12	11.3
9—Saint John.....	19.1	6.6-7	15.6	3.4	5.1	7.2	13.7	10.4	11.6	10.4
10—Fredericton.....	20.2	6.7	14.2	3.6	5	7.3	14	11.1	12.8	11.1
11—Bathurst.....	19	6.7	12.5	3.5	4.5	7	14.3	12	11.4	11.2
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>
12—Quebec.....	21.6	6.5-7	13.4	3.5	5.3	7.7	10.4	10.1	13.3	11.1
13—Three Rivers.....	17.7	4.4-7	12.8	3.4	5	6.1	11.5	9.8	12.1	9.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	17.4	4.6	13	3.4	4.8	6.9	11.6	9.8	12.5	10.8
15—Sorel.....	16	.....	14.3	3.1	4.7	6.4	9.2	10	13.3	10.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.5	4	13.6	3.3	5.7	7.1	11	11.3	10	11.1
17—St. John's.....	15.7	4c	12.3	3.4	4.6	7.3	10.5	10	12.7	13.2
18—Thetford Mines.....	20	4	12.9	3.1	5	.....	10.4	10	11.2	10.2
19—Montreal.....	19.5	4.7-6	14.1	3.7	5.1	7.6	10.2	9.7	12	10.3
20—Hull.....	17.3	4.4-7	12.2	3.7	5	6.8	11.2	9.8	12.3	10.4
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>
21—Ottawa.....	17.5	5.3-7.3	14.7	3.9	4.6	8.6	10.2	10	12.1	10.1
22—Brockville.....	17	5.3	13.7	3.3	4.6	8	10.7	10.5	11.2	10
23—Kingston.....	16.2	5.3	13.7	3	5.4	8.4	10.4	10.3	11.5	10
24—Belleville.....	20.1	4.7	14	3.3	5	8.4	11	10	12.3	10.1
25—Peterborough.....	17.1	5.3-6.7	14.4	3.1	4.6	8.7	10.6	10	11.9	11.2
26—Oshawa.....	20.7	5.3-6.7	12	3.2	5	9.5	11	10.7	12.2	11
27—Orillia.....	20.2	5.3	14	2.9	5	9	10.3	10.6	12.5	10.5
28—Toronto.....	21.3	5.3-6.7	14.9	3.4	4.8	8.9	10.2	10.7	11.9	10.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	17.8	5.3-6.7	16.3	3.4	5	9	11.3	10	11.8	11.7
30—St. Catharines.....	20.4	5.3-6.7	14.2	3	4.9	9.3	11.7	10.1	12.6	10.5
31—Hamilton.....	24.3	5.3-6.7	15.2	3.2	4.6	8.9	9.9	10.9	12.4	11.4
32—Brantford.....	19.2	5.3-6.7	16	3.1	5	9.6	10.4	10.8	12.9	11.1
33—Galt.....	21.1	5.3-6	16.2	2.9	5	9.5	10.3	11.8	12.5	11.5
34—Guelph.....	19.9	5.3	16	3	5.1	9.8	11.3	10.5	12.4	11.1
35—Kitchener.....	20.4	5.3-6	14.8	2.9	5	9.1	11.1	10.1	11.6	10.7
36—Woodstock.....	18.6	4.7-5.3	14.5	3	4.7	8.8	9.9	11.2	12.6	11.1
37—Stratford.....	18.1	5.3-6.7	15.4	2.9	4.9	9.9	11.3	11.4	12.5	11.1
38—London.....	19.2	5.3	16	3	5	9.1	11.3	11.2	12.4	11.2
39—St. Thomas.....	19.4	4.7-5.3	16	2.9	5	9.9	12.6	12.4	12.8	11.8
40—Chatham.....	18.2	4.7	16	3.2	4.9	8.7	11.4	11	13.7	11.2
41—Windsor.....	18.9	5.3-6.7	13.7	3.2	4.4	8.3	10.7	10.7	12.9	11.4
42—Sarnia.....	19.4	4.7	14.2	2.8	4.8	8.7	12.6	11.3	12.9	11.1
43—Owen Sound.....	17	5.3-6.7	13.7	2.7	4.4	9	10.6	10	12.2	10.3
44—North Bay.....	17.5	5.3c	13	3.5	6	10	11.5	10	13.5	11
45—Sudbury.....	18.1	6	13.5	3.7	5.2	8	13.5	10.6	13.5	13.5
46—Cobalt.....	18.5	6.7	.....	3.9	.....	8.8	11	12.8	14	13.4
47—Timmins.....	18.9	5.6	13.7	3.7	5.5	9.3	12.7	12.6	14.2	12.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16.4	5.3-6.7	13	3.5	5	8.8	13.5	11.1	13.5	11.6
49—Port Arthur.....	19.6	4.7-6	15.5	3.3	5	8.4	10.7	10.8	12	11.2
50—Fort William.....	19.4	4.7-6	15.2	3.3	5	8	9.8	11.2	12.8	11.3
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	22.3	5.6-6	16.2	3.2	5	8.9	10.5	12.5	13.8	13
52—Brandon.....	22.8	4.4-4	.....	3.5	5.0	9	11.2	13.9	14.4	13.2
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>
53—Regina.....	21.5	4.8-5.6	14	3.2	5	9.5	10	14.1	14.2	14.1
54—Prince Albert.....	22.5	4.8	.....	3.3	5	7.5	12.4	13.7	13.7	14.4
55—Saskatoon.....	19.9	5.7	18	3.3	5	9.8	9.9	13.6	14.2	13.2
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.2	5.6	15	3.2	5	9.4	10.6	13.3	13.5	13.5
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.3	.....	15	3.5	.....	7.3	10.1	13.7	13.9	14.3
58—Drumheller.....	23.6	6.7	15	3.5	5	6.8	11.4	13	13	14
59—Edmonton.....	20.5	6.7b	14.9	3.3	5.3	7.7	10	12.5	13	13.2
60—Calgary.....	22.8	5.6	17.3	3.3	4	7.4	10.2	12.6	13.6	13.8
61—Lethbridge.....	24.4	6.7	17	3.5	5	8.6	11.2	13.6	14.1	13.7
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>
62—Fernie.....	22	.....	15	3.4	4	7.3	7.8	13.4	15	14
63—Nelson.....	22.8	8.3	15	3.5	6	5.7	8	12.6	12.5	12.7
64—Trail.....	21.8	6.3	15	3.4	5.6	7.1	7.7	12.6	13.5	13.7
65—New Westminster.....	21.3	6.7	19	3.7	5	5.3	7.5	12	11.3	11.1
66—Vancouver.....	24.2	6.7	20	3.6	5.5	6.4	7.3	12.4	11.8	10.7
67—Victoria.....	23.2	7.5	18.9	3.8	5.4	5.6	6.7	12.2	11.8	12
68—Nanaimo.....	25.4	7.5	.....	4	.....	5.7	7	11.5	10.7	11.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.7	6.3-8.3	.....	4	6.5	5	7	14	13.9	13.2

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1934

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2½ per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.6	5.6	1.216	25.2	26.9	15.2	13.0	16.7	15.4	60.4	20.1	55.0	42.4
4.7	5.4	1.261	32.8		14.0	13.1	16.1	16.3	65.0	19.5	57.5	41.1
4.2	5.5	1.188	23.0		12.8	12.4	15.6	14.9		18.9		45
4.3	4.8	1.433	44.7		13	14.2	15.5	14.5		19	50	42.5
5.5	6.2	.88	23.2		16.5	12.7	15.5	15		19.2		45
5.5	5.2	1.236	24.8		15	13.5	17.3	16.8	65	19.8	65	37
5	5.5		43.7			13	16.7	15		20.7		37.5
4.8	5.1	1.567	37.1		12.7	12.6	15.7	15.3		19.3		39.5
4.2	6.8		19.2			12.7	15.6	15		20.6		43
4.4	6.0	.948	20.5		13.7	13.2	15.3	14.9	58.9	18.5	57.2	44.1
4.6	5.9	.936	21		14	13.8	16.3	15.2	50	20	55	47.5
4.6	5.6	1.213	26.3		14.6	12	14.1	13.6	66.7	18.4		38
4.5	6.3	.887	17.2		13.5	13.8	15.6	15.8		18	59.3	42
4	6.2	.755	17.5		12.7	13	15	15		17.4		40.7
4.3	5.4	.933	19.6	29.6	13.4	12.9	16.6	16.1	66.4	20.3	59.0	44.8
4.5	5.9	.952	21.1		12.7	12.7	16.9	15	67.5	22.6		41.1
4	5.4	1.103	21.2		14.7	13.7	16.7	14.7	75	20.5	59	44.4
4.1	5.5	.876	18.3		13.7	12.7	17.6	14.6	55	21.9	57.5	39.6
3.8	5	1.01	20.5		15	13.3	16.3	13.5		18.8		39.4
4.2	5.7	.85	18.8		13	13.7	16	14.6		18.6	58	39.6
4.8	4.8	.774	17.5		12.8	12.6	16.5	15.2		18.7	65	39.6
4.2	5.6	1.088	23		13.5	11.5	16.7	14.3	53.3	22	50	45.7
4.6	4.7	.781	15	29.2	12.5	12.7	16.8	14.9	81.1	21.6	59.7	37.6
4.3	6	1.005	21.1	30	13	12.8	15.6	16.5		18.4	63.5	39.8
4.3	5.6	1.256	25.5	26.6	14.5	13.4	16.7	16.9	61.9	19.6	55.0	39.3
4.8	6.3	1.086	23.1	40	13.5	12.9	16	17.4		19.1	61.3	38.6
4.3	6.7	1.35	27.5			13.1	17.2	15.8		18.6	57.2	40
4.5	5.8	1.083	21.2	25		12.6	16.8	15.2	75	18.7	57.7	38.4
4.9	6	1.22	23.7	40		14.9	17	17.2		19.3		38.5
4.1	6.1	1.25	25.5	20		13.1	15.8	15.4	64	19.4	54.3	37
3.5	5.3	1.07	20.5	19.5		13.4	17	18.8	69	19.4	64	41.2
4.4	5.6	1.07	23.6			12.8	17.3	16		20	60	40
4.3	5.1	1.081	21	23	13	12	16.2	16.1	61.7	18.5	57.7	38.9
4.7	5	1.312	25			10	17.7	17		21.5	55	38.7
4.8	6.2	1.44	27.9	25		13.4	17.4	16.9	63.3	18.9	49	39.4
4.7	5.9	1.15	24.1	33.3		13.5	16.8	15.9		17.9	49	36.3
4.4	5.1	1.333	25.7			16.5	17	15.8		19.5	47.5	37.1
4.1	5.6	1.00	23	20		13.7	16.2	17.7	65	20.7	60	38
4.7	5.9	1.225	23.9	25.8		13.1	16.5	17.1		19.2	60	38.8
4.3	5.7	1.08	24.6			13.8	16.2	16.8		19.3		37.8
3.9	4.8	1.15	23.6	16.5		13.3	15.6	16		20.1	59.5	38.5
4	5	1.275	25.5			11.7	16.4	16.5		18.8	59	37.5
3.7	4.7	1.193	23.6	19.3		13.8	15.6	15.7		20.1		39.3
3.8	5.1	1.30	25.6	30		13.2	16.6	16.7	50	19.1		38.3
3.4	4.4	1.117	20.9	36		13.5	15.2	16		21.3		39.2
3.5	4	1.15	21.6	15		11.2	16.3	17.5		20		37.4
4.5	5.8	1.23	22.8			11.6	17.3	17		19.5	55	38.6
3.8	4	1.287	23.6	35		15	16.8	15.6	55	19.5	55	42.5
4.5	5.5	1.25	30		15	14	16.5	19	65	19	55	41.2
3.4	5.6	1.50	33.7		17.5	15.2	17	18.7	66	20.5	48	45
5	7.2	1.712	44		15	13.8	18.7	16.7	65	20	55	45
4.6	6.2	2.13	37		15.6	13.4	17.3	17.7	61.8	21.4	48.7	41.3
4.7	6	1.778	36.2		12.5	15.5	17.3	19	60	20		39.5
3.9	7	.944	19.4	30	14.8	14	16.4	18.6	53.7	21.1	48.4	40.9
4.5	6.1	.915	18.3	25	13.9	12.9	16.8	18.1	54.6	19.4	48.7	41.7
4.8	5.9	1.405	25.9		14.3	12.7	17.8	16.5	58.5	20.5	53.7	44.1
4.8	6	1.01	20.4		14.3	12.4	17	15.8	56.5	19.7	47.4	43.1
4.8	5.7	1.80	31.4			13	18.5	17.2	60.5	21.2	60	45
5.2	6.8	1.524	28.1		19.2	13.1	17.8	17.3	59.9	22.6	55.3	47.7
5.3	7.7	1.45	26		20	13.4	18.8	17.8	62.2	22	55.1	46.9
5.2	7.6		30		20	13.2	18.4	17.2	58.5	25	54	49.2
4.9	5.8	1.59	27	17.7	12.6	16.5	16.9	16.9	59.5	22.2	56.1	47.7
5.3	6	1.533	29.3		13.2	17.5	17.4	17.4	59.4	21	55.8	47
5.2	5.4	1.217	24.6		16.0	12.4	17.9	17.3	58.3	22.2	55.3	50.8
5.8	4.8	.975	23		18.2	12.6	17.9	18.5	60.8	21.9	60	50.6
5.4	5.7	1.56	27.5		14.6	12.5	17.9	17.1	60.6	21.1	55.4	51.4
5.6	5.2	1.03	22.3		15.2	12.2	17.5	17.1	56.1	22.8	51.8	49.5
4.7	5.5	1.272	28.5		15	11.2	17.7	16.2	57.4	22	51.5	49.2
4.7	5.6	1.25	21.5		17	13.5	18.5	17.6	56.5	23.3	57.8	53.4
5.5	5.2	1.321	26.2		18.2	11.8	16.4	15.0	55.7	20.2	50.1	48.0
5.7	6.3	1.60	30		16.5	12.3	17.5	16.5	65	20	60	50
6.4	5.8	1.84	31.5			13.4	16.4	15	59.5	21.7	50	51.7
6.3	5.8	1.46	31.5		20	12.6	17.4	16.2	48.2	19.8	45.9	44.4
4.9	4.8	.753	14.6		16	11.9	15.5	14.4	51.2	19.5	46	44.6
5.1	4.9	.733	15		20	11.1	15.1	14.7	51.1	19.4	47.5	46
4.8	4.5	1.28	25.8		17.5	11.7	15.6	13.7	55	20	50	45
5.7	4.3	1.57	32.5			11.7	16.2	14.7	57.5	20	50	46
5	5.3	1.33	28.4		19	10.5	17.2	15		20	50	50

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States' stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	6.7	6.6	39.0	51.9	21.4	14.5	3.0	41.9	49.4	11.3	4.9	14.876
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	6.8	6.6	43.0	46.6	19.3	10.7	3.3	41.3	39.6	11.8	4.9	15.000
1—Sydney.....	6.9	6.5	37.7	45	22.9	13.7	3.4	46.2	45.8	12.4	4.8	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.6	6.4	40.6	46.6	19.3	10.2	3	40	36.7	12	5	
3—Amherst.....	6.7	6.2	43.3	47	15	10	3.3	45	35	11.4	4.8	
4—Halifax.....	6.7	6.6	43.3	46.7	23.7	10.4	3.3	40	45	12.2	5	15.00
5—Windsor.....	7	7	42.5	46.7	16.7	9.7	3.3	40	40	11.3	5	
6—Truro.....	7.1	6.6	45.6	47.8	18.3	10.3	3.2	36.7	35.3	11.6	5	
7—F.L.I. Charlottetown	6.4	5.9	44	44.6	21.2	14.4	3.4	49.6	40	14	5	13.90-14.40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	7.0	6.7	43.7	46.3	16.8	10.4	2.9	42.7	37.8	11.9	4.8	14.500
8—Moncton.....	6.9	6.7	45	46.8	18.2	11	3	46.3	38.3	12.2	4.8	b & g
9—Saint John.....	6.9	6.7	40	45.2	15.4	10	2.9	37.6	38.7	11.9	5	14.50
10—Fredericton.....	7.1	6.9	45	48	15.4	10.6	2.9	41	35.6	11.5	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	6.9	6.6	44.6	45	18.3	10	2.7	46	38.7	12	4.6	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	6.2	6.0	38.4	52.2	21.4	13.2	2.9	42.6	51.4	10.4	4.4	14.250
12—Quebec.....	6.1	5.9	41.1	55.8	21.7	15.4	3.1	41.8	54	10.3	4.5	14.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.6	6.3	39.8	51.2	25	14.7	3.2	43.3	43.3	10.7	4.5	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.1	6	34.9	50.5	20.6	12.5	2.8	40.6	48	10.6	4.5	14.75-15.00
15—Sorel.....	6.1	5.9	38	51.4	20	10.7	2.6	37.5	53.3	9.7	4.2	13.00-13.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.1	5.8	45	51.9	21.7	12.6	3.1	47.5	56	10.7	4.5	13.50
17—St. John's.....	6.1	6	35	47.2	20.7	13.2	2.9	46	56.7	11	4.2	
18—Thetford Mines.....	6.2	5.9	35.6	52.8	19.3	13.3	3	40	45	10	4.7	
19—Montreal.....	6	6	38.1	55.1	21.5	14.4	3	46.5	53.5	10.2	4.4	14.75-15.00
20—Hull.....	6.2	5.9	38.2	53.7	22	11.6	2.8	40	52.4	10	4.2	14.50-15.00
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6.6	6.4	39.7	55.6	21.5	13.4	2.7	40.9	49.9	10.7	4.7	14.713
21—Ottawa.....	6.3	6.3	37.5	54.5	16.4	13	2.5	50	52.9	10	4.7	14.50-15.00
22—Brockville.....	6.6	6.4	36.1	54.4	18.2	11.4	2.6	37.5	46	10.4	4.4	14.50
23—Kingston.....	6.1	6.1	35.6	47.8	19.8	12.3	2.9	43.3	48.3	10.5	4.5	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.5	6.2	40.1	53.9	23	13.1	3	40.9	56.7	10.2	5.2	14.50
25—Peterborough.....	6.1	5.9	41.8	51.6	20.6	14	2.5	44	48	11.1	5.2	14.75-15.00
26—Oshawa.....	6.5	6.4	41	59.5	23.4	12.2	3.1	43	57.5	11.3	5.1	13.50
27—Orillia.....	6.5	6.5	43.3	55.6	21.5	14	2.8	40	49.7	10.7	5	14.50
28—Toronto.....	6.2	6.1	43.7	56.4	18.8	12.2	2.4	44.3	47	9.7	4.1	13.75-14.00
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.6	6.3	40	55	20.3	14.6	2.9	41.7	55	10	5	12.50-13.00g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.7	6.4	39.3	58.3	24	13.4	2.6	40.5	48.7	11	4.7	14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	6.4	6.5	40.7	58.8	22.1	11.5	2.7	35.4	55	10	5.1	14.00
32—Brantford.....	6.5	6.4	42.3	56.5	22.7	12.1	2.9	39.3	53	10.2	4.9	14.00-14.25
33—Galt.....	6.6	6.3	39.9	51	19.5	14	2.4	47.5	48.7	11	4.6	14.00-14.25
34—Geelpa.....	6.3	6.2	37.8	52.9	20.8	12.2	2.8	42.8	48	10.3	4.7	13.75-14.00
35—Kitchener.....	6.5	6.5	33.6	52.8	18.9	12.4	2.8	36.2	43.3	10.2	4.1	13.00
36—Woodstock.....	6.6	6.5	35.8	57.6	22.5	10.9	2.9	40	44.5	10.6	4.8	13.00
37—Stratford.....	6.6	6.5	45.4	60.1	23.5	12.6	2.7	43	50.8	10.8	4.9	14.00
38—London.....	6.4	6.2	43	53	17.8	13	2.8	38.2	45	10	4.5	14.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.8	6.7	41.2	57.2	22.7	13.6	2.6	45.8	54.2	10.4	5.1	14.00
40—Chatham.....	6.2	6.3	39.9	55.4	18.7	13.1	2.7	36.4	40	10.6	4.6	14.50-15.00
41—Windsor.....	6.4	6.3	37.4	59	21.5	12.7	2.4	40	60	10	4.2	15.00
42—Sarnia.....	6.8	6.6	35.2	57.2	23.4	13	2.7	41	50	10	4.7	15.00
43—Owen Sound.....	6.2	6.2	42.5	50.8	20.7	11.3	2.5	36.2	45	9.6	4.4	14.50-14.75
44—North Bay.....	7	6.5	45	50	20	15	3.4	42.5	60	12.5	5	15.50-16.50
45—Sudbury.....	7	6.8	39	60	26.7	17	2.8	40		12.5	4.5	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.7	7	40	58.3	23.3	16	2.9	35	40	11.2	5	17.75
47—Timmins.....	7.3	7.1	36.7	58.5	21.5	16.1	2.8	42	45.5	14	4.8	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7.2	6.7	37.5	60	24	14.2	2.5	37.5	60		4.7	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.8	6.7	35	52.5	23.8	16.4	2.6	41.3	50	11.6	5.2	16.00-16.25
50—Fort William.....	7	6.8	42	57.9	23.8	13.8	2.8	41.7	45	10.7	4.5	15.75-16.00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7.1	7.1	38.5	49.6	22.7	14.0	3.2	37.7	55.4	12.9	5.7	20.000
51—Winnipeg.....	7	7.1	35.7	49.5	22.7	13	3.2	37.9	52.4	11.7	5.3	18.50
52—Brandon.....	7.2	7.1	41.2	49.7	22.7	15	3.1	37.5	58.3	14	6	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	7.3	7.6	35.0	52.1	23.5	20.4	3.5	42.1	56.7	14.0	5.2	
53—Regina.....	7.2	7.7	34.3	52.3	25	19.7a	3.3	41.3	60	12.5	4.9	
54—Prince Albert.....	7.4	7.5	33.6	52	25.6	20.5a	4	40			5.5	
55—Saskatoon.....	7.4	7.7	32	50.4	18.5	19.2a	2.9	42.1	50	15	5.8	
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.1	7.3	40	53.7	25	22a	3.7	45	60	14.6	4.7	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	7.4	7.5	34.0	48.3	22.7	17.7	3.5	40.1	55.3	13.1	5.5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.5	7.2	32.6	48.5	22.5	19.4a	3.5	41.2		10	5.5	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.6	7.8	32	48	21.6	18.2a	3.6	39	60	15	5.5	
59—Edmonton.....	7.3	7.5	36.7	51.3	22.8	17a	3.5	44.5	51	13.7	5.5	
60—Calgary.....	7.2	7.1	35.7	45.3	20	16.8a	3.1	37.5	55	12	5.6	g
61—Lethbridge.....	7.4	7.8	33	48.2	26.6	17a	3.7	38.5	55	15	5.2	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	6.9	6.6	35.9	48.5	22.5	20.5	3.2	47.3	32.8	11.3	5.1	
62—Fernie.....	7	7.7	35	48.3	20	17.5a	3.3	45	50	13.7	4.5	
63—Nelson.....	7.5	7.4	35.2	51.2	21.2	23.7a	3.8	46.7	55	10	5.7	
64—Trail.....	7.5	7.4	35.2	50.2	26	23.7a	3.8	46.7	50	11	5.7	
65—New Westminster.....	6.3	6.1	31.8	46	22.1	19.8a	2.9	50.8	52.5	9.3	5.1	
66—Vancouver.....	6.3	6.1	33	47.6	22.4	19.3a	3.1	48	60	11	4.8	
67—Victoria.....	6.8	6.4	35.8	48.2	20.9	20.7a	2.9	43.1	52.5	10.3	5.3	
68—Nanaimo.....	6.6	5.9	40.5	49.1	22.5	20a	3.4	50	50	12.5	6.5	
69—Prince Rupert.....	7	6.5	35	47.5	25	20a	2.9			12.5	4	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated price per houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$32 p Six-roomed houses not houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Matches, per box (400)		Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-240	\$ 11-980	\$ 9-639	\$ 11-442	\$ 7-275	\$ 8-654	\$ 7-426	c.	c.	\$ 22-115	\$ 15-908	
8-050	10-000	6-667	7-917	5-500	6-500	6-000	27-5	10-0	21-167	14-250	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				29-7	10-0	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	1
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	5-00	28-3	10-2	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	2
7-00-9-50	10-50						29	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
8-00-10-50	11-00	9-00	9-75	7-00	8-00	7-00	30	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	4
							30-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5
9-25							30	9-8	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
8-50-9-40	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	8-25c	28-8	10	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	7
10-344	11-583	7-000	8-000	5-500	6-500	7-500	29-6	9-8	22-750	17-375	
9-75-11-75g	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	7-00g	31-2	10-3	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	8
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00	28-7	9-9	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9
9-00-11-00	11-50						28-3	9-5	25-00	18-00	10
9-25							30	9-5	18-00	15-00	11
9-100	11-600	10-400	11-667	8-401	9-401	8-250	23-5	9-8	19-833	13-438	
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-3	9-8	20-00-28-00		12
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	26-3	9-8	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	13
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	25-4	9-6	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14
	12-00	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	21-2	10-0	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
							20-5	9-9	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	16
8-00	11-00	13-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	12-00	20-8	9-8	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
10-25							25	10-0	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18
9-815	11-892	10-328	12-227	8-317	10-063	8-635	25-4	9-5	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	19
10-25	11-75-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	24-7	9-4	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	20
8-00-9-00	12-50						26-1	9-6	22-833	16-857	
8-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	10-00c	23-4	9-5	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21
11-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	27-2	9-5	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	22
9-50	13-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-7	9-0	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	23
10-00	11-00	10-00	11-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	25	9-8	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	24
9-75	13-00	9-00	10-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	25	9-6	16-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	25
11-00	11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	26	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	26
7-50g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	9-6	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	27	
7-50g	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	9-7	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	28	
9-00	11-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	25g	9-6	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	29
11-00	12-00	13-00	13-00	11-00	13-00	8-25c	25-8	9-7	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	30
10-00	12-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	25	9-1	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	31
9-50	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00		24-7	9-7	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	32
9-50	11-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00		25	9-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	33
9-00-10-50	12-00						23-3	9-3	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	34
10-00	12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00		23-3	9-9	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00	35
9-00	10-50-12-50						24-5	9-8	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	36
10-00-11-50	10-25-12-50						25	9-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	37
7-00	10-50						24	9-3	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	38
7-50-9-00	12-00						26	9-7	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	39
	11-00						24-6	9-6	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00	40
12-25	13-50						30	10			41
9-00-13-00	12-00						29-5	10-4	n	20-00-22-00	42
							31-7	9-4	20-00	14-00	43
14-50	16-50	7-50	8-50	6-00	7-00		33	9-7	p	p	44
7-50-10-50	9-50	5-50	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	26-7	11-1	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	45
9-50-11-50	10-50	6-25	7-50c	5-75	7-00c		27-5	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	46
9-50-12-50	12-00	7-00	8-00	6-50	7-50		27-9	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	47
10-125	14-125	6-938	6-938	7-750	6-750	6-750	27-4	10-1	23-750	16-250	48
9-50-12-50	13-50-14-00						26-5	10-1	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	49
8-50-10-00	12-50-16-50						28-3	10-3	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	50
8-313	16-125						28-5	10-3	24-750	17-125	51
8-50-12-25h	14-50f						25	10-6	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	52
8-00-9-00h	19-00						29-4	12-1	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	53
6-50-8-00h	16-00						29-7	10-2	18-00-28-00	12-00-18-00	54
5-25-9-00h	15-00						30	8-4	22-00-30-00	14-00-20-00	55
5-405	10-000						30-0	10-2	22-000	15-375	56
6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	32-5g	9-4	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	57
2-75-4-25h	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	10-5	r	r	58
7-00-7-50h	10-00g	g	g	5-00	6-00g	6-00g	30-7	11-1	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	59
4-00-5-75h				6-00g		4-00g	26-7g	9-6	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	60
9-850	11-150			6-188	6-714	4-714	33-6	11-2	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	61
							38-3	10-8	16-00	14-00	62
9-00-10-00	11-75			5-75-6-75	7-25-8-25	6-50c	35	12-5	20-00-26-00	15-00-20-00	63
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-00	7-00	6-50c	30	11	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	64
9-50-10-50	10-75					5-00	30	11	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	65
9-50-10-50	10-75					6-50	31	11	15-00-22-00	13-00-17-00	66
8-75-10-75	9-00			4-50-5-50	6-20-7-30c	4-77c	32-3	12	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	67
7-70-8-20s						4-50	33-3	10	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	68
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00	7-00-12-00i	4-80c	35	12	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	69

cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50 according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1931	Aug. 1932	Aug. 1933	July 1934	Aug. 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	99.1	95.3	98.4	83.7	70.5	66.7	69.5	72.0	72.3
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	98.6	88.4	100.1	75.1	55.3	55.6	65.9	68.5	69.9
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	97.8	111.2	109.9	92.1	70.9	58.6	59.7	65.6	65.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	99.7	93.8	91.1	79.9	73.2	69.4	71.2	73.9	73.6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	98.6	94.0	86.6	77.9	69.4	63.2	65.8	65.5
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.3	92.5	93.8	90.7	86.8	86.1	85.4	87.1	87.0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	100.7	91.9	98.5	74.4	60.9	57.3	68.0	63.2	63.0
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.2	92.2	93.6	90.5	85.0	85.7	83.3	86.1	86.1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.7	95.1	95.3	92.2	86.3	83.6	81.6	81.8	81.7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	98.9	95.9	96.3	86.3	75.0	71.1	72.1	73.9	73.9
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.8	101.1	103.7	87.2	68.6	61.3	66.6	69.2	68.9
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	99.5	92.5	91.3	85.7	79.2	77.6	75.9	77.0	77.2
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	99.6	94.3	100.2	79.9	65.9	63.1	66.8	69.3	70.1
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.1	92.8	94.9	91.2	88.8	88.1	84.9	89.6	89.6
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	99.9	94.5	100.8	78.6	63.4	60.3	64.8	67.0	67.9
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	123.8	108.7	100.0	98.1	99.2	87.8	81.2	75.3	80.7	83.3	83.0
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	99.9	93.7	101.2	76.6	59.5	57.0	62.1	64.2	65.3
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	98.3	88.1	97.0	73.9	56.0	55.8	65.1	66.6	67.8
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	120.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	97.2	106.3	105.4	88.7	71.2	59.5	61.8	66.7	66.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	97.3	94.8	109.2	75.7	53.9	48.4	57.2	60.0	61.6
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.2	100.2	103.0	88.3	72.4	60.2	65.4	68.8	70.7
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	98.5	93.8	86.3	77.8	69.5	63.5	65.9	65.6
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.8	91.2	93.0	87.3	80.1	81.1	80.4	82.1	82.0
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	97.6	93.7	102.3	77.1	59.5	54.7	60.9	64.7	65.3
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	99.3	95.0	94.5	85.4	73.2	70.3	71.7	73.2	73.6

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236 and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 878)

in July and 3.1 in May. Onions declined from an average of 6.3 cents per pound to 5.6 cents. Potatoes showed a seasonal increase in price being up in the average from \$1.13 per ninety pounds in July to \$1.22 in August. Prices were considerably lower in Quebec and New Brunswick than in other provinces. Granulated sugar was fractionally lower at an average price of 6.7 cents per pound and yellow was unchanged at 6.6 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was up from an average price of \$14.82 per ton in July to \$14.88 in August. Increases were reported from Halifax, Orillia, Hamilton, Brantford, Stratford, Chatham, Sarnia and North Bay. No changes were reported in rent

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$15.50; Windsor, Nova Scotia, \$16.50; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$13; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$15.50; Ottawa, \$16.50; Kingston, \$16; Belleville, \$16; Peterborough, \$17; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$15;

St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$15; Galt, \$16; Windsor, \$14; Sudbury, \$17; Cobalt, \$18; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16.50; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

## Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices in most cases were higher. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, advanced from an average price of 82 cents per bushel in July to 86 cents in August. The high price during the month was 94 cents per bushel reached on the 9th. In coarse grains western oats advanced from an average of 38.8 cents per bushel in July to 43.6 cents in August, flax from \$1.598 per bushel to \$1.627, rye from 57.9 cents per bushel to 68.7 cents and barley from 45.9 cents per bushel to 56.6 cents. In milled products flour was up from \$5.80 per barrel to \$6 and rolled oats from \$3.05 per ninety pound bag



to \$3.10. Granulated sugar at Montreal fell from \$5.18 per hundred pounds to \$5.09. Ceylon rubber at New York advanced from 14.4 cents per pound to 15.1 cents. The price in August, 1933, was 7.5 cents per pound. In live stock choice steers at Winnipeg declined from \$4.15 per hundred pounds to \$3.83; bacon hogs at Montreal from \$9.37 per hundred pounds to \$8.75 and at Winnipeg from \$8.27 per hundred pounds to \$7.74; lambs at Toronto from \$7.54 per hundred pounds to \$6.35 and at Winnipeg from \$5.55 per hundred pounds to \$4.96. Veal calves at Toronto advanced from \$4.82 per hundred pounds to \$5.65 and at Winnipeg from \$3.61 per hundred pounds to \$4.15. Butter prices showed little change during the month the August average being 20.9 cents per pound at Montreal. Cold storage hold-

ings at the beginning of August were reported to be 21 per cent higher than a year ago and 70 per cent higher than at the first of the previous month. Eggs at Montreal advanced from 25.3 cents per dozen in July to 26.1 cents in August and at Toronto from 22.9 cents per dozen to 23.9 cents. Storage holdings at the beginning of August were reported to be about 7 per cent greater than at the beginning of July. Raw cotton at New York was up from 12.7 cents per pound to 13.1 cents. The unfavourable government crop estimate was said to be a factor in this advance. Raw wool prices were 1½-2 cents per pound lower at 15-16 cents. Common fir lumber was \$1 per thousand board feet lower at \$18. Scrap iron declined from \$7-\$10 per ton to \$6.50-\$9.50.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 62.3 for July, a decline of 0.1 per cent for the month. The principal change in any one group was a rise of 4.1 per cent in the cereals group, partly offset by declines in meat and fish and other food. An advance of 2.5 per cent in cotton prices was offset by substantial declines in wool and other textiles. Other industrial materials groups showed only small changes.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 82.4 at the end of July, an increase of 2.1 per cent for the month, and of 0.9 per cent over the level of a year previous. The advance during July was due almost entirely to the sharp increase in vegetable foods, amounting to 17.1 per cent. All items in this group were higher than in the previous month, the greatest change occurring in the price of potatoes which rose 61 per cent during the month.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July 1914=100, was 142 at the beginning of August, an increase of one point for the month, due to

an advance in food prices, as the other groups were unchanged from the July level.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 73 for July, a decrease of one point for the month. Food was lower due to a substantial decrease in vegetable foods, partly offset by advances in animal foods and the sugar, coffee and cocoa group. Industrial materials as a whole were unchanged, small increases in minerals and metals and textiles being offset by declines in miscellaneous commodities.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 98.9 for July, an increase of 1.7 per cent for the month. The advance was general, including twelve of the sixteen groups. The most notable change was the increase in all the agricultural products groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122.9 for July, an increase of 1.2 per cent for the month, due principally to an advance of 2 per cent in food prices, while other groups also were slightly higher, with the exception of rent which was unchanged.

### New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1337 for June, a de-

crease of 0.2 per cent for the month. Small advances in foodstuffs of vegetable origin and animal products were more than offset by declines in the other main groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 812 for May, an advance of one per cent over the February level, due to slight increases in all the main groups except rent.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 74.8 for July, an increase of 0.3 per cent over the June level, and of 8.6 per cent over July, 1933. The principal groups showing increases were farm products, foods and fuel and lighting materials. Raw materials, including the basic farm products, raw silk, crude rubber and other similar commodities were 1.5 per cent higher than for June, semi-manufactured goods declined 0.3 per cent, while finished products on the whole were unchanged for the month.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated), which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9.3216 at August 1, a rise of 0.9 per cent for the month, due chiefly to higher prices for foodstuffs, cotton and cotton goods, the increase in which was the result of drought in large areas of the country.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$167.912 at August 1, an increase of 0.45 per cent for the month, and is the highest level reached since October, 1930. The increase in July was confined to the breadstuffs and dairy and garden produce groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 132.9 for July, an advance of 0.8 per cent, due chiefly to an increase of about 3 per cent in food prices; fuel and light prices were also higher.

### Child Labour in the United States

The proposed Child Labour Amendment to the United States Constitution (LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1934, page 497) has not been ratified by any State in 1934 and has been rejected by nine. In 1933 fourteen States ratified the Amendment and were added to the six who had previously done so. No time limit has been set for ratification and the National Child Labour Committee, incorporated by act of Congress in 1907 to promote the welfare of children has announced that it will conduct a campaign to obtain the sixteen ratifications now necessary to give the required three-fourths majority. The Amendment, which was passed by Congress in 1924, would enable Congress to legislate on the subject of child labour. Its supporters have expressed the belief that a Federal law would embody standards similar to those of the child labour provisions of the industrial codes expiring in 1935. Certain of these provisions were outlined in the February 1934 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 159.

A memorandum issued recently by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour states that up to August 6, 1934, about 500 codes had been approved, applying to the principal manufacturing and mining industries, retail and wholesale trades,

hotels, restaurants, banks and newspapers. Most of these codes contain a prohibition of the employment of children under 16 years of age and many also forbid the employment of young persons under 18 years of age in certain dangerous occupations, to be designated in most cases by the code authority. Many employers in industries not yet under codes are operating under the President's Re-employment Agreement or codifications thereof, and for all those within the scope of the National Industrial Recovery Act a standard code has been drawn up, which prohibits employment under 16 years of age (or 18 in hazardous occupations) and requires the industry to operate for the present under the wage and hour provisions of the most closely related approved code. In the canning industry, for which the code fixes a minimum age of 16 years or 18 for dangerous occupations, a number of children under 16 years of age were formerly employed. There are some types of child labour which are not regulated either by the codes or the Reemployment Agreement, including domestic service in private houses and commercialized agriculture.

A survey by the United States Children's Bureau noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1934, page 21, indicated a decrease in the number of employment certificates issued for children.



## CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1932

## Employees, Wages and Hours of Labour

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry, and general manufacturing in Canada. Figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1932 are now available, and the accompanying tables give the figures in some detail.

Information as to the numbers of wage earners working eight hours or less per day, nine hours, ten hours and over ten hours, was secured each year from 1924 to 1930, the resulting figures for the principal manufacturing industries being given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1927, page 105; October, 1929, page 1189 and December, 1932, page 1296. For 1931 information was secured as to the numbers of wage earners whose regular hours of labour were forty hours or less, etc., and was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1933, p. 955.

The accompanying table II shows the average number of wage earners during the year 1932 male and female, and total wages paid for each group of industries and for the im-

portant industries in each group; also the number of establishments and the numbers of wage earners by the length of working week periods. Figures are not included for most of the industries having less than one thousand wage earners, but the group totals and grand total include the figures for such industries.

Table III gives similar information by provinces and by groups of industries. In previous statements figures by provinces were not included.

Information as to hours per week in fish curing and packing and in butter and cheese making is not available, and detailed figures for these industries are accordingly omitted. The fish curing and packing industry employed an average for the twelve months of 2,657 wage earners, male, and 985 female, total wages being \$1,741,404, there being in addition 486 persons on salary. The butter and cheese industry employed an average for the twelve months of 7,600 wage earners, male, and 262 female, total wages being \$7,050,065, the number on salary being 3,358 males and 688 females with total salaries of \$4,169,301.

TABLE I.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS COMPARED FOR 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 AND 1932

Items	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Change per cent in 1932 over 1931
Establishments.....No.	23,379	23,597	24,020	24,501	24,544	+ 0.2
Capital invested.....\$	4,780,286,049	5,083,014,754	5,203,316,760	4,961,312,408	4,741,255,610	- 4.4
Employees on salaries.....No.	91,243	96,607	92,943	99,798	95,070	- 4.7
Salaries.....\$	174,770,879	188,747,672	184,239,117	186,810,794	164,695,605	- 11.8
Average salary.....\$	1,915	1,954	1,982	1,872	1,732	- 7.5
Employees on wages.....No.	566,780	597,827	551,496	457,628	400,328	- 12.4
Wages.....\$	580,428,493	624,302,170	551,853,649	437,734,767	341,187,718	- 22.1
Averages wages.....\$	1,024	1,045	1,001	957	852	- 11.0
Cost of materials.....\$	1,950,804,339	2,065,636,914	1,666,983,902	1,223,880,011	955,968,683	- 21.9
Value of production.....\$	3,769,850,364	4,063,987,279	3,428,970,628	2,698,461,862	2,126,194,555	- 21.2
Value added by manufacture.....\$	1,819,046,025	1,997,350,365	1,761,986,726	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872	- 20.6

TABLE II.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY INDUSTRIES, 1932

Industry	*Number of wage-earners whose regular hours per week were												Total wages paid	Number of establishments		
	Average number of wage-earners during year															
	40 or less	41-43	44	45-47	48	49-50	51-53	54	55	56-59	60	Over 60	male		female	
<b>Vegetable Products</b>	9,901	2,212	8,169	6,142	8,459	9,326	2,327	9,292	5,329	1,966	12,013	4,026	79,168	39,817	18,268	45,927,453
Desserts, confectionery, etc.	436	48	1,779	1,670	2,500	2,029	2,473	3,575	1,822	82	287	162	9,550	3,580	4,627	5,337,721
Bread and other bakery products	531	60	2,750	3,655	2,500	1,060	636	5,141	1,616	444	3,185	227	13,300	3,749	1,706	13,234,644
Breweries	531	60	2,750	2,633	429	1,060	127	188	596	151	439	88	3,381	3,381	60	3,581,114
Distilleries, tea and spices	21	20	414	414	162	169	5	8	37	21	11	43	1,255	3,638	484	888,965
Flour and meal	213	10	485	244	208	81	12	5	326	21	49	43	1,997	767	356	888,965
Flour and feed mills	361	41	221	61	725	172	122	316	264	131	1,431	368	4,213	3,602	134	3,391,582
Rubber and vegetable preparations	2,122	222	569	745	713	1,870	343	866	1,481	666	5,427	1,027	16,051	2,340	2,845	2,757,080
Rubber goods including footwear	2,457	971	1,917	1,333	728	1,821	182	1,198	1,345	318	154	235	10,111	6,057	2,651	6,568,122
Sugar refineries	45	3	4	571	20	1,063	342	23	228	48	518	1,433	2,977	1,731	85	2,206,244
<b>Animal Products</b>	2,334	282	1,617	492	261	1,063	342	23	228	48	518	1,433	2,977	1,731	85	2,206,244
Beds and shoes	3,511	856	3,976	2,543	5,770	8,260	3,011	8,476	5,466	6,730	1,335	52,582	30,972	9,058	4,161	3,715,808
Fur goods	759	230	643	1,156	863	4,038	1,109	641	3,319	1,644	345	91	14,612	7,569	4,686	8,748,459
Gloves and mittens, leather	98	12	1,598	256	205	202	45	240	...	4	14	14	2,088	1,077	88	8,748,459
Leather tanneries	18	41	395	97	300	388	62	287	...	19	28	2	1,626	500	600	652,487
Slaughtering and meat packing	550	524	204	402	1,580	2,779	570	720	1,066	213	369	61	3,176	2,705	88	2,443,582
<b>Textile and Textile Products</b>	6,554	1,831	22,266	8,922	8,790	26,881	5,255	1,702	20,666	1,316	2,714	435	107,377	38,623	78,933	63,961,917
Bags, cotton and jute	198	47	69	187	108	140	14	16	15	9	14	14	877	279	474	547,335
Carpets, mats and rugs	180	64	24	57	20	77	471	15	14	...	1	6	9,190	513	258	538,487
Clothing, factory, men's	610	109	5,120	272	311	964	27	126	81	106	211	23	7,801	3,474	5,353	3,585,403
Clothing, factory, women's	558	122	7,719	1,844	3,146	2,535	167	126	81	106	211	23	16,438	3,422	8,952	8,826,003
Cordage, rope and twine	34	15	1	27	75	322	1	13	...	...	...	...	1,132	611	273	899,813
Corsets	99	783	...	...	...	239	94	13	...	...	...	...	1,228	133	1,066	688,831
Cotton, yarn and cloth	900	...	...	58	...	3,279	190	689	10,644	70	1,677	31	16,855	105	68	103,688
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	1,008	478	894	1,051	1,967	3,218	512	869	752	31	93	36	10,739	3,732	6,054	7,030,435
Furnishing goods, men's	1,481	300	1,885	1,424	956	926	152	88	390	...	5	4	7,811	1,899	5,887	3,513,435
Hats and caps	65	94	2,000	215	180	988	93	288	3	390	...	...	3,658	1,178	1,469	4,700,456
Hosiery and knitted goods	403	346	1,926	2,501	289	8,397	1,032	288	2,617	289	49	70	18,473	3,343	4,700,456	
Silk and artificial silk	43	65	153	244	980	1,406	7	1,928	427	451	97	97	6,381	1,178	1,469	4,700,456
Woolen cloth	86	7	12,063	4,654	34,888	7,463	6,206	3,622	4,435	21,780	4,561	116,480	75,695	2,837	8,766	4,938,842
Woolen yarn	63	7	12,063	4,654	34,888	7,463	6,206	3,622	4,435	21,780	4,561	116,480	75,695	2,837	8,766	4,938,842
<b>Wood and Paper Products</b>	13,443	1,927	12,063	4,654	34,888	7,463	6,206	3,622	4,435	21,780	4,561	116,480	75,695	2,837	8,766	4,938,842
Boxes and bags, paper	226	72	578	73	882	1,044	206	67	1,044	13	13	12	4,378	1,889	1,975	2,700,991
Boxes, wooden	256	19	383	88	494	304	84	425	307	400	711	80	3,551	2,267	248	1,465,717
Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	96	6	1,116	120	573	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	1,920	1,309	372	2,322,575
Flooring, hardwood	66	3	337	11	173	173	...	...	39	36	404	33	1,159	938	9	635,143
Furniture	2,003	172	952	255	803	1,520	269	900	899	782	100	92	8,337	6,744	295	4,754,468
Lithography	53	5	28	144	1,883	146	10	...	1	...	...	...	2,270	1,456	479	2,180,613
Planing mills, sash and door factories	1,005	94	1,321	167	788	479	71	566	527	384	721	135	6,348	4,834	32	3,652,814
Printing and bookbinding	897	276	2,986	1,617	4,885	243	31	16	78	7	158	5	10,041	6,348	2,200	8,589,102
Printing and publishing	748	324	1,551	4,628	348	149	138	32	80	387	1,400	18	9,317	7,485	1,227	11,883,987
Pulp and paper	5,630	647	635	1,854	12,242	751	234	1,166	243	387	1,400	1,429	25,598	20,821	628	21,108,003
Sawmills	1,171	140	589	89	6,280	931	84	2,532	191	2,084	16,519	2,857	33,476	15,466	39	8,965,662
<b>Iron and Its Products</b>	36,049	1,085	9,668	4,361	7,784	11,054	1,847	1,731	3,371	1,337	1,919	1,245	81,451	59,436	2,248	57,693,200
Agricultural implements	2,097	...	...	88	15	424	23	71	24	58	13	31	2,963	2,034	33	1,775,608
Automobiles	3,775	204	2,644	594	2,615	374	311	33	29	80	6	131	10,796	6,903	141	7,485,743



Automobile supplies.....	593	727	181	1,381	349	7	482	33	96	45	4,516	2,913	327	2,782,918	76
Boilers, tanks and engines.....	488	572	145	1,469	2	78	52	21	32	11	1,846	1,587	3	1,987,646	41
Bridge and structural steel works.....	769	3	1	396	100	.....	18	20	4	113	2,397	1,587	.....	1,987,646	18
Casings and forgings.....	4,419	1,150	883	2,227	737	707	637	201	870	344	13,651	10,883	155	8,390,078	322
Hardware and tools.....	2,068	64	302	743	197	166	78	31	192	44	4,528	3,732	604	2,805,499	136
Machinery.....	2,749	49	852	3,011	601	701	109	84	192	120	6,027	5,293	94	4,871,210	179
Machine iron and steel.....	16,289	38	137	1,047	948	408	127	608	429	222	18,020	14,081	28	4,705,017	52
Railway rolling stock.....	7,972	38	137	1,047	948	408	127	608	429	222	18,020	14,081	28	4,705,017	52
Sheet metal products.....	16,289	38	137	1,047	948	408	127	608	429	222	18,020	14,081	28	4,705,017	52
Wire and wire goods.....	730	243	1,691	3,322	812	7	359	50	46	45	16,282	4,559	612	14,581,185	137
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	4,017	59	485	447	52	643	112	831	65	204	2,255	2,255	214	1,969,167	71
Brass and copper products.....	4,017	59	485	447	52	643	112	831	65	204	2,255	2,255	214	1,969,167	71
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1,661	29	388	251	62	543	109	109	109	109	3,240	2,498	168	2,275,840	119
Jewellery and silveware.....	1,670	611	1,958	1,045	148	71	130	145	18	139	13,066	8,006	2,867	8,772,842	169
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	403	17	349	225	120	1	111	19	.....	4	2,004	1,305	413	1,543,318	93
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	62	267	14	1,490	.....	378	358	3,554	161	44	6,016	4,604	.....	7,088,260	13
Aerated and mineral waters.....	1,913	668	722	6,883	277	2,078	588	1,644	2,574	994	21,855	16,029	479	17,609,886	1,182
Cement.....	181	9	233	25	528	7	36	211	755	53	2,004	1,624	65	1,742,306	398
Cement products.....	96	20	83	34	184	110	20	206	23	96	1,463	1,113	8	1,130,881	12
Clay products from domestic clay.....	277	65	247	116	359	178	40	225	133	26	1,076	1,532	8	450,472	118
Clay products from imported clay.....	263	2	37	147	116	359	178	40	225	133	26	1,076	1,532	450,472	118
Coke and gas products.....	242	9	173	6	570	820	63	145	7	185	3,027	2,066	227	2,365,072	6
Glass products.....	142	404	506	205	474	143	10	31	86	24	1,074	706	6	4,694,140	16
Petroleum products.....	22	26	.....	58	57	60	78	16	.....	13	754	541	85	3,416,994	42
Stone, monumental and ornamental.....	245	12	319	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	3,072	2,703	6	2,365,072	31
Chemicals and Chemical Products.....	1,916	499	2,459	1,235	277	614	411	761	540	254	12,456	7,656	2,492	9,775,692	206
Acids, alkalis and salts.....	455	310	105	3,471	277	176	27	157	32	35	1,620	1,329	5	776,923	682
Explosives, ammunition and fire-works.....	446	15	32	41	382	58	9	29	3	33	1,095	786	235	883,620	8
Fertilizers.....	79	1	5	216	174	6	66	497	16	1	1,229	561	.....	781,669	19
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	214	49	654	669	121	213	70	1	45	16	2,076	820	977	1,555,220	151
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	373	10	235	19	196	152	21	1	291	18	1,396	738	353	833,729	32
Paint, pigments and varnishes.....	76	12	686	155	196	290	136	19	13	41	1,759	1,364	163	1,533,948	55
Soaps and washing compounds.....	1,927	298	2,292	1,852	324	342	87	31	7	54	1,225	902	211	1,100,041	85
Miscellaneous Industries.....	414	7	249	1,904	2,531	272	295	234	291	233	12,445	7,106	1,703	7,584,217	439
Brooms, brushes and mops.....	414	7	249	1,904	2,531	272	295	234	291	233	12,445	7,106	1,703	7,584,217	439
Matresses and springs.....	293	44	42	195	233	33	58	16	36	12	1,881	1,025	201	1,705,311	62
Musical instruments.....	190	4	81	47	1	802	1	12	16	11	1,327	699	188	1,004,358	20
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	696	6	759	822	71	155	11	12	109	75	4,154	2,337	4	2,426,292	37
Central Electric Stations.....	1,246	141	1,358	2,468	1,541	242	230	579	1,271	941	10,956	8,759	.....	11,911,357	1,033
Total, 1932.....	89,477	10,212	67,315	86,329	72,582	31,417	40,799	18,741	50,066	14,571	523,261	301,368	99,020	341,157,718	24,544
Per cent of grand total.....	15.5	2.0	12.9	16.6	14.0	6.0	7.8	3.6	9.6	2.8	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1931.....	70,688	10,354	71,121	98,359	87,944	35,554	51,205	21,854	55,642	15,106	573,723	351,553	106,075	437,734,767	24,50
Per cent of grand total.....	12.3	1.8	12.4	17.2	15.3	5.9	8.9	3.8	9.7	2.6	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*In month of highest employment.





Textiles and textile products.....	2,573	799	12,831	5,043	2,146	16,039	4,383	290	655	262	47,603	17,384	23,788	30,106,462	862	
Wood and paper products.....	6,347	804	6,709	2,039	12,557	4,247	1,589	1,492	6,075	827	44,902	30,181	4,688	32,388,911	2,537	
Iron and its products.....	16,550	740	6,709	3,340	6,006	8,583	1,257	1,382	1,981	141	48,272	34,771	1,377	33,035,478	737	
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2,902	609	2,753	1,743	3,730	1,439	222	375	988	221	16,115	10,678	2,356	11,737,291	303	
Chemicals and chemical products.....	988	555	941	364	2,901	1,439	150	935	988	645	11,177	8,287	2,633	9,733,469	586	
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,172	205	1,274	619	1,022	815	179	179	988	645	11,177	8,287	2,633	9,733,469	586	
Central electric stations.....	805	151	1,078	372	1,144	133	31	242	21	165	21	6,053	3,984	3,162,399	360	
<b>Manitoba—</b>																
Vegetable products.....	745	45	762	206	908	709	44	327	20	250	480	116	4,140	5,687,230	444	
Animal products.....	<b>6,739</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>23,129</b>	<b>14,648</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>46,850,323</b>	<b>970</b>	
Textiles and textile products.....	148	15	355	258	590	154	201	379	121	40	2,558	1,769	342	2,016,427	231	
Iron and its products.....	210	27	1,738	682	181	524	35	98	171	1	3,476	977	1,891	1,707,470	97	
Wood and paper products.....	286	86	1,208	263	1,126	131	19	218	76	1	4,062	2,381	429	3,103,625	292	
Non-ferrous metal products.....	90	2	100	21	122	23	1	30	18	574	12	6,920	5,512	5	5,230,691	49
Chemicals and chemical products.....	69	5	249	20	38	38	38	38	38	407	1	5,557	450	4	568,736	19
Miscellaneous industries.....	90	1	206	52	24	43	3	6	12	1	751	525	24	488,804	53	
Central electric stations.....	147	37	392	283	1,327	273	119	550	88	13	342	237	39	312,192	34	
<b>Saskatchewan—</b>																
Vegetable products.....	37	13	413	119	144	137	28	223	16	573	1,354	647	335	7,867,351	39	
Animal products.....	89	15	28	119	137	28	223	16	141	133	1,456	885	75	855,483	97	
Textiles and textile products.....	12	4	12	23	201	37	45	131	55	65	1,456	561	56	607,888	97	
Wood and paper products.....	28	6	12	34	155	9	55	55	55	21	755	561	56	194,813	19	
Iron and its products.....	125	7	244	72	257	56	10	46	8	28	299	100	154	886,829	227	
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4		86	3		21	30			14	1,391	856	45	93,809	10	
Chemicals and chemical products.....	20	3	17	8	341	1	3	58		11	549	356	2	410,940	36	
Miscellaneous industries.....	2		7	7	5			2		2	18,077	16	1	3,807	6	
<b>Alberta—</b>																
Vegetable products.....	95	2	24	272	7	3	36	1,148	91	153	1,520	7,463	378	504,292	132	
Animal products.....	<b>2,556</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>7,463</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>504,292</b>	<b>132</b>	
Textiles and textile products.....	129	62	155	140	815	61	73	250	2	4	194	1,899	1,383	1,801	1,243,931	943
Wood and paper products.....	13	252	63	101	574	12	45	480	66	14	30	1,060	1,412	1,243,931	129	
Iron and its products.....	298	149	117	46	397	51	7	28	30	10	1,060	1,412	1,243,931	129		
Non-ferrous metal products.....	310	49	340	243	244	157	6	281	17	32	1,282	1,588	598	660,827	39	
Chemicals and chemical products.....	<b>1,615</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,506,840</b>	<b>332</b>	
Miscellaneous industries.....	117	25	126	13	436	50	11	99	4	95	7	35	31	28,102	26	
<b>British Columbia and Yukon—</b>																
Vegetable products.....	71	88	5,031	1,551	13,755	1,773	329	2,659	226	55	1,038	721	18	751,879	46	
Animal products.....	3,627	543	6,271	2,039	13,755	1,773	329	2,659	226	55	1,038	721	18	751,879	46	
Textiles and textile products.....	621	89	720	551	1,947	155	98	478	112	19	351	30	3	27,400	9	
Wood and paper products.....	382	16	230	12	727	417	83	907	81	26	26	19	3	18,251	0	
Iron and its products.....	343	134	551	224	829	116	3	2	1	291	33,112	20,717	3,071	470,142	77	
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1,029	118	1,619	565	8,601	542	110	1,211	31	33	33,112	20,717	3,071	23,757,671	1,643	
Chemicals and chemical products.....	343	118	758	10	264	5				102	2,206	617	1,280	1,766,041	103	
Miscellaneous industries.....	457	11	124	1	417	4	20	31	1,844	33	14,307	10,481	342	9,776,923	587	
<b>Canada—</b>																
Vegetable products.....	11	2	190	17	542	9				2	1,502	1,061	42	3,315,550	102	
Animal products.....	457	11	124	1	417	4	20	31	1,844	33	14,307	10,481	342	9,776,923	587	
Textiles and textile products.....	79	8	152	70	136	6				2	2,301	1,058	9	3,315,550	102	
Wood and paper products.....	55	6	673	31	184					8	351	30	3	1,067,765	70	
Iron and its products.....	207	60	14		108	519	2			2	351	30	3	1,067,765	70	
Non-ferrous metal products.....										2	351	30	3	1,067,765	70	
Chemicals and chemical products.....										8	351	30	3	1,067,765	70	
Miscellaneous industries.....										2	351	30	3	1,067,765	70	
Central electric stations.....										8	351	30	3	1,067,765	70	
<b>Canada—</b>																
Vegetable products.....	80,477	10,212	67,315	32,563	86,329	72,582	15,192	31,417	40,799	18,741	50,066	14,571	99,020	341,157,718	24,544	
Animal products.....																
Textiles and textile products.....																
Wood and paper products.....																
Iron and its products.....																
Non-ferrous metal products.....																
Chemicals and chemical products.....																
Miscellaneous industries.....																
Central electric stations.....																

\*In month of highest employment.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Quebec Professional Syndicates Act May be Invoked by Workmen Who are not Members of a Syndicate in Respect of Contracts to Which They are not Parties

TWO recent decisions of the Quebec Court of King's Bench affirming judgments of the Superior Court at Montreal clarify the legal rights of workmen, who are not members of a syndicate or trade union, under the Professional Syndicates Act of Quebec in relation to contracts to which they are not parties but which stipulate the wages and hours for the job on which they are employed.

These decisions are based in part on section 14a of the Professional Syndicates Act which was added to the statute in 1931. In October, 1930, a claim for wages by a workman at the rate fixed in a contract for the job between his employer and the city of Quebec was disallowed by the Superior Court on the ground that the workman, not being a party to the contract and having made an agreement with the employer for a lower rate of wages, could not later claim wages at the rate stipulated in the employer's contract with the city.\* About forty similar cases were disposed of by this decision. The chief magistrate expressed his reluctance in coming to such a decision in view of the violation by the employer of the "fair wages" schedule in his contract with the city of Quebec, but he felt there was no other course open to him in the then state of the law.

At the next session of the Quebec Legislature, the Professional Syndicates Act was amended by adding section 14a:

14a. If it be stipulated in any contract that workmen, or the members of the syndicate, union or federation of syndicates shall receive a stated wage, such workmen or members, although not a party to the contract, are entitled to the rate of wages therein stated, notwithstanding any renunciation thereto afterwards agreed upon by them, whether express or implied.

Following this amendment to the law, several actions were instituted by workmen to recover wages alleged due under the terms of the contracts between their employers and the city of Montreal. In these cases, different judges of the Superior Court were in agreement in holding that workmen who were members of a trade union or syndicate had a right of action, under section 14a, with respect to a contract between the employer and the city. There was a difference of opinion, however, as to whether a workman who was not a member of the trade union whose members were employed on the job on which he was also

employed could bring an action against the employer for the rate of wages stipulated in the contract.

In 1932 in *Jensen v. Grimstead and Son* (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1932, page 472), involving a contract between the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal and the defendant, it was held that section 14a included all classes of workmen whether they were members of a syndicate or not and that the plaintiff was entitled to the rate of wages fixed in the contract in the same manner as if he had been a party to the contract. In 1933, two conflicting judgments were given in connection with claims for wages based on the employers' contracts with the city of Montreal. In *Bilodeau v. Loranger et Cité de Montreal* (LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1933, p. 570) the judge held that the Professional Syndicates Act was concerned with syndicates and their members only and that to concede a right of action to workmen independently of their membership in a syndicate was to modify the fundamental purpose of the Act. Such an interpretation could be made only where the intention to that effect had been expressed clearly by the Legislature. On the other hand, in a similar case a few weeks later (*Corbeil v. Cadieux*) (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1933, p. 571) the judge, after referring to the contradictory decisions in such cases, concluded that individual workmen, whether members of a trade union or not, had a right of action by virtue of section 14a. Further, he held that it could not be maintained that in such a case the right of action belongs to a syndicate because the syndicate can bring an action only on a collective agreement. "This article 14a is thus a new law and it is in no way concerned with syndicates. It is not the syndicate but the member of the syndicate or the workman who alone can avail himself of this provision. . . . Without article 14a, only the city could have sued the employer, to-day the right belongs to the workman; it belongs to him not by virtue of an agreement but as a legal right."

In June, 1933, two claims for wages were heard in the Superior Court at Montreal by Mr. Justice Martineau involving contracts let by the city of Montreal for construction work and containing the schedule of "fair wages" to be paid to different classes of workmen

\* *Juneau v. Plamondon et Cité de Québec*, Labour Gazette, September, 1931, p. 1052.



which had been adopted by the city of Montreal on May 31, 1929. In both cases, the plaintiffs' claims were allowed and these decisions were confirmed by the Court of King's Bench in June, 1934. The plaintiffs contended that they were employed on certain classes of work that, according to the contracts, were to be paid for at higher rates than they had received. In one case the plaintiff claimed that he worked as a rigger on structural iron work and should have been paid as a rigger. In the other case, the plaintiffs were engaged as labourers but they contended that later they were employed as carpenters but not paid the carpenter's rate. The decision as to the class of work was in favour of the plaintiffs in both cases.

As to the defence and first ground of appeal, that the plaintiffs, or respondents in the appeal cases, not being parties to the contracts between the defendants and the city, were not entitled to invoke the provisions of those contracts, the five members of the Court of King's Bench were agreed that the contention was not well founded. Mr. Justice Bond distinguished the cases before him from *Bilodeau v. Conseil de metiers de la construction des syndicats nationaux catholiques de Quebec, Inc.*, in which the decision of the Court of King's Bench had been to the effect that while Article 1029 of the Civil Code provides that a party "may stipulate for the benefit of a third party when such is a condition of the contract which he makes for himself," yet this Article is ineffective where the third party to be benefited remains undetermined. In the *Bilodeau* case, the contract between the parish authorities and a building contractor stipulated that as far as possible members of the Catholic Unions should be employed and

the action was instituted by certain workmen who were members of such a union. In the opinion of the Court hearing that case it was impossible to say that the plaintiffs had any particular right to demand work under the contract. In the cases presently before the Court, the plaintiffs had been engaged by the contractors and were therefore clearly determined under the circumstances as among those contemplated by the contracts. They have, therefore, right of action and on this ground alone it was held that the appeal should be rejected.

But the case did not rest only on Article 1029 of the Civil Code. The plaintiffs had invoked section 14a of the Professional Syndicates Act and in the opinion of the trial judge, the section applies equally to workmen who are not members of a syndicate and to those who are. Mr. Justice Bond of the King's Bench stated: "In my opinion it is impossible to overlook the plain terms of the Act now in question, which expressly stipulates that it shall be for the benefit of workmen, or the members of a syndicate. The apposition of terms is too striking to be overlooked, and, moreover, as I have already intimated, it does not constitute a striking departure from the principles of the civil law contained in Article 1029 C.C. As a consequence, I reach the conclusion that this ground of defence cannot be entertained." With this opinion, the other members of the Court agreed and the appeal in both cases was dismissed. (*Dufresne Construction Company, Ltd. (Defendant), Appellant, v. Dion (Plaintiff), Respondent; Duranceau and another (Defendants), Appellants, v. Dodge and others, (1934), 57 Cour du Banc du Roi, 132 and 147.*)





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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

THERE was a decline in employment at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,820 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 922,339 persons, or 9,444 fewer than in the preceding month. The experience of the last thirteen years shows, on the average, a slight recession in industrial activity between August 1 and September 1, but the reduction this year exceeded the average. That this was so, was due to unusually pronounced declines in highway construction, which generally releases men at this season, partly on account of harvest activities. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 98.8 on September 1, as compared with 99.9 on August 1, 1934, and with 88.5 on the same date in 1933. On September 1 of the twelve preceding years the index was as follows: 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8, and 1931, 89.8.

At the beginning of September, 1934, the percentage of idleness reflected by local trade unions was 16.5 in contrast with 17.9 per cent at the beginning of August, and with 19.9 per cent at the beginning of September, 1933. The percentage for September was established from the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,700 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 158,970 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of August, 1934, indicated a decline from July in the volume of business transacted as shown by the average daily placements effected, but an increase over the placements recorded daily during the corresponding month a year ago, the greatest loss in the first comparison being in construction and maintenance and the highest

gain under the second in logging. Vacancies during August this year numbered 34,304, applications for work 58,372 and placements in regular and casual employment 32,378.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent at the beginning of September was slightly lower, \$15.87 as compared with \$15.92 the previous month, due to the somewhat lower cost of foods, chiefly potatoes. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are \$15.78 for September, 1933; \$21.90 for September, 1929; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.33 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 72.0 for September as compared with 72.3 for August; 68.9 for September, 1933; 97.8 for September, 1929; 98.5 for September, 1926; 103.5 for September, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67.2 for September, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 898. The index of the physical volume of business was substantially higher in August than in the previous month and was fractionally lower than in May, the high point of the year. Of the chief factors included in the index those indicating mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power output, trade employment, car-loadings and exports were higher than in July, while imports were lower. As compared with August, 1933, all these factors were higher. Information available for September shows employment at a lower level than in August, though higher than a year ago, while car-loadings and gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways were higher both as compared with the previous month and with September, 1933. Sugar manufactured for the four weeks' period ending September 8th was considerably lower than in the previous period but higher than for the corresponding period last year.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934			1933		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	101,022,305	99,344,395	100,931,175	97,026,918	83,881,867	87,564,081
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	42,207,692	43,507,331	44,144,509	38,698,416	38,747,030	35,698,380
Exports, Canadian produce... \$	58,135,136	55,249,375	56,121,112	57,784,804	44,723,252	51,345,011
Customs duty collected..... \$	6,444,619	6,693,004	6,849,795	6,139,754	6,193,796	5,704,928
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,533,455,103	2,767,400,278	2,457,107,844	2,648,513,246	3,527,824,087
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		139,646,482	132,493,947	141,053,653	129,291,890	132,186,129
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,367,194,902	1,360,388,772	1,372,184,120	1,372,713,633	1,379,856,060
Bank loans, commercial, etc. \$		853,355,407	850,636,713	904,822,716	884,771,869	889,085,311
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....		83.8	81.3	81.6	81.8	86.5
Preferred stocks.....		67.3	68.1	61.0	61.7	61.9
(1) Index of interest rates.....		82.3	83.1	95.8	95.0	96.7
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....		72.3	72.0	68.9	69.5	70.5
(2) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.87	15.92	15.84	15.78	15.96	15.48
Business failures, number.....		103	122	155	150	142
Business failures, liabilities... \$		1,360,691	1,807,700	2,344,568	2,358,000	2,289,454
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	98.8	99.9	101.0	88.5	87.1	84.5
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	16.5	17.9	18.0	19.9	21.2	21.8
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	203,400	185,249	173,818	187,277	169,258	156,432
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,940,269	13,532,418	13,993,275	14,082,057	13,376,756	13,282,596
Operating expenses..... \$				10,308,990	10,576,247	10,696,247
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		10,929,992	10,716,853	11,173,335	9,943,272	10,142,427
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		9,859,359	9,205,371	8,170,006	9,204,670	8,744,047
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....				2,102,826,079	1,752,166,289	1,734,787,743
Building permits..... \$		3,273,889	3,219,086	2,033,000	1,927,882	2,180,403
(7) Contracts awarded.....	12,494,000	13,543,900	11,190,500	8,386,900	9,479,900	12,651,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	43,019	41,485	36,759	30,738	35,233	31,689
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	57,489	63,504	66,647	38,630	48,659	49,076
Ferro-alloys..... tons	1,147	2,458	2,483	2,033	1,796	1,266
Lead..... lbs.			30,140,043	23,487,631	24,349,685	20,224,779
Zinc..... lbs.			22,186,356	18,619,586	16,575,867	14,588,630
Copper..... lbs.			29,484,128	30,720,201	28,243,639	29,609,235
Nickel..... lbs.			10,660,423	10,645,933	10,216,700	9,255,033
Gold..... ounces		264,870	245,516	236,526	257,607	256,663
Coal..... tons		1,094,340	991,023	1,101,158	894,837	675,264
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	129,610,000	116,880,000	108,100,000	116,310,000	118,270,000	118,270,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	4,363,000	5,443,000	5,869,000	4,022,000	2,670,000	2,670,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	8,535,000	8,281,000	7,409,000	10,584,000	9,790,000	9,790,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.	1,040,000	928,000	1,956,000	2,009,000	1,246,000	1,246,000
Timberscaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.	205,982,174			196,942,853	168,732,621	180,710,512
Flour production..... brls.		1,282,214	1,072,747	1,382,683	1,443,692	1,322,923
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	88,679,472	95,041,690	83,543,766	60,377,719	88,089,347	57,332,368
Footwear production..... pairs		1,886,183	1,331,966	2,035,525	2,237,179	1,974,867
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		53,508,000	52,300,000	49,644,000	48,652,000	46,537,000
Sales of insurance..... \$			33,538,000	25,142,000	30,657,000	32,748,000
Newsprint..... tons		216,160	208,240	179,420	194,260	180,390
Automobiles, passenger.....		7,325	8,407	4,358	4,919	5,322
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		99.0	95.7	90.8	89.8	84.1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		99.8	95.6	90.2	89.5	82.6
Mineral production.....		135.7	117.2	123.7	110.7	98.2
Manufacturing.....		100.7	99.0	97.0	96.9	88.2
Construction.....		40.7	35.5	28.6	27.2	36.2
Electric power.....		184.8	180.6	148.9	168.0	160.7
DISTRIBUTION.....		96.7	96.2	92.6	90.5	88.4
Trade employment.....		118.0	114.8	112.7	112.7	111.9
Carloadings.....		74.9	72.3	63.9	67.9	62.6
Imports.....		70.0	72.2	70.5	65.0	59.7
Exports.....		77.3	76.7	85.8	65.1	71.5

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending September 29, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending September 8, August 11, and July 14, 1934; September 9, August 12, and July 15, 1933.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.



The figures for strikes and lockouts in Canada during September show an appreciable decline from the previous month in the number of disputes recorded. Decreases appeared also in the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred, although strikes of women's clothing factory workers in Montreal involved large numbers of workers and caused a considerable time loss during the month. The number of disputes recorded was 19, involving 6,559 workers and resulting in a time loss of 65,277 man working days, as compared with 29 disputes in August, involving 11,741 workers and 84,682 days' time loss. Ten disputes were carried over from August and nine disputes commenced during September. Thirteen of the nineteen disputes were terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers, four in favour of the workers, while five ended in compromises or were partially successful. The disputes unterminated at the end of September numbered six and involved 1,391 workers. In September, 1933, there were on record 23 disputes, involving 6,996 workers and resulting in a time loss of 38,274 man working days.

#### **Proposed conference on jurisdiction in social legislation**

Announcement was recently made by Sir George Perley, acting Prime Minister (in the absence of the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett at the League of

Nations Assembly in Geneva) that the Government had in course of preparation a measure dealing with unemployment insurance which it would introduce at the next session of Parliament.

Concurrently with this announcement, the following letter, dated August 31, was addressed by the Prime Minister to the provincial premiers:—

"As I indicated at the meeting with the provincial premiers in July last, it is my purpose to call a conference of representatives of the governments of all the provinces to meet at Ottawa before the end of the year to discuss with the federal government the following questions and such other matters as may be placed on the agenda after I have been advised of the views of the premiers of the several provinces:

"1. What steps can be taken to reduce the evils of duplicate taxation and provide a more logical allocation of sources of revenue now available to Dominion and provinces.

"2. Are the provinces prepared to surrender their exclusive jurisdiction over legislation dealing with such social problems as old age pensions, unemployment and social insurance hours and conditions for work, minimum

wages, etc., to the Dominion Parliament? If so, on what terms and conditions?

"3. Is it desirable to endeavour more clearly to define the respective jurisdiction of the Parliament and Provincial legislatures with respect to health and agricultural and other matters in which there is a duplication of effort by Federal and provincial authorities?

"4. Consideration of the extent to which there may be more complete coordination of the effort of Federal and provincial authorities with respect to research work.

"5. Consideration of the extent to which there may be more complete co-ordination of the effect of the effort of federal and provincial authorities with respect to gathering and publication of statistical information and what steps, if any, should be taken to secure uniformity and complete accuracy of Canadian statistics.

"6. In the event of it being determined that the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislature as at present defined by the British North America Act should be modified, a determination of the form in which the amendments to the British North America Act should be made.

"It has become necessary for me to attend the Assembly of the League of Nations and I am leaving to-morrow.

"May I hope that within the next few weeks you may be able to consider carefully the matters to which I have referred, and that on my return there will be awaiting me a reply from you indicating whether or not you think other questions should be considered at the conference, and if so, what questions, and indicating when would be the most convenient date for you to attend a conference; also such criticisms as you may think pertinent with respect to the questions which I propose to place upon the agenda."

#### **Hours of work under minimum wage orders in Ontario**

The Ontario Minimum Wage Board has amended its Orders to conform with the amendment to the Minimum Wage Act which was passed at the last session of the Legislature.

This amendment fixed the maximum number of hours per week for which the minimum wage established by the Board is to be paid. Such maximum hours are 48 per week in municipalities having a population of over 50,000, 50 per week in municipalities with a population of 10,000 to 50,000 inclusive and 54 per week in other municipalities. It is provided, however, that if, in any industry or employment to which the minimum wage applies, the prevailing weekly hours are less

than the fixed maximum, such prevailing weekly hours shall be considered to be the maximum number of hours for which the minimum wage is to be paid. Overtime must be paid for at not less than the established minimum rate. These provisions have been incorporated in all minimum wage orders except those governing hotels, restaurants, etc., seasonal canneries, and shoe shine parlours.

**New prices  
fixed for  
milk in  
Edmonton  
and Quebec**

Edmonton. Earlier orders fixing the prices to be charged for milk and cream in Edmonton and Calgary during the summer months were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1934, page 584.

Under the new order the minimum price to be paid to producers by distributors of milk and others purchasing milk in bulk for distribution as fluid milk in Edmonton is \$1.85 per 100 pounds (butter fat standard based on average test). The minimum prices to be charged to consumers by distributors are 7 cents per pint (16 tickets for \$1), and 10 cents per quart (10 tickets for \$1). For milk sold by distributors to stores the price is one cent per bottle less than retail prices, and the milk sold by stores must not be less than the retail prices as above. Wholesale prices to hotels, restaurants, cafes, bakeries, factories, hospitals or public or charitable institutions purchasing milk for use or consumption on the premises are, for standard milk: 33 cents per gallon, 9 cents per quart (bottles); 6 cents per pint (bottles). The price to hospitals and public institutions buying over 30 gallons of milk daily is 25 cents per gallon. Other sections of the order fix the prices for cream and buttermilk.

The preamble to the order states as follows: "Application has been made to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners by the Milk Producers' Association of the Edmonton District for the bringing into effect of a winter price for milk in the said City. The Board brought in a summer price applicable to the City on June 15th last, and the above mentioned application asked that the winter price be restored, such price to be effective on the 15th day of this present month. This the Board was unwilling to do. Investigation has, however, shown that, notwithstanding the abundant rainfall this year pastures in this area are definitely finished for the season

and that the great majority of the efficient producers are already feeding their herds both long feed and grains; in addition feed prices have already considerably advanced over those prevailing at the same time last year. The Board brought in the winter price last year on the 15th day of September, but having in mind the conditions already mentioned, it is deemed advisable to bring in the winter price this year on the 1st day of September, coming. This means that the producers' price in effect before the present summer prices were brought in, namely \$1.85 per one hundred pounds, will become effective on the 1st of next month. This leaves to the producer a net return, after allowing for the hauling charges, which the producer has to pay, of from \$1.65 to \$1.70 per one hundred pounds, for that portion only of the milk used for the fluid trade."

The Dairy Industry Commission of the Province of Quebec, on September 20, published an order applying to any person who directly or indirectly sells or delivers milk within the limits of the region of Quebec (including the City of Quebec). It provides that any pasteurized milk dealer must pay to the producer, for each 100 pounds of milk on a 3.25 per cent butterfat basis, \$1.60 net F.O.B. Quebec. Any raw milk dealer must pay the producer on the same basis \$1.80 net F.O.B. business place of dealer. No person shall offer, sell or deliver to the consumer, milk at prices less than 5 cents a pint, 10 cents a quart, or 40 cents a gallon. However, the price that may be charged to a grocery, hotel, restaurant, boarding house, dealer or business establishment, may be as low as 4 cents a pint or 8 cents a quart (boarding houses mean establishments where 30 meals or more a day are served).

**Canadian  
Co-operative  
Societies  
in 1933**

A table of statistics of co-operative societies in Canada for 1933 is published in the September issue of the *Canadian Co-operator*.

The societies listed include 34 retail societies (of which three furnished no reports); the co-operative wholesale societies of Manitoba and Saskatchewan (the Ontario Society did not report); two marketing societies, namely the Ontario Onion Growers' Co-operative, Limited, and the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited (the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, did not report); three co-operative dairy societies, of which only one reported, namely, the Calgary and District Milk Producers' Association Limited (the Saskatoon



Dairy Co-operative Marketing Association Limited, and the Community Co-operative Dairy, Limited, Toronto, did not report); and one transportation Society, namely the Rossland Co-operative Transportation Society.

The statistics for the Societies furnishing reports show that in 1933 the number of members was 10,735; share capital, \$481,660.79; loan capital, \$198,863.12; value of stock in trade, \$1,019,233.24; other assets, \$3,487,769.57; reserve fund, \$537,548.22; number of employees, 582; salaries and wages paid, \$690,171.71; sales for the year \$3,477,482.77; amount of purchase dividend declared, \$83,941.68; net surplus, \$413,626.40.

#### **Place of co-operation in recovery program in U.S.A.**

At the request of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, the United States Bureau of Labour

Statistics has issued a bulletin (No. 598) for the use

of groups wishing to organize co-operative buying clubs or consumers' co-operative societies on the Rochdale plan. The bulletin contains rules, with model by-laws, for the organization and management of associations and clubs. "The most effective group with which to begin organizing a co-operative society," it is suggested, "is one in which the members have personal acquaintance with each other. It is best that members should be neighbours; or persons bound by some fraternal tie; or members of the same labour union, community centre, farmers' fraternal or marketing or other organization, which already gives a sense of kinship. Before launching a co-operative business the group should meet regularly for the purpose of studying and discussing the history, the methods, and the possibilities of co-operation. Literature on the subject should be distributed. Members of the group should individually secure as much information on the subject as possible. This preliminary education has been found by experience to be important."

The general principles underlying consumers' co-operation are stated as follows: "In an association organized on a truly co-operative basis there is genuine democracy. Membership is voluntary and open to all. Shares are of low denomination and may usually be paid for in instalments. At meetings each member has 1 vote and no more, regardless of the amount of stock held. In order to insure comparative equality in the financial status of members the number of shares that may be held by any one member is limited. Capital receives interest at no more than a legal rate,

it being the co-operator's idea that the owner of capital should receive a fair price for the use of his money, but no more than a fair price. The possessor of a great deal of money therefore has no more power in the affairs of the society and no higher status than his poorer fellow members. In the co-operative movement all are on the same footing. It has been said that the motive power of the movement is the man and not his money, and this principle is logically extended to every part of the movement, federations as well as retail societies. No financial group can obtain a controlling interest in a retail co-operative society; and such a society can increase its power over the policy and operations of a co-operative wholesale society only by increasing its membership. On the other hand, all the economy which results from the combination of a large number of industrial operations under one management can be obtained under the co-operative system through the method of federating societies for the purposes of wholesale trading and manufacture.

"If co-operative organizations are to be successful it is necessary that all of the above conditions obtain and that certain fundamental principles be followed in both organization and operation. This has been disclosed very clearly by studies made by the Bureau of Labour Statistics and by experience both in the United States and abroad."

#### **Practice of vocational guidance in Great Britain**

The National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment for England and Wales and for Scotland recently published a report on the national scheme of

vocational guidance which has been in operation for over 21 years. Young persons receive advice in regard to their future vocation both by the collective and by the individual method. Under the former are included literature on careers in various forms; lectures and addresses by representatives of the local committee, industrial experts, etc.; visual methods, comprising visits to factories and works; and the use of the cinema and lantern slides. The Councils recommend that the system of lectures should be extended, not only so as to afford a pupil in his last year at school some knowledge of the general structure of local industry and the opportunities of further education in relation to any particular trade which will be available to him, but also to give to older boys and girls who have passed the school-leaving age and are mainly unemployed details of the industrial opportunities

which are available to them in the area. They also recommend a considerable extension of the system of printed leaflets on careers, drafted from a national or a regional standpoint; together with, in suitable cases, handbooks descriptive of the varied trades of extensive industrial regions.

Individual advice on the selection of a career is given to boys and girls either by conferences at the schools, at which representatives of the local committee, the head teacher, the boy or girl and the parent are present; or by interviews between members of the committee, the boy or girl and the parent, held on Exchange or Juvenile Employment Bureau premises, generally during evening hours. In the report the Councils assess the relevant merits of those two systems, and declare a general preference for the former. The grounds of their choice are that the conference is held on ground with which the boy or girl is familiar; the presence of the head teacher, sometimes of the class teacher, can generally be assured; and parents, who often make a point of attending on important school occasions, are able to contribute to the discussion much of value regarding the child's preference and any circumstances of family life which may have a limiting effect upon the choice of work. The principal advantage of the conference system, the Councils consider, however, is its comprehensiveness, in that practically every child of the school-leaving age is enabled to be brought under the advisory system, and attendance is so general as to be almost universal.

#### **Employment service in charge of unemployment insurance in Belgium**

A recent decree amended the former system of voluntary unemployment insurance in Belgium. This system provided for the establishment by the local authorities of Unemployment Funds, whose functions and activities have hitherto been concerned with the supervisory control of approved unemployment societies and their unemployed members and the distribution of unemployment relief funds provided by the State. The intention of the present decree, as stated in the prefatory declaration, is to supersede the Unemployment Funds by machinery with wider functions, which will include responsibility for placing work. The decree, accordingly, abolishes the Unemployment Funds and replaces them by Placing and Unemployment Offices directly dependent on the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the expenses of which will be defrayed entirely by the State.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare will establish at least one and not more than three of these Placing and Unemployment Offices, with specified areas of competence, in each province, and may also authorize these offices to establish not more than six sub-offices, in the communes in their area. The functions of the Placing and Unemployment Offices will include the placing of unemployed workers, either directly or through the employment exchanges established or approved by the government; for this purpose each exchange will be placed under the authority of the Placing and Unemployment Office covering the area in which it is established. The transfer of labour from one place to another will be carried out by the competent service of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare or by a central unemployment office which may be established by Royal Decree.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare will establish an Appeals Committee at each Placing and Unemployment Office, consisting of three employers, three workers, and one official representative, who will act as Chairman. Each Appeals Committee must meet regularly at least once a month and will settle disputes relating to eligibility for insurance or the right to benefit.

#### **Employment and unemployment statistics throughout the world**

A table showing the extent of employment and unemployment in various countries during the summer of 1934, with the corresponding figures for 1933, was published recently by the International Labour Office (Geneva). In general, unemployment has diminished, but to a less extent than appeared in a similar table published three months ago. At that time, comparison with the previous year showed an increase of unemployment in Bulgaria, France, the Irish Free State, Poland and Portugal. The figures now published give the same result for those countries and also for Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Spain. In Switzerland the unemployment insurance statistics show an improvement, but those of the employment exchanges show an increase in unemployment. In most of the other countries the improvement as compared with last year is less marked than it was in the spring. Sweden is the only European country where the situation has continued to improve.

The employment statistics give on the whole a more favourable impression than the unemployment figures. Most of the indices available show an improvement as compared with last year, and in Estonia, Japan and



Sweden the improvement is more marked than three months ago. In Italy the summer figures show a slight increase as compared with a slight decrease in the spring figures. The reverse is the case in Czechoslovakia, while in France the reduction in employment is more marked than it was three months ago.

Other countries, including Great Britain, Canada, Australia and the United States, show considerable reductions in the volume of unemployment as compared with 1933.

It is pointed out that the figures in the table provide a basis for comparing tendencies, but not for any statistical comparison of the extent of employment or unemployment in the different countries. The figures are arrived at by methods which differ from one country to another, and those given for certain countries are so far from expressing the real situation that they cannot be regarded as anything more than symptomatic.

#### **Reorganization of industrial Codes in United States**

The National Recovery Administration in the United States recently undertook a new classification of the Codes governing different industries. The Codes were severally examined, the Code authorities and the persons concerned being consulted, and finally every Code was given a place in the new classification. Under the new system 22 groups of Codes are classified in four main divisions as follows:—

*Producing industries:* food, textiles; leather and fur; ferrous metals; non-ferrous metals; non-metallic products; fuel; lumber and timber; chemicals; paints and drugs; paper; rubber.

*Fabricating industries:* equipment; manufacturing; graphic arts; construction.

*Service industries:* public utilities; transportation; communication; finance; amusements.

*Distributing trades:* professions and services; wholesale and retail trades.

Among the expected effects of the reorganization is a reduction in the number of Codes, which it is hoped may be brought down to about 250 in place of the present 682, through the amalgamation of units of almost identical economic interest, whose separation at present is based on arbitrary and personal rather than economic reasons. It is also expected to provide a clearer perspective of the different classes of Codes, with clearer definition of problems to be solved by the Government and employers in the development of Code law and its application, and also to enable allied lines of business to receive identical treatment on common problems, to simplify statistics and to reduce the general costs of administration of the Codes.

Dr. H. M. Cassidy, of the Department of Social Science of the University of Toronto, has been appointed Director of Social Welfare for the Province of British Columbia.

A new contributory pension scheme for employees of the Canadian National Railways will become effective on January 1, 1935. The rules governing the scheme will be given in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The pension rules and regulations which have been in force since August 1, 1929, appeared in the issue of January, 1930, page 26.

The Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, premier of New Brunswick, addressing the Union of N.B. Municipalities at their convention on October 4, said that his government would buy potatoes and distribute them this winter among families on colonization lots who have not raised crops of their own. He recommended that municipalities should follow the same procedure in providing relief for their unemployed.

A new arrangement has been made between the city of Winnipeg and the medical profession in regard to the treatment of unemployed cases (a reference to medical services for the unemployed appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 227). The new scale of fees to be paid by the city to doctors in unemployed areas are as follows: House calls, \$1.50; office calls, \$1, and hospital calls, 50 cents.

During the quarter ending September 30, a total of 12,360 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 50 of which were fatal accidents; in Schedule 2 industries 580 accidents were reported, including 9 fatal cases; and 2,371 accidents to employees of the Crown, 11 of which were fatal, were reported during the last quarter, making in all 15,311, of which 70 were fatal.

A recent report on subsistence gardens in New York State for 1933, indicates that large quantities and a great variety of vegetables, valued at approximately \$1,100,864 were produced from plots by families receiving public relief or those regarded as in the marginal class. During 1932, some type of garden project was undertaken by either public or private agencies in twenty-eight city and seven county welfare districts. These projects provided additional food for 14,292 families. Their success was so marked that in 1933 fifty-eight city and twenty-three county districts added subsistence gardens to their regular program from which 41,149 families benefited.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**D**URING September two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour and were under consideration at the close of the month, namely:—

(1) From employees of the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, being members of Local Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America,

(2) From employees of the Western Stevedore Company at Fort William, Ontario, being truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, checkers, assistant foremen and clerks, members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

A settlement was reached early in October in the case of the dispute between the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and the Vancouver and District Waterfront

Workers' Association. The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with this dispute appeared in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 596. As stated in the August *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 729, while the Shipping Federation indicated its willingness to abide by the terms of the majority report of the Board, the longshoremen rejected the findings, and direct negotiations were subsequently resumed. The joint negotiating committee composed of members of the Shipping Federation and the Waterfront Workers' Association reported progress in their work from time to time. Finally on October 3 with only the question of wages and a few other details to be agreed upon, and after proposals and counter-proposals on these questions had been submitted by both sides, a ballot was taken amongst the employees which showed 544 in favour of accepting a revised draft agreement submitted by the Shipping Federation and 133 against.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1934

**T**HE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for September, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Sept., 1934..	19	6 559	65,277
*Aug. 1934..	29	11,741	84,682
Sept., 1933..	23	6,996	38,274

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

A substantial decrease in the number of disputes is recorded for September, as compared with August, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing a similar decline. Although 10,000 man-working days were lost in a strike of 500 pulpwood cutters near Cochrane, Ont., approximately one-half of the time loss for the month was caused by three disputes in Montreal, namely, a dispute involving 600 furniture factory workers resulting in a time loss of 7,500 working days and two disputes of women's clothing factory workers together involving 3 450 workers for a combined time loss of 29,000 working days. During August approximately one-half the time loss also was due to strikes in Montreal, that of 3,000 women's clothing factory workers causing a time loss of 25,000 days, and a strike of 4,000 men's clothing factory workers involving a time loss of 24,000 working days. In September, 1933, a strike of men's clothing factory workers in Montreal also caused a substantial time loss, 4,000 workers being involved for a loss of 20,000 working days, while a strike of 600 furniture factory workers at Stratford caused a time loss of 9,000 working days.

Ten disputes, involving 4,569 workers, were carried over from August, including a strike of furniture factory workers in Montreal, P.Q.,



commencing on August 30, but not reported in time for inclusion in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Nine disputes commenced during September. Of these nineteen disputes, thirteen were terminated during the month, four being in favour of the employers involved, four in favour of the employees concerned, while the results of five were recorded as compromises or partially successful. At the end of September, therefore, there were six disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., compositors, London, Ont., pulpwood cutters, Cochrane and Ansonville district, Ont., shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont., and furniture factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which in-

formation has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q., May 23, 1934, one employer; and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., July 25, 1934, one employer. The dispute involving lithographers employed by one firm in Toronto, Ont., commencing April 15, 1932, and the dispute of shoe factory workers in one establishment in Montreal, P.Q., commencing July 5, 1934, which have been carried in the above list, are considered to have

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to September, 1934</b>			
<b>MINING, ETC.—</b>			
Coal miners, Saunders Creek, Alta.	41	697	Commenced July 6, 1934; against reduced wages; terminated Sept. 19, 1934; in favour of workers.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Bramp- ton, Ont.	95	570	Commenced July 4, 1934; for increased wages and recognition of union; terminated Sept. 8, 1934; compromise.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Toronto, Ont.	38	900	Commenced July 12, 1934; for increased wages un-terminated.
Men's clothing factory work- ers, Victoriaville, P.Q.	500	5,000	Commenced Aug. 20, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 14, 1934; in favour of employer.
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.	3,000	20,000	Commenced Aug. 22, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions; terminated Sept. 25, 1934; partially successful.
Women's clothing factory workers (cutters), Montreal, P.Q.	450	9,000	Commenced Aug. 24, 1934; sympathy with clothing workers on strike Aug. 22; terminated Sept. 25, 1934; partially successful.
Cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	150	3,600	Commenced Aug. 31, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions; un-terminated.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Compositors, London, Ont. . .	75	1,800	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; un-terminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Chesterfield factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	70	140	Commenced Aug. 22, 1934; for renewal of agree-ment with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.; terminated Sept. 4, 1934; in favour of workers.
Furniture factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	150	450	Commenced Aug. 30, 1934; for increased wages and shorter hours; terminated Sept. 5, 1934; compromise.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During September, 1934</b>			
LOGGING—			
Pulpwood cutters, etc., Cochrane & Ansonville districts, Ont.	500	10,000	Commenced Sept. 5, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours, improved conditions and recognition of union; untermiated.
Pulpwood cutters, etc., Thunder Bay district, Ont.	400	3,000	Commenced Sept. 18, 1934; for increased wages and improved conditions; terminated Sept. 26, 1934; in favour of employer.
MINING, ETC.—			
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta. ....	100	1,000	Commenced Sept. 10, 1934; for district wage scale instead of co-operative agreement; terminated Sept. 21, 1934; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Cannery workers, Kamloops, B.C.	55	385	Commenced Sept. 4, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 11; in favour of employer.
Cannery workers, Burlington, Ont.	7	35	Commenced Sept. 22, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 27, 1934; compromise.
<i>Boots and Shoes (Leather)—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont.	28	420	Commenced Sept. 13, 1934; against discharge of workers; untermiated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Furniture factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	600	7,500	Commenced Sept. 13, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours, and union recognition, untermiated.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Water—</i>			
Pulpwood loaders, McNab Cove, N.S.	60	60	Commenced Sept. 15, 1934; for increased wages; terminated September 15, 1934; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—			
<i>Business, etc.—</i>			
Window cleaners, Montreal, P.Q.	240	720	Commenced Sept. 24, 1934; for reduced hours, elimination of overtime, recognition of union and increased wages; terminated Sept. 26, 1934; in favour of workers.

lapsed by September 30, 1934, and have consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A cessation of work by about one hundred highway construction workers at Apsley, Ont., for one-half day on August 15 was reported, but particulars were received too late for inclusion in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The cause of the dispute was a complaint as to food and the officials in charge agreed to improve the meals.

A minor strike involving four carpenters employed on one building in Toronto, Ont. for one day and a half occurred on August 16, to secure hourly wages instead of piece rates. This demand being conceded, work was resumed. Detailed information was not received in time for inclusion in the September issue.

A strike of 130 workers in a men's clothing factory at St. John's, P.Q., for a few days toward the end of August has been reported in the press but particulars have not been received. It was stated that increases in wages were secured.

A cessation of work for three hours by about sixty women employed in a fruit cannery at Grimsby, Ont., occurred on September 14. It was reported that work on peeling fruit had been in progress only two days and the piece rates had not been determined. Provisional rates being announced subject to adjustment in accordance with minimum wage regulations, work was resumed.

A cessation of work by furniture factory employees at Chesley, Ont., on September 13, to secure a four per cent wage increase was reported in the press. Information secured by the Department is that the dispute was the result of a misunderstanding which was adjusted the same day.



A dispute involving employees in a furniture factory at Stratford, Ont., occurred early in September following a reorganization as a result of which some employees were not re-engaged. A number refused to accept employment unless the work were divided among all and picketed the establishment. Through the mediation of the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour, at the request of the City Council, it was arranged that a larger percentage of the employees would be re-engaged and the balance later if required.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**COAL MINERS, SAUNDERS CREEK, ALTA.**—The strike of employees of one company, commencing July 6, was terminated on September 20, the agreement which expired on March 31, 1934, being renewed with the previous wage scale. The company had reduced rates of wages from \$4.45 per day for the lowest paid class to \$4.20, and for higher paid classes from \$5.40 per day to \$5, contract rates being reduced about 12½ per cent.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, BRAMPTON, ONT.**—This dispute, commencing July 4, to secure increases in wages and recognition of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, was terminated on September 7, the strikers accepting the offer of the employer made on August 3 as a result of the mediation of the mayor and a committee appointed by the town council. This offer, which was refused at the time, provided for certain increases in wages and reductions in hours from 54 per week to 50, but not for recognition of the union. Following the attempt of the employer to operate with new employees a disturbance occurred on August 13, apparently without any serious results, but the new employees were reported to have left the town later.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, VICTORIAVILLE, P.Q.**—A large number of the employees in two of the establishments affected by a strike, commencing August 20, to secure increases in wages, resumed work on September 12 without securing their demands and the remainder were reported to have done so by September 14. In a disturbance in connection with picketing four were arrested on charges of assault.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS), MONTREAL, P.Q.**—The strike of employees in dressmaking establishments in Montreal, called by the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers on August 22, was not terminated until September 25, when it was called off, the union stating that many firms

had granted the demands and that many others had made concessions. The proposal of the Minister of Labour for Quebec at the end of August that the dispute be referred to arbitration under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act was agreed to by the employers but refused by the union. Settlements between the union and several of the employers, however, were reported about the end of August, and continued from time to time. A number of persons were arrested in connection with disturbances arising out of picketing from time to time and released on bail. Three strikers charged with attempting to shut off power in a factory pleaded guilty, costs being levied against one, while the other two were released on suspended sentence. The sympathetic strike of dress cutters terminated also.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in about fifteen establishments ceased work on August 31, demanding increases in wages, the abolition of piece-work, the forty-hour week, minimum wage rates in all departments and improvements in sanitary conditions. Negotiations between the International Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union and the employers were held, but at the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

**CHESTERFIELD FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—As stated in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, agreements between the Furniture and Woodworkers' Industrial Union and a number of the employers involved in this dispute were reached before the end of August. On September 5 the union reported the strike terminated. The agreements are summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment, members of the Furniture and Woodworkers' Industrial Union, ceased work on August 30, demanding increases in wages and a reduction in hours from 44-49 per week to 44. Work was resumed on September 6, the employer having made some concessions in regard to wages, stated by the union to be increases of 10 and 15 per cent, the 44-hour week not to be exceeded by more than four hours. This dispute was not reported in time for inclusion in the September issue.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, COCHRANE AND DISTRICT, ONT.**—Employees of several logging contractors ceased work on September 5 and the days following, demanding increases in wages, reduced hours, right to organize and hold meetings in camp, recognition of camp committee, and no discrimination for union activity in camps. The rates for piece-workers demanded

were \$2.30 per cord instead of \$1.85-\$2, and the rates demanded for monthly-paid men were \$45 instead of \$30-\$35. The strikers were reported to be members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union and over one thousand employees in the camps were reported as still at work. Two hitherto unaffected camps were reported as striking on September 20. A number of the strikers were arrested on charges of obstructing police and placing obstructions on railway tracks and remanded for trial. A number of armed strikers were reported to have driven fifty men out of a camp and the employer laid information with the provincial Attorney-General. The provincial Minister of Lands and Forests, the Honourable Peter Heenan, formerly Federal Minister of Labour, visited the locality at the end of September, but stated he was unable to secure a settlement on the wage dispute. He had proposed that it be referred to arbitration by his department, but this was refused by the strikers.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, ONT.**—A number of employees in logging camps in the Port Arthur district ceased work on September 18 demanding a nine-hour day and increases in wages, namely \$2.50 per single cord for piece workers, \$45 per month as a minimum for those on monthly pay, \$50 for loaders and \$55 for teamsters. The employers refused to negotiate with the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union and some camps continued to operate. On September 26 the strike was called off.

**COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.**—Employees of one operator ceased work on September 10 demanding the wage scale prevalent in the district. For some time the mine had been operated on a co-operative basis and the miners' earnings under this system were 'unsatisfactory. Their demand being conceded, work was resumed on September 22.

**CANNERY WORKERS, KAMLOOPS, B.C.**—A number of employees in one cannery ceased work on September 4 demanding an increase in the rate for men from 22½ cents per hour to 27½ cents. The work of the strikers was performed by other employees and after seven days the strike was reported to have lapsed.

**CANNERY WORKERS, BURLINGTON, ONT.**—A number of employees in one establishment on September 22 demanded an increase in wages from 20 cents per hour, the rate for less experienced employees, to 25 cents per hour. The manager being absent, this demand was refused at the time and they ceased work, being replaced. Some days later the strikers were given other positions at 25 cents per hour.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, PRESTON, ONT.**—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on September 13 in protest against the discharge of one employee for breaking a shop rule against smoking, claiming that the real reason for the dismissal was activity in the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union. A committee of the union had demanded a 10 per cent increase in wages and obtained some increases. The strikers were partly replaced but in connection with picketing several were arrested on charges of assault and causing a disturbance, being released on bail. At the end of the month no settlement was reported.

**PULPWOOD LOADERS, McNAB COVE, N.S.**—Labourers engaged to load pulpwood on ships ceased work on September 15, demanding an increase in wages, but were replaced after one day. As a result of the intervention of the provincial Minister of Mines and Labour, a tentative settlement was reached, pending further investigation.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in eighteen establishments ceased work on September 13, demanding increases in wages, reduction in hours to forty-four per week, recognition of the Furniture and Woodworkers' Industrial Union, and time and one-quarter rates of wages for overtime. The provincial Department of Labour proposed that the dispute be referred to a Board under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act and the union agreed to abide by the decision of such a Board but the employers refused. By the end of the month it was reported that one of the employers had made concessions to employees resulting in a return to work and that several others had settled with the union, but that some three hundred workers were still on strike.

**WINDOW CLEANERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees of some twenty window cleaning firms ceased work on September 24 demanding increases in wages, a forty-four hour week, elimination of overtime and union recognition. The employers conceding these demands, work was resumed on September 27. A number of pickets were reported to have been charged with assault in connection with picketing.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene, of the Ontario Department of Health, has recently issued pamphlets dealing with lead poisoning and its treatment and also one on benzol poisoning.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1934, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in August was 34, and 12 from the previous month were still in effect, making a total of 46 disputes in progress during the month, involving 15,600 workers with a time loss of 65,000 working days. Of the 34 disputes beginning in August, 6 were over demands for advances in wages, 5 over other wage questions, 3 over questions respecting working hours, 12 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and 8 over other questions. Settlements were reached during the month in 37 disputes, of which 4 were settled in favour of workers, 18 in favour of employers, and 15 ended in compromises. In the case of one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike involving directly and indirectly about 3,400 artificial silk workers at Flint was in effect from August 22 to August 25, when strikers were successful in obtaining advanced wages, abolition of Sunday shifts and other concessions as to working conditions.

### Irish Free State

A ten weeks' strike of employees of Dublin newspaper publishers terminated September 28, when a compromise settlement was reached granting a partial increase in wages, employment of union members only, holiday with pay and other concessions to workers.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in June was 85 and 145 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 97,830 and the time loss for June 2,490,269 working days.

A strike of 3,200 iron miners at Birmingham, Alabama, was in effect from May 1 to June 27, and was settled through federal conciliation officers, an agreement being reached granting an advance of from three to five cents per hour in wage rates.

The general strike in the textile industry in eastern and southern states, which began September 4 and was reported in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, continued until September 22. An estimate of the number of strikers gives 421,000, but the number varied from day to day, as some mills were reopened, especially in the southern states, while others were closed down at various times. Outbreaks of violence occurred in several centres, resulting in sixteen deaths in all and numbers of other persons injured. The National Guard was called out in some districts to preserve order. The mediation board appointed by the President of the United States presented a report which was endorsed by the President, and the strike was then immediately terminated September 22. Under the recommendations of the mediation board report, a permanent Textile Labour Relations Board was established which is an impartial board and is to handle all labour relations formerly dealt with by the Code Authority. This Board is to regulate the "stretch-out" system, one of the causes of the strike, and while it is being investigated, no employer is to increase the work load of any employee until February 1, 1935. Although collective bargaining is still to be done on a plant-to-plant basis, it is provided that the clauses of the National Recovery Act guaranteeing the right of organizing and collective bargaining be enforced. Wages and hours in the industry are to be investigated by the Labour Department with a view to making changes in the rates and hours now in effect.

An Act promulgated in Spain recently provides for an increase in the subsidies granted to unemployment insurance funds, the systematic execution of public works so as to provide the maximum of employment, and the encouragement of private initiative in the building industry.

## Canadian Combines Legislation

A history of Canadian legislation against combines was made available in book form in September, when a one hundred-page volume on this subject was announced by a United States publisher. The book\* represents the first extensive study in this field made and separately published through other than governmental sources, and is considered to offer a more detailed published record on the subject than has been generally accessible up to this time in a single volume. The author, John A. Ball, Jr., is an instructor in economics at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., and a native of Thorold, Ontario.

Commencing with the investigation of 1888 which led to enactment in the following year of the first Dominion legislation against combinations in restraint of trade, an effort is made to present the background, significance and results of the legislative measures of the Dominion Parliament for the prevention of such types of business combinations as operate to the detriment of the public by unduly lessening competition, enhancing prices unreasonably or otherwise restraining or injuring trade. The Acts examined include the trade combina-

tion provisions of the Criminal Code, the Combine Investigation Act of 1910, war time measures, the two Acts of 1919, and the present Combines Investigation Act. An examination of the purposes of these Acts as indicated in Parliament and as interpreted by the courts is presented in considerable detail, with useful quotations from original sources.

More lengthy consideration is given to the present Combines Investigation Act. Published results of investigations under this Act since its enactment in 1923 and the prosecutions which have occurred in this period are capably portrayed in concise form. The concluding chapter includes comment of a generally approving nature on existing Canadian combine laws, makes some few suggestions of changes considered desirable by the author, and brings the study up to date with briefer comment on action taken in 1934 in the passing of the Natural Products Marketing Act, the investigation by the Parliamentary Committee and Royal Commission on Price Spreads and Mass Buying, and provincial legislation.

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\*"Canadian Anti-Trust Legislation," by John A. Ball, Jr., Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.

## Unemployed Self Help Organizations in United States

The co-operating activities of "self-help" groups of unemployed in the United States were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1933, page 366, and in the May issue on page 563. Reference has also been made to the outstanding example in Canada of such an organization at Burnaby, British Columbia (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1933, page 366). A recent survey made by the United States Department of Labour Statistics indicates the rapid spread of "Self-help" organizations in that country from the inception of the movement in 1931. A wide range of activities and services is now being conducted by these organizations of unemployed with varying degrees of success. The value of the work done by them in keeping up the morale of their members and in filling the needs of those members was recognized by Congress by the insertion in the Relief Act of 1933 of a clause authorizing the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to make grants in aid of co-operative and self-help organizations for the barter of goods and services. Under this authorization nearly

\$1,000,000 was granted to such organizations from August, 1933, to June 1, 1934.

The nature of the assistance granted by this official action, according to an outline of policy in July issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (United States Department of Labour) was for production purposes only, and to well organized and responsible groups. While at the beginning the majority of requests were for gasoline, transportation equipment, and supplies, in recent months the requests have been more and more for light industrial equipment and productive machinery. In making grants for production the Administration emphasizes that "production of goods should be primarily for use by the members and for exchange with other co-operatives; secondarily, for sale to or exchange with relief administrations and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation; also for sale in non-competitive markets or for general sale as indicated and justified by special advantages of location, resources, or marketing possibilities of the co-operative."



## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

**R**ECENT proceedings under the Quebec Labour Agreements Extension Act include the extension to all employees and employers in the industry and district, by Orders in Council, of an agreement affecting printing trades in Quebec city and district, and an agreement affecting the bricklaying, plastering and masonry trades in Three Rivers and district; and applications for the extension of agreements affecting building trades at Joliette, the ornamental iron and bronze trade in Montreal, the terrazzo and tile trade in Quebec city, and the plumbing trade in Three Rivers.

Under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, the text of which was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417, applications may be made to the Minister of Labour, Quebec, by any association of employees or employers who are parties to a collective agreement to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages and hours of labour made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade or industry within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" for the establishment of these conditions, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade or industry in the territory included in the agreement, from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory are to govern all individual labour contracts in the specified trade and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement. Applications for the extension of certain agreements and Orders in Council subsequently passed under this Act have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* each month, beginning in June, 1934.

#### *Printing Trade, Quebec City and District.*—

Mention of the application to have an agreement in this trade made obligatory was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, page 751. This agreement was made between the Association of Master Printers and Publishers of

the City and District of Quebec and the Typographical Union of Quebec, Local 302, the Union of Pressmen and Assistants of Quebec, Local 152, and the Catholic Union of Printers and Bookbinders of Quebec. An Order in Council approved October 4, 1934, makes the terms of the agreement obligatory on all employees and employers in the district, according to the following conditions:—

1. In the present Agreement, the word "journeyman" signifies a typographer, pressman, bookbinder, or stereotyper who has obtained from the Board of Examiners, appointed by the Joint Committee, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Act 7, chapter 56, 24 Geo. V, a certificate of competency entitling him to the regular salary stipulated hereinafter.

2. The word "Apprentice" signifies a junior typographer, pressman, stereotyper or bookbinder or any person to whom the Joint Committee has given a certificate stating that he is learning one or the other of the hereinabove mentioned trades and entitling him to be paid according to the schedule of wages prescribed for the period of apprenticeship.

3. Eight hours constitute the basis of one day's work. Any work done outside the regular hours by a regular or part-time employee will be considered as overtime.

4. Seven and one half hours constitute the basis of one night's work. Any work done outside regular hours, by a regular or part time employee, will be considered as overtime.

5. During the day, the hours of labour will be divided between 7 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening and 48 hours so divided during 6 days shall constitute a regular week's work.

6. During the night, the hours of labour will be divided between 6 o'clock in the evening and 4 o'clock in the morning and 45 hours so divided during 5 or 6 days shall constitute one regular week's work.

7. After having left the workshop, any workman who may be called to do overtime shall receive an amount equivalent to 2 hours' work.

8. The minimum wages for journeymen typographers, pressmen, stereotypers or bookbinders, shall be \$25 per week for day work and \$27 per week for night work. No employer shall have the right to reduce the wages of workmen receiving more than the said minimum at the time of the signing of this agreement.

9. Overtime work will be paid time and a half according to regular wages.

10. Double time will be paid for any work done on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Labour Day. This clause only applies to men regularly employed on night-shifts.

11. Foremen's wages will be at least \$3 more per week than those of journeymen.

12. Apprentices will be paid as follows:—

#### DAY WORK

First year.. . . .	\$ 5 00
Second year.. . . .	7 00
Third year.. . . .	10 00
Fourth year.. . . .	12 00
Fifth year (1st six months).. .	14 00
Fifth year (2nd six months).. .	16 00

## NIGHT WORK

First year.. . . .	\$ 6 00
Second year.. . . .	8 00
Third year.. . . .	11 00
Fourth year.. . . .	14 00
Fifth year (1st six months).. . .	16 00
Fifth year (2nd six months).. . .	18 00

with the exception of apprentice pressmen, working exclusively on non-automatic platen presses, who shall be paid as follows:—

## DAY WORK

First year.. . . .	\$ 5 00
Second year.. . . .	7 00
Third year.. . . .	9 00
Fourth year.. . . .	10 00
Fifth year.. . . .	12 00

## NIGHT WORK

First year.. . . .	\$ 6 00
Second year.. . . .	8 00
Third year.. . . .	10 00
Fourth year.. . . .	11 00
Fifth year.. . . .	13 00

13. In conformity with the 2nd subparagraph of paragraph 11 of article 7, the Joint Committee charged with the application of the said agreement shall be given the right, by its authorized inspectors:—

(a) to verify the rate of wages and the hours of labour in the employers' establishments to which the present collective Agreement applies;

(b) to exercise, for the benefit of each and any employee, any action resulting in their favour from the collective labour agreement rendered obligatory, without having to prove an assignment of claim by the interested party.

14. This agreement shall be posted up in each department or shop so that interested parties may take cognizance thereof.

15. The present agreement shall remain in force for one year, from the 11th of July, 1934.

16. The territorial jurisdiction, for the purposes of the present agreement, shall include the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce and Montmagny. In the judicial districts of Beauce and Montmagny, the schedule of wages fixed by articles 8 and 12, may, however, be reduced by 15 per cent.

*Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons, Three Rivers and District.*—The application for the extension of the agreement in this trade in Three Rivers was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, page 826. This agreement was made between eleven bricklaying, plastering and masonry contractors and the National Catholic Union of Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons. The Order in Council, which was approved September 12, 1934, makes the conditions in the application obligatory for all employees and employers in the trade in the district named according to the following conditions:—

1. The word "journeymen" signifies and comprises any bricklayer, plasterer or mason who has obtained from the Board of Examiners formed by the joint Committee in virtue of

paragraph 2 of article 7 of the Collective Labour Agreement Act, a certificate of competency, entitling him to the regular wage, determined in article 2 of this request.

2. The rate of wages to be the following:—

Trades	Wages per hour
Bricklayers, journeymen.. . .	\$0 70
Plasterers, journeymen.. . .	70
Masons, journeymen.. . . .	70

3. The hours of labour shall conform with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1496, of July 12, 1933, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the limit of working hours (23 Geo. V, Chap. 40). No work shall be carried on on Sundays, holidays of obligation, the feast of Saint Jean Baptiste, Good Friday and Labour Day.

4. Time and a half will be paid for overtime; the costs for travelling and the time of travel will be at the expense of the contractors, in the case of work carried on outside the towns. However, in any such case, time and a half will not be paid during the trip.

5. The territorial jurisdiction to which the present agreement shall apply comprises the counties of: Berthier, Maskinongé, Saint Maurice, Lavolette, Champlain and Trois-Rivières.

6. The present agreement shall be in force from the 15th of September, 1934, to the 15th of September, 1935; it shall renew itself automatically each year, unless one of the contracting parties notifies the other party of his intention of having the same amended or revoked, 30 days before the expiration of the said delay.

*Building Trades, Joliette.*—Notice of an application for the extension of an agreement between the Montreal Builders' Exchange and the Workers' Association of Joliette was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 8. The wage rates in the application for the three counties of Joliette, Berthier and Montcalm, but outside the city of Joliette, are the same as those established in the Montreal district for municipalities of a population of less than 5,000 where the cost of the contract concerned is less than \$5,000 (published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, page 638), except for the addition of stone breakers in quarries at a rate of 30 cents per hour. For the city of Joliette, the rates in this application are the same as for outside the city except bricklayers, plasterers and stone masons with a rate of 60 cents per hour, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters 50 cents, stationary engineers 45 cents, hod carriers 35 cents, common labourers 30 cents, stone breakers in quarries 35 cents, carpenters' apprentices 35 cents.

*Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers, Montreal.*—Notice of application for the extension of the agreement between certain contractors and the Canadian Union of Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers of Montreal was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 8. The wage rates in this application



are 55 cents per hour for mechanics, 45 cents for fitters and 35 cents for helpers, with a 45-hour week.

*Terrazzo and Tile Workers, Quebec City and District.*—Notice of application for the extension of the agreement between certain terrazzo, tile and mosaic contractors and the Catholic Union of Labourers was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 15. The wage rates in this agreement are 50 cents per hour for marble setters, tilesetters, terrazzo layers and joint finishers, 40 cents for raw cement layers, men working on machines, and 35 cents for common labour. All these rates apply in the cities of Quebec and Levis and within a radius of ten miles of their limits, and also in the towns of Rivière du Loup and Thetford Mines. In the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce, Kamouraska, Rimouski, Gaspé, Saguenay, Arthabasca, except for the

districts mentioned above, the wage rates in the application are 5 cents per hour less than the above rates.

*Plumbers, Three Rivers and District.*—Notice of application for the extension of the agreement between certain contractors in plumbing, for the installation of heating systems, for the installation of refrigeration plants and automatic sprinklers, in the tinsmith trade and for roofing and the National Catholic Union of Plumbers, Incorporated of Three Rivers, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 6. The wage rates contained in the application for journeymen plumbers, installers of heating systems, installers of refrigerating plants and automatic sprinklers and tinsmith-roofers are 40 cents per hour from November 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, and 45 cents from May 1, 1935, to October 31, 1935.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### New Orders establishing Male Minimum Wages in the Construction, Logging, and Sawmill Industries.

THE Board of Industrial Relations, established under the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, of British Columbia (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 510) recently issued the following new orders establishing a minimum wage in the construction, logging and sawmill industries, and cancelling Order No. 9, which was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934 (page 752). Order No. 9, now cancelled, provided for the exemption of the district east of Cascade Mountains from the provisions of Orders No. 1 and No. 2, establishing a minimum wage respectively in the logging and sawmill industries (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 419). The Board is composed of the following members: Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour (chairman); Professor W. A. Carrothers, chairman of the Economic Council; Mr. C. J. McDowell; Mrs. Fraudena Eaton; and Mr. James Thompson.

#### MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

##### ORDER No. 12.—Order establishing a Minimum Wage in the Construction Industry.

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "construction industry" includes con-

struction, re-construction, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterways, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundation of any such work or structure.

2. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every employee in the construction industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) in the City of Vancouver, the City of Victoria, the City of New Westminster, the City of Nanaimo, the City of Prince Rupert, the Municipality of the Township of Esquimalt, the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay, the Municipality of the District of Saanich, Municipality of the District of West Vancouver, the Municipality of the District of Burnaby, and the Municipality and District of North Vancouver shall be the sum of forty-five cents (45c.) per hour.

3. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act and to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Order, the minimum wage for every employee in the construction industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour.

4. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every male person over the age of 18 and under the age of 21 years in the construction industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) in the City of Vancouver, the City of Victoria, the City of New Westminster, the City of Nanaimo,

the City of Prince Rupert, the Municipality of the Township of Esquimalt, the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay, the Municipality of the District of Saanich, Municipality of the District of West Vancouver, the Municipality of the District of Burnaby, and the Municipality and District of North Vancouver shall be the sum of thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour.

5. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act and to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Order, the minimum wage for every male person over the age of 18 and under the age of 21 years in the construction (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be the sum of thirty cents (30c.) per hour.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 28th day of September, 1934.

**ORDER NO. 13.—Order establishing a Minimum Wage in Logging Industry East of the Cascade Mountains.**

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "logging industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the carrying on of logging; pole, tie, shingle-bolt, mining-prop, and pile cutting, and all operations in or incidental to driving, rafting, and booming of logs, poles, ties, shingle-bolts, mining-props, and piles.

2. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act and to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Order, the minimum wage for every employee in the logging industry east of the Cascade Mountains (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be the sum of thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour.

3. The minimum wage for every employee engaged in cook and bunk-house occupations within the logging industry east of the Cascade Mountains shall be the sum of two dollars and seventy-five cents (\$2.75) per day.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 28th day of September, 1934.

## Order Under Hours of Work Act—Drug Stores

The Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 510) has recently issued under the Hours of Work Act, 1934, Order No. 16, governing drug stores. Previous orders and regulations under this statute appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, page 831; for August, page 752; and for July, page 641.

The fatal accident rates per 100,000 persons, for the principal groups of industries in Great Britain, are shown in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1933. For the year 1932 these rates were as follows: Metal, extracting and refining, metal conversion, including rolling mills and tube making, 40 fatal accidents; shipbuilding, 40; chemicals, paints, colours and varnish, ani-

**ORDER NO. 14.—Order establishing a Minimum Wage in the Sawmill Industry east of the Cascade Mountains.**

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "sawmill industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the carrying-on of sawmills and planing-mills.

2. The minimum wage for every employee in the sawmill industry east of the Cascade Mountains shall be the sum of thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour, with the exceptions provided by paragraph 3 hereof.

3. Until further ordered, it shall be permissible for an employer in the sawmill industry east of the Cascade Mountains to employ a percentage of employees in his plant at a rate less than that fixed in paragraph 2 of this Order, but in no case shall the rate so paid be less than twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour, nor shall the percentage of employees paid at such rate (inclusive of employees in respect of whom a permit has been obtained under section 6 of the Act) be in excess of 25 per centum of the total number of employees in the plant.

4. Pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, every employer in the sawmill industry east of the Cascade Mountains shall furnish the Board, not later than the fifteenth day of each month, with a complete and certified statement of the names, ages, nationalities of, and wages paid per hour to every male person in his employ during the last preceding month.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 28th day of September, 1934.

**ORDER NO. 15**

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

That Order No. 9 of the Board, dated the 12th day of July, 1934, is hereby cancelled.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 28th day of September, 1934.

**REGULATION No. 16**

**Mercantile Industry—Drug-stores**

Persons employed in drug-stores as registered apprentices, certified clerks, and licentiates of pharmacy may work four (4) hours per week in excess of the weekly limit prescribed by section 3 of the Act.

This regulation shall remain in effect until September 30, 1935.

Made and given at Victoria, B.C., this 13th day of September, 1934.

**BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.**

mal charcoal and glue making, 30; clay, stone, cement, 23; textile printing, bleaching, dyeing, 9; railway and tramway carriages, motor and other vehicles, 8; light metal trades, 8; flax, hemp, jute, 8; electrical engineering, 7; wool, worsted, shoddy, 6; bakeries, 6; cotton, 4; furniture, cabinet-making, 4; laundries, 4; other textile, 2; letterpress, litho printing, photography, 2.



## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

### Revised Orders governing Employees in various Clothing Occupations

THE Women's Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec recently issued in amended form Orders No. 10 and No. 11, replacing respectively Orders 10 and 10a, and Orders 11, 11a and 11b, which had been in force since July 1, 1930. The text of the original orders was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1930, page 523. Formerly the minimum wages were graduated definitely according to length of service, commencing with the wages of beginners and advancing to those of experienced workers. By the orders which follow, 70 per cent of working staffs are to receive the full minimum wage, lower percentages being permitted for the remaining employees.

**ORDER No. 10.—Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment, in the following industries: Women's and Children's dresses, silk underwear, kimonas and lingerie.**

(1) Minimum: No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:

City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island.

10% of the employees at not less than..\$ 7 00

20% of the employees at not less than.. 10 00

70% of the employees at not less than.. 12 50

Province of Quebec,—excepting the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal.

10% of the employees at not less than..\$ 6 00

20% of the employees at not less than.. 8 00

70% of the employees at not less than.. 10 00

The worker's salary shall be paid to her in cash; a part or the whole of the salary cannot be retained for any cause or purpose whatsoever. This salary shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money indicated in the envelope; same must be initialed by the person who paid the employee.

(2) Hours of Work: The work-period for which these minimum wages shall be paid, shall be 48 hours per week for the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal, and 50 hours per week for the rest of the Province.

(a) Work in excess of the above work-period shall be counted as overtime and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

(b) Work for less than the above work-period may be counted as short time and be paid for *pro rata* of the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

(c) The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Department. (Chap. 182, R.S.P.Q., 1925.)

(3) All employees, either timeworkers, pieceworkers or paid by any other mode, are subject to the above specified minimum wages.

(4) Waiting Time: Any employee required to wait in the establishment shall be paid for the time thus spent.

(5) Exemption: The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations to meet exceptional conditions.

(6) Discharge of Employees: No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act.

(7) Penalties: Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine or imprisonment (See Section 12 of the Act).

(8) Posting: Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place where the employees have access.

(9) This Order shall come into force and be effective on December 1, 1934, and is replacing Orders No. 10 and 10A which were in force and effective since July 1st, 1930.

GUS. FRANCO, Chairman.

OMER BRUNET,

C. J. GRIFFIN,

EUG. RICHARD.

Montreal, August 29, 1934.

**ORDER No. 11.—Governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment in manufactures of: overalls, mackinaws, shirts, collars, neckties, fabric, rayon and cotton underwear, embroidery, corsets and brassieres and all needle or sewing machine work not already covered by another Order.**

(1) Minimum: No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:

City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island.

15% of the employees at not less than..\$ 7 00

15% of the employees at not less than.. 9 00

70% of the employees at not less than.. 11 00

Province of Quebec,—in Cities and Towns of 15,000 population and over outside of the City and Island of Montreal.

15% of the employees at not less than..\$ 6 00

15% of the employees at not less than.. 8 00

70% of the employees at not less than.. 10 00

In Municipalities having less than 15,000 population.

15% of the employees at not less than..\$ 6 00

15% of the employees at not less than.. 7 00

70% of the employees at not less than.. 9 00

The worker's salary shall be paid to her in cash; a part or the whole of the salary cannot be retained for any cause or purpose whatsoever. This salary shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money included in the envelope; same must be initialed by person who paid the employee.

(Sections (2) to (9) are identical with the corresponding sections in Order No. 10.)

## MINIMUM WAGES IN ONTARIO IN 1933

**P**RESENTING a cross-section of industrial conditions as related to the wages of women workers, the thirteenth annual report of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board reviews the administration of the Women's Minimum Wage Act during the year 1933.

In prefacing its report, the Board quotes the Biblical injunction that "the labourer is worthy of his hire" as the principle underlying all minimum wage laws. "It implies," the report states, "that all workers, men and women, are entitled to live decently upon the remuneration they receive from the work that they do."

The report then traces the application of this principle to the Minimum Wage Act as embodying the whole purpose of minimum wage legislation, and observes that while employers without exception are ready to subscribe to this principle yet "it must be frankly confessed that there are some employers who, apparently, are not ready to practise what they preach, and, consequently, a Minimum Wage Law is necessary."

Referring to the accumulated effect of the depressed industrial conditions of the past few years, the report states: "In many cases, it has marked the final disappearance of surpluses accumulated by industrial concerns over the period of prosperous years. The resultant necessity of lowering wage levels as a partial means of reducing overhead and overdrafts, and the cutting of wages by some firms to rates beneath our modest levels, in a last desperate effort to keep out of bankruptcy, were two of the major causes that made the task of the Board a difficult one, taxing to the limit the time, judgment and ability of its members. With the advent of better times, following a definite turn towards industrial recovery in this country, the Board anticipates that these problems will become less acute in the coming year, and that organized industry throughout the Province will recognize the importance of protecting their employees, and especially women employees, by making the payment of adequate wages the first step in the process of rehabilitation."

Emphasizing that its chief duty was to protect the wage rates of women and girls, the Board indicates its difficulties in this respect during the past year by reference to the fact that it "made more adjustments, instituted more prosecutions and collected more arrears

during 1933 than in any previous year since the Act was passed." Its activity in this respect in 1933 resulted in 2,500 adjustments, covering 1,000 firms, while the wage arrears collected amounted to \$9,497.77.

The Board also makes the statement that "during the thirteen years of its existence there has never been the slightest attempt on the part of governments to interfere with the operation of the administration of the law by the Minimum Wage Board." The report also states that the great majority of employers in Ontario welcome the wage limit rulings of the Board. Reference is made to the decision not to reduce minimum wage rates. It was pointed out that reductions in rates were advocated in some quarters on the basis of falling living costs. The Board's attitude was that it "would have to be convinced that commodity prices in general were down permanently before it could agree to any lowering of rates set." The Board claims it was justified in this stand by the fact that during the latter part of 1933 commodity prices began a decided trend upward.

The experience of the Board during 1933 has made it apparent, states the report, that some amendments to the Act are desirable, and it is the intention of the Board to ask the Government to bring such amendments before the 1934 Session of the Legislature. These amendments, primarily, will have to do with the number of hours for which the rates fixed under the orders of the Board are to be paid, and the length of time for which arrears may be collected. The Board also "desires to suggest to the Government that the women workers of the Province should be still further protected in their jobs by the inclusion of men and boys in any of the orders issued by the Board."

It is explained that wage levels are determined by the cost of living, and that the cost of living budget is established upon the least sum upon which a working woman can be expected to support herself. This budget is worked out on the basis of the cost of living in Toronto, and was revised several times during 1933. The budget of workers in other localities are then adjusted in proportion to a recognized variation in the cost of living as between large and small cities, towns, villages and country districts. The budget for Toronto allows \$364 per year, or \$7 per week for board



and lodgings; \$115.05 for clothing; \$171 for sundries (including laundry, doctor, dentist, carfare, amusements, church, etc.), making a total of \$650.05 for the year. The weekly budget for Toronto is therefore as follows: board and lodging, \$7; clothing, \$2.21; sundries, \$3.29, making a total of \$12.50 per week.

The figure thus arrived at is taken as the minimum wage required to provide a female worker at Toronto with the necessities of living.

In the accompanying table are summarized the chief statistics with respect to the various industries covered by the Act:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO, 1933

Industry	Number of Firms	Female Employees		Average hours per week	Minimum wage (experienced adults)
		Over 18	Under 18		
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (Toronto).....	83	1,345	51	47.8	\$ 12.50
“ “ (other cities over 30,000).....	69	648	25	48.0	12.00
“ “ (rest of province).....	92	466	24	48.0	11.00
Retail Stores (Toronto).....	358	1,568	45	47.5	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	236	2,470	74	54.6	12.00
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	381	2,367	119	50.1	*
“ (rest of province).....	230	559	23	56.4	*
Departmental Stores (two largest in Toronto).....	2	3,417	150	48.0	12.50
Textile trades (Toronto).....	53	1,868	78	45.4	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	23	3,035	64	51.5	11.50
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	66	4,776	401	51.2	11.00
“ (rest of province).....	56	1,921	169	50.2	10.00
Needle trades (Toronto).....	456	7,027	127	44.06	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	73	561	7	44.4	11.50
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	52	1,347	62	45.7	11.00
“ (rest of province).....	20	187	10	47.3	10.00
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (Toronto).....	88	692	40	43.8	12.50
“ “ (other cities over 30,000).....	27	209	4	42.2	11.50
“ “ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	20	227	5	46.8	11.00
“ “ (rest of province).....	6	99	1	45.0	10.00
Boot, shoe and leather trades (Toronto).....	38	481	60	45.8	12.50
“ “ (other cities over 30,000).....	6	210	19	48.1	11.50
“ “ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	26	591	70	48.6	11.00
“ “ (rest of province).....	19	506	69	49.2	10.00
Electrical trades (Toronto).....	32	706	13	46.3	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	9	502	6	47.9	11.50
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	9	247	4	48.4	11.00
“ (rest of province).....	7	196	20	46.5	10.00
Food trades (Toronto).....	121	2,399	128	47.8	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	57	733	47	48.1	11.50
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	46	573	57	48.6	11.00
“ (rest of province).....	35	356	30	50.7	10.00
Tobacco trades (Toronto).....	7	353	7	45.9	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	4	255	3	44.5	11.50
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	1	165	4	50.0	11.00
Rubber trades (Toronto).....	7	327	4	44.2	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	1	57	.....	40.0	11.50
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	9	1,150	82	49.0	11.00
“ (rest of province).....	4	87	6	45.6	10.00
Jewellery trades (Toronto).....	16	130	5	44.7	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	6	23	1	44.2	11.50
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	9	84	1	47.6	11.00
Paper trades (Toronto).....	194	2,055	53	45.6	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	68	1,040	295	45.7	11.50
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	75	602	13	47.5	11.00
“ (rest of province).....	55	275	6	47.3	10.00
Hotels, restaurants (Toronto).....	252	2,575	15	49.5	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	125	643	5	49.6	12.00
“ (places from 10,000 to 30,000).....	190	822	9	47.5	11.00
“ (places from 4,000 to 10,000).....	150	437	12	50.4	10.00
Custom millinery (Toronto).....	37	248	8	47.5	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	38	92	2	48.6	12.00
“ (cities of 4,000 to 30,000).....	36	78	.....	48.9	10.00—11.00
Hairdressing and beauty parlours (Toronto).....	88	367	8	47.1	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	47	104	1	47.5	12.00
Factories (seasonal canneries) (places under 30,000).....	50	1,276	25	.....	.....
Office Workers (Toronto).....	552	9,446	67	44.2	12.50
“ (other cities over 30,000).....	187	2,097	9	45.8	12.00
“ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	257	1,152	6	47.9	10.00—11.00
“ (rest of province).....	99	524	4	46.6	8.00—9.00
All other factory trades (except seasonal canneries) (Toronto).....	153	1,389	69	45.4	12.50
“ “ (other cities over 30,000).....	69	671	18	46.8	11.50
“ “ (places from 5,000 to 30,000).....	91	1,099	62	47.7	11.00
“ “ (rest of province).....	70	828	45	48.7	10.00

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA DURING 1933-34

**T**HE report of the Bureau of Labour of Alberta for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, gives statistics of trade and industry in the province during this period, with details of the administration of the various acts in charge of the Bureau, including the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Theatres Act, the Steam Boilers Act, the Labour Disputes Act, and the Employment Offices Act.

*Trade and Industries.*—According to the returns received by the Bureau there was a further decline in business, which, however, was not so great as that of previous years. Returns from 2,344 firms covered 34,499 male employees over eighteen, 293 males under eighteen, 6,343 females over eighteen, 87 females under eighteen and 368 apprentices. Total payments for wages and salaries were \$51,127,159.97, of which sum \$43,929,397.76 were paid to wage earners. The returns when considered as to employment by months indicate similar fluctuations to that which were shown during normal years with April the month of least employment, when 34,140 were employed, and October the month of greatest when 37,352 were employed. As in previous years, the returns, when considered by individual industries show fluctuations, again demonstrating that for unskilled work in the various industries men interchange from one to the other. The returns of monthly employment of women show a small steady increase in the number employed throughout the year.

The report contains tables showing classified weekly wage rates, and the weekly hours of labour. The table showing "classified weekly wage rates" indicates that of the 34,499 male employees over eighteen, the largest group (4,164) were employed in the wage classification between \$30 and \$34.99 per week. Of the 6,343 female employees over eighteen the largest group (1,493) were paid wages ranging from \$12 to \$12.99.

*Labour Disputes Act.*—The report of the administration of Labour Disputes Act outlines the appointments of boards of conciliation and investigation under the Act. The details with respect to the boards established during the year were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 272, and February, 1934, page 101.

*Factories Act.*—Returns of inspectors covering inspections under the Factories Act show a slight decrease in the number of persons employed in the places visited. A total of

4,245 inspections was made of 4,062 factories, shops, hotels, offices and office buildings in which were employed 16,969 males and 6,814 females. Recommendations relative to safety, sanitation, hours and wages and the employment of children, to the number of 1,120 were made, full particulars being given in tables in the report.

*Theatre Inspection.*—The report of the chief Inspector of theatres states: "It is not possible to report any improvement in the general physical condition of motion picture prints. The total number of adverse reports is greatly in excess of previous periods. Out of 12,995 reports, the film exchanges were advised that 494 required immediate attention, and of this number 51 were condemned as being unfit for further use. One hundred and seven were re-edited by inserting new sections in place of the worn strips and 336 were cleaned and revised."

Financial conditions made it necessary to curtail the inspection of the usual number of projectors (about 45 per cent less than last year). These projectors, it was stated, have been in continuous use for several years and can be expected "to cause fire hazards through damage to films unless repairs are enforced by the Department and proper mechanical adjustments insisted upon." For violation of Theatre Regulations there were three prosecutions.

*Boiler Inspection.*—The annual report of the chief inspector of boilers and machinery indicated a total revenue for the year of \$20,513.12, derived from inspection fees, engineers' examinations, etc. During the year there were 4,765 inspections of boilers and pressure vessels and 2,310 certificates were issued.

*Employment Offices.*—Another difficult year was reported by the provincial employment offices. In particular the officials stressed the predicament "of young men who have left school during the last three years and for whom there has been very little opportunity to become established in employment. Many of these young men," the report continues, "will soon be reaching an age when industrial managers will be reluctant to consider them as trainees. We also have a considerable body of men who, three years ago, were having difficulty in securing and retaining employment due to advancing years. It is extremely doubtful if many of this class will ever again be able to earn a livelihood, and they are



many years short of the age at which they may secure the old age pension."

Of the 31,352 vacancies filled, 26,692 were for males and 4,439 for females.

Placements in the male section were recorded as follows: 8,463 sent to farms, 245 to building construction, 95 to clerical work, 262 to personal occupations, 7,730 to general labouring, 1,103 to lumbering, 99 to manufacturing industries, 23 to railways, 377 to mining, 361 to mis-

cellaneous occupations, and 8,168 to casual employment.

In the female section, 1,130 persons were sent to farms, 11 to clerical occupations, 2,105 as domestics, 17 to miscellaneous occupations, and 1,177 to casual employment.

Of the 27,100 vacancies listed in the male section 99.3 per cent were filled, in the female section 4,591 vacancies were listed, of which 96.7 per cent were filled.

### Women's Minimum Wages in Alberta

The eleventh annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Alberta, which is included in the annual report of the Bureau of Labour records decreases in female employees under all orders. Some of this decrease was explained by the fact that "due to lack of finances only city establishments were visited, consequently there is no record of employment in places outside cities formerly included."

A total of 2,746 inspections was made or 2,563 businesses in which were employed 6,799 experienced females, and 509 learners; 347 orders

for adjustment of wages, 23 for adjustment of hours and 23 for adjustment of staff (so that not more than 25 per cent would be in receipt of apprentices' wages) were made.

Three court cases were taken against employers for failing to pay minimum wages. One conviction was obtained and two were dismissed.

A number of permits was issued for overtime to be worked to take care of emergencies that had arisen. In all cases employers advised the Department of the number of hours worked and the amount paid for same.

### MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1933-34

THE administration of Mothers' Allowances in British Columbia under the provincial Mothers' Pensions Act for the year ending March 31, 1934, is dealt with in a recent report by the Superintendent of Welfare.

The number of families assisted as at March 31st, 1934, was 1,436, the number of children 3,147, while the amount expended in payment of Mothers' Allowances was \$621,502.14 for the year. Of this total the amount chargeable to municipalities was \$243,966.22 and to the Province \$377,535.92.

These figures represent a decrease in every instance as compared with the year 1932-33 as revealed by the statistical summary for that year as follows: Number of families, 1,514; children benefited, 3,274; amount charged to municipalities, \$310,128.73; amount charged to province, \$469,510.99; total expenditure, \$779,639.72.

It is pointed out that these substantial reductions were made necessary owing to financial conditions, and that "in the main, the mothers have realized the reasons for reduced allowances and have done their utmost by care and good management to carry on uncomplainingly. They have recognized the advantage of the Mothers' Allowances as compared with various forms of relief paid to families on a much smaller scale."

It is evident from the Visitors' reports and representation from the mothers themselves, states the superintendent that the present scale of allowances is inadequate and that "as soon as financial conditions will permit should be increased."

The superintendent considered that one of the most difficult problems was that respecting one-child cases and in this respect states: "For several years past the policy has been to restrict the indiscriminate granting of these. At the present time, grants are only being made where the mother or the child is in ill health, or in the case of an incapacitated husband living in the home, or of an older child living in the home over the age of sixteen, in ill health, or where the mother is in advanced years. It is considered that a young mother with only one child should, in normal times, be able to assume responsibility for the care of herself and child. It is true, that during these depressed times it is difficult to obtain employment, but where work cannot be secured, women as well as men, are entitled to unemployment relief and many are being assisted in that way. There is of course a difference of opinion on this point. The British Columbia Mothers' Pensions Act permits one child cases, and therefore it is argued that such applications should not be refused.

Some of the Provinces of Canada are not allowing one child cases at all, while others do so, with restrictions similar to those imposed in British Columbia at the present time."

Another problem dealt with was that concerning the incapacitated husband living at home for which the Act makes no provision. In former years, under an arrangement with the municipalities, \$10 per month was paid in such cases. However, since 50 per cent of the cost of mothers' pensions was made chargeable to municipalities, very few are now receiving it, and only in special instances of very urgent necessity.

In commending the work of the Mothers' Pension Visitor the report emphasizes the difficulties of such position "inasmuch as she must protect the taxpayer and safeguard the public treasury from fraudulent claims and

from claims which after investigation would appear to be the responsibility of some other person, or of a fund other than that provided for Mothers' Pensions."

Of the 1,436 families assisted, 844 were families of widows; in 284 cases the husband was incapacitated; in 47 cases the husband was insane; in 12 cases the husband was in penitentiary. There were also 39 cases of divorced wives; 153 cases of deserted wives; 52 cases of unmarried mothers; and 5 cases of foster mothers.

In 502 cases there was just one child; in 499 cases there were two children; in 230 cases there were three children; in 121 cases there were four children; in 48 cases there were five children; in 23 cases there were six children; in 9 cases there were seven children; and in 4 cases there were eight children.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA

### Amendments to Regulation No. 13

**A**MENDMENTS to the regulations under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) of Alberta were published in the *Alberta Gazette*, September 15. The regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board, as revised last year, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1933, page 277. In Regulation 13, as re-issued, the words printed in italics are new. Regulation No. 4, sub-paragraph 6 (now repealed), provided that for purposes of assessment employees of limited liability companies should be held to be "workmen" under the Act, payrolls to be stated to the Board by such companies.

#### REGULATION No. 13

Where in any calendar year the amount chargeable to the account of any employer is in excess of a sum equal to the amount of the ordinary assessment against such employer for the

current calendar year increased by five per centum, the Board shall assess and levy upon such employer for that year, in addition to the ordinary assessment, a super-assessment equal to the difference between the amount of the ordinary assessment for that year and the amount chargeable to his account for that year up to, but not more than, thirty-three and one-third per centum of the ordinary assessment, and such super-assessment not to exceed an amount equal to ten per centum of the total deficit of disbursements over receipts of such employer, and provided also that the additional charge herein provided for shall not be imposed in respect of any industry unless and until a period of three years has elapsed since the establishment thereof as an industry within the scope of the Act.

Regulation No. 4, sub-paragraph 6, is hereby repealed.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD,

F. D. NOBLE, Secretary.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC IN 1933

**T**HE sixth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec reviews the administrative duties during the calendar year 1933. While the report is the sixth to be issued, it is the third dealing with operations under the Act of 1931 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 525).

During 1933, there were 30,462 accidents reported to the Board as compared with 34,414 in 1932. Final figures for 1932 indicated a total of 30,643 claims allowed for accidents of which number 165 were for fatalities, 14,767

for compensation, and 15,711 for medical aid only.

The number of employers reporting to the Commission as at December 31, 1933, was 8,239, as compared with 7,979 at the end of the year 1932. It was explained that this increase in the number of employers reporting to the Commission resulted from special investigations which were made during the year 1933 in co-operation with the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents. Every possible source of information was utilized



and the Commission is of the opinion that very few employers subject to the Act are carrying on operations without reporting to the Commission.

The total benefits awarded by the Commission in 1933 amounted to \$2,473,213.77; of which \$430,555.29 was for medical aid only. Administration expenses for the year totalled \$247,584.35, representing 9.98 per cent of all benefits awarded. In 1932 the amount awarded for benefits was \$2,852,292.90, which, compared with the amount for 1933 (referred to above) indicates a reduction during the past year of approximately \$379,079.

*Method of Rating.*—Explaining its method of rating the various industries for compensation purposes the report states:

"Separate accounts are kept of all assessments received and all compensation and medical aid awarded for each of these classes. Each of the 24 classes of industry is thus in effect a mutual insurance association of the employers in that class.

"The rates for each class are fixed and the assessments made in much the same way as a municipality levies its taxes. They are governed by the requirements. The rates fixed for the year are intended to cover the burden for that year. At the beginning of the year each employer is required to furnish the Commission with an estimate of his probable payroll for the year and he is assessed provisionally upon that estimate. At the end of the year the actual amount of pay roll is ascertained and the assessment is adjusted accordingly, the rate provisionally fixed being also altered where the accident experience shows this to be necessary.

"The rates are fixed in accordance with the accident experience. The amount of compensation and medical aid and the amount of assessments in the class for the preceding year are ascertained, an estimate being made of the amount still remaining to be paid for accidents which, by reason of continuing disability or for lack of reports, have not been disposed of before the end of the year, and allowance being also made for the difference between the estimates of pay roll given by employers at the beginning of the year and the actual figures as ascertained and shown in their pay roll statements at the end of the year. In this way the total expenditure and the total income of the class for the year are arrived at as nearly as possible, and the sufficiency or insufficiency of the rate charged determined.

"If it is seen that the rate charged has produced just sufficient money, or if the surplus or deficit is small the rate will be main-

tained. If there is any considerable difference, it will be increased or decreased accordingly. Any surplus to the credit of a class remains in the class funds, and this is also taken into consideration in fixing the rates."

The Commission permits certain classes of employers, known as Schedule 2 employers, to make their own payments to injured workmen or their dependents and such employers report to the Commission the amounts paid in every case. Where there is permanent incapacity or death and a benefit is payable, the Commission issues an award against the employer concerned showing the amount he will be called upon to pay under the Act; a copy of this award is forwarded to the injured workman or his dependants, so that he may be aware of the payments to which he is entitled. In 1933 Schedule 2 employers, paid in compensation the amount of \$405,830.58 as compared with \$547,175.36 in 1932.

The falling off in benefits awarded in Schedule 2 in 1933 resulted, it is stated, in great measure from reduced employment on railroads. A considerable number of such employees are working part time only and are less exposed to accidents as a result. Dealing with amendments to the Act the report stated that at the end of the year 1932, the Commission was faced with a provisional deficit of \$829,179.08 in the accident fund which necessitated a temporary reduction of benefits if the accident fund were to remain solvent. Accordingly the Act was amended to meet this contingency (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 239). The report also added that "a very considerable proportion of the deficit in the year 1932 arose from the unrestricted choice given to the workman as regards his attending physician in case of injury coming under the Act. The Act was amended in this respect by placing the choice of the doctor under the control of the Commission" (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 239).

*Safety and First Aid.*—During the year 1933, the Commission allowed \$7,900 to the Quebec Pulp & Paper Safety Association, together with \$44,500 to the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents. The Commission, it is stated, is furnishing complete information to these Associations, showing the accident experience for each employer which permits a rapid follow-up of dangerous establishments, with the result that many safety measures have been adopted, guards installed on machinery, etc., which should have an appreciable effect on the loss ratio shown in future.

As regards first aid, the report pointed out that "the experience in the forest industry, has been very unfavourable up to the present." It was decided therefore to require employers in these classes to equip field hospitals and to keep a doctor available for treating injuries. The Commission has co-operated as far as possible in establishing these first aid stations by paying the salary of the doctor, where the number of men engaged has been sufficient to warrant this expense. It was believed that very considerable savings have been effected in this way, as infected wounds, which were not previously treated for three or four days, now receive prompt attention, thus greatly

reducing the period of disability suffered. The Commission also requires the employer to provide board and lodging during the first seven days of treatment at these first aid depots.

The financial statement indicated that the total expenses for 1933, actual and estimated, amount to \$2,337,600.74, while the total revenue, actual and estimated, amounts to \$2,336,419.18, leaving an apparent deficit on the year's operations of \$1,181.56.

The report concludes with tabular statistics for the year 1932, furnishing completed information for that year with respect to accidents, etc.

## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### Summary of Proceedings of the 50th Annual Convention

THE Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held its fiftieth anniversary convention in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, September 10-15, 1934. Presiding over the opening, Mr. William Dunn, president of Toronto District Trades and Labour Council, welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour of Toronto and District. In extending the civic welcome to the delegates, His Worship, Mayor Stewart of Toronto thanked the trade unionists for their contribution to the Centennial Celebration, and reviewed the principles and progress of the Congress.

Hon. Arthur Roebuck, Attorney General of Ontario, extended a welcome to the delegates on behalf of the provincial government and Province of Ontario. After dealing with two matters in the sphere of Labour—organization and the securing of agreements with employers—he stated that it was the intention of the provincial government to enact legislation giving legal status to agreements entered into between employers and employees. The Attorney-General further informed the delegates that where the majority of the employers and employees enter into an agreement such agreement will be legal and enforced by the minimum wage board. Reference was made to the minimum wage law for women which the speaker stated was construed, at times, as the prevailing, rather than the minimum wage. Mr. Roebuck further intimated that there would soon be a minimum wage for both men and women and this combined with codes would abolish many existing abuses and establish uniformity of conditions throughout the Province. In his opinion the enforcing of agreements would aid organized labour in dealing with the question

of wages and hours and competition would regulate prices. He also thought that if the Congress could procure wage increases it would help recovery.

Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, who was next introduced by the chairman, declared that the members of the Congress had a right to congratulate themselves on the splendid showing at this convention. He informed the delegates that in the early years of the existence of the organization it was looked upon with anxiety and fear lest its policies result in chaos and confusion. After fifty years, in the Minister's opinion, these policies were not materially changed. The Hon. Mr. Gordon told the delegates that as a result of the thoughtful representations of organized labour many reforms have been brought about and consummated. He informed the delegates further that he was not unacquainted with the difficulties of the working people. Continuing, the speaker made it quite clear that he did not believe in dismissing employees on account of their political opinions. Reference was then made to the meetings of the International Labour Organization at Geneva and the stand taken by the Federal representative at these meetings. The delegates were informed that the representative of the Dominion Government refrained from voting on such questions as affected provincial autonomy and not as being opposed to the measure under review. He suggested that the Congress ask the various Provinces to send representatives to the meeting of the International Labour Organization. Hon. Mr. Gordon drew attention to the great value of conferences and conciliation in settling disputes and urged that advantage be taken of the good offices of the



conciliation officers of the Department when difficulties arise. The delegates were advised that when boards were asked for and found in order that these in all cases were set up as promptly as possible in order to avoid serious ruptures in the relations between employers and employees. During the past four years over thirty boards had been established and their findings were fairly satisfactory. Continuing, the Minister stated that every proper effort should be made to prevent unsound reductions in wages as it was extremely difficult to restore them to what they were before the cut. It was the expressed opinion of the Minister that public bodies that do not give their support to labour are not playing their part. The Dominion Government, in so far as it can under the law and with the aid of the Provinces will stand four square behind the well balanced views of organized labour, stated Mr. Gordon. In conclusion he informed the delegates that the government would do what it could to render more secure the jobs of the workers and prevent them from being exploited.

His Honour, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, was the next speaker to be introduced. In opening his address the Lieutenant Governor declared: "We all toil but with different tools." He congratulated the Congress for upholding the rights of men. It was his hope that the difficulties confronting the members would never daunt them, and that they would use every constitutional means at their command to better their conditions.

The preliminary findings of the Committee on Housing Conditions in Toronto, of which the speaker was chairman, was then presented.

Following these addresses, the chair was taken by President Moore, who thanked the previous speakers for their presence and their words of welcome. Continuing, he referred to the adoption of codes in industry in the United States and felt that many had benefited thereby. Speaking of the reference made by Attorney General Roebuck to codes, the president warned the delegates to beware of industrial codes lest they become cords which would bind and restrict them in their trade union activities. He was of the opinion that the Congress must give a lead of militancy steadied by sober thought and that the watchwords should be justice, equality and freedom.

After the various committees were appointed, the credential committee presented their preliminary report. The final report of this committee, which was presented on the last day of the convention, showed the following number of delegates present: Fraternal delegates, 2, one representing the British

Trades Union Congress and the other the American Federation of Labour; provincial federations, 1; trades and labour councils, 43; divisions of railroad telegraphers, 11; local unions, 274; international representatives, 42, making a total of 373. When the number was announced the chairman stated it was the largest attendance since 1921.

### Report of Executive Council

In opening the report, the officers reviewed the early history of the organization and the difficulties and hostility which it had to meet. Reference was made to the legislative program prepared and submitted to the Dominion Government (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1934, page 242). The report drew attention to employment and unemployment relief and briefly outlined the measures adopted by the government at its last session coming under these headings. Mention was made of an amendment to the Criminal Code with regard to picketing which complied with requests submitted by the Congress for a number of years. Reference was also made to the new Shipping Act and also to the enactment of legislation with regard to technical education which permits of extending the time for spending the unappropriated balances available to the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Among other subjects dealt with in the Executive report were: Radio broadcasting; banking credits and currency; taxation and financial matters; Natural Products Marketing Act; control of industry; railways and shipping; immigration; Election Act; cadet training; League of Nations; prison reform; legalizing of sweepstakes; relation with national and international bodies; International Federation of Trade Unions; International Labor Organization; National Research Council; Dominion Council of Health; National Construction Council of Canada; League of Nations Society in Canada; Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare; *Canadian Congress Journal*; amendments to the British North America Act; labour and peace; road transport; and the Tolpuddle martyrs. Two other subjects in the report received considerable attention, namely: unemployment and relief for the unemployed, and industrial control and minimum wages. Under the first heading, the measures adopted by the Dominion were reviewed. It was felt that these measures would be of some benefit but considered that anything short of what was contained in the legislative program presented to the government in February, 1934, would be inadequate. Under the second heading, reference was made to the Royal Com-

mission investigating price spreads and certain industrial and commercial practices and to a brief prepared and submitted to this body by the president on behalf of the executive committee, setting out proposed remedies for conditions in certain industries. It was the opinion of the officers that closely allied with the question of minimum wage laws for men was the fixing of such wages through code authorities.

Labour's future policy in respect to minimum wage laws for men and the establishment of codes for the regulation and control of industry was left to the convention to define.

A review of provincial legislation as affecting labour was also given in the executive report, as well as the reports of the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour, and also the report of the delegate to the sixth International Trade Union Congress.

The executive report was sent to the various committees for their consideration and recommendations.

### **Report of Secretary-Treasurer**

According to the secretary-treasurer's report, total receipts, including balance brought forward, amounted to \$25,228.54, expenditures totalled \$22,167.50, leaving a balance on hand of \$3,061.04. The report also showed a membership of 103,424 on which per capita tax had been received.

The report of the Trustees on Congress headquarters showed total receipts of \$3,531.70, expenditures of \$2,410.19, leaving a balance of \$1,121.51.

### **Committee on Officers' Report**

The committee's report on that portion of the executive report with which they had to deal was taken up *Seriatim* and given approval with the exception of the section on industrial control and minimum wages. This caused a general discussion with quite a number of the delegates voicing their opposition to the establishment of minimum wages for men. It was finally referred back to the committee with instructions that they with the assistance of the executive council formulate the policy of the Congress on industrial control and minimum wages for men.

### **Report on Committee on Legislative Activities**

This committee commended the executive of the Congress for its vigilance and industry in observing and disseminating through the medium of the *Canadian Congress Journal* all

of the various activities of Parliament on matters of direct concern to the workers of Canada. Satisfaction was expressed for the amendment to the Criminal Code in relation to picketing. In this connection the incoming executive were instructed to bring pressure to bear upon the proper authorities with the view to securing wider recognition and application of this change. The tendency of Parliament toward legislative measures for the benefit of producers was also approved. In regard to the program presented to the Dominion Government by the Congress, regret was expressed that only a minimum of consideration was given, particularly in regard to the Canada Shipping Act which differs from the representations submitted by the representatives of Congress. The committee noted evidences of increased consideration of the human element in industry and agriculture and attributed this development to the following: the precedent established by the present administration of the United States; disclosures of the Stevens' investigations; and the urging by the Congress of its legislative programs. The committee warned the membership in all provinces not to place too great a dependence upon legislation as it can never be a substitute for the trade union, stating it is "the only means through which codes can be properly policed and chiselling prevented."

### **Fraternal Delegates Addresses**

Introduced by the Congress Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. P. McCurdy, secretary of Maryland State Federation and fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, gave a review of the working of the National Recovery Act as it affected the workers in the United States. He informed the delegates that there were approximately 10,300,000 unemployed in the United States in June, 1934, as compared with 10,100,000 in October, 1933. The speaker was of the opinion that there are now in Canada about 200 branch factories of firms with headquarters across the line.

Mr. J. Marchbank, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen and fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, reviewed the successes of labour in the political field and advised that they were trying to educate the membership in political action as well as industrial action. At the present time, the speaker stated, there were 210 organizations affiliated with the British Trades Union Congress with a membership of 3,294,581. He informed the delegates that there was a movement in his own organization to unify the various organizations in road, rail, water and air transportation. The speaker made it quite



clear that labour in Great Britain believed in conciliation but refused compulsory arbitration.

During Congress week a banquet was held to honour the memory of the Tolpuddle martyrs. Seven direct descendants of the martyrs attended, among whom was John Brine, now 88 years old, of St Mary's, son of James Brine, one of the six men in whose memory the banquet was held.

Hon. Arthur Roebuck, Attorney General of Ontario, was among the speakers and was the recipient of a bound volume containing the history of the Tolpuddle martyrs, the gift of the British Trades Union Congress, presented by President Moore of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Following the speeches, the life of George Loveless was dramatized.

Continuing its report the Committee on Officers' Reports considered that central councils should be encouraged to affiliate with the League of Nations Society in Canada and where possible form study groups for the consideration of international affairs. They also warned local unions against having any dealings with the so-called "No More War Groups" alleged to be organized as offshoots of the Communist Party.

The subject of Industrial Control and Minimum Wages, which was debated previously and referred back to the committee for further consideration, was re-introduced. After drawing attention to the present trend towards regulation of industry to prevent exploitation and to the alleged evasions and disadvantages of existing legislation, the committee submitted the following recommendations, which were subsequently unanimously adopted:

(1) "Ample provision should be made by amendment to present laws and in future laws for the appointment of sufficient inspectors to ensure enforcement of the same.

(2) "All industrial regulatory laws should provide for a minimum and maximum number of hours to which they should apply.

(3) "There must be uniformity throughout the Dominion to prevent inter-provincial competition and evasion of the standard set by the removal of industries from one province to another. This can most effectively be achieved by amendments to the British North America Act by giving to the Federal Government full power to enforce such regulations, failing this our provincial executive should endeavour to have their respective governments mutually agree on uniform standards and methods of enforcement whether federal or provincial.

(4) "Such legislation can only be effective where adequate penalties for violation are provided and in this respect we look favourably upon the provisions contained in the new Alberta legislation providing for the licensing system and the cancellation of such licences where deliberate violations occur and also the

provisions of several provincial female minimum wage laws for prison sentences for second or subsequent offences.

(5) "It is our studied opinion that any such laws must provide the co-operation with bona fide unions, as it is only by full recognition of union agreements being accepted as the schedules to be enforced that the breaking down of established conditions can be avoided. Any legislation which ignores this fundamental principle of collective agreements should be vigorously opposed as should also schedules fixed arbitrarily by legislative bodies without consultation and agreement with the trade union organizations of the classes of workers covered by the same.

(6) "Exemptions are dangerous and should be prohibited as all wage earners are entitled to the full protection that such legislation may be able to give.

(7) "The right to organize in unions, free from any control whatsoever by employers or their agents should be clearly stated in the legislation.

(8) "Any provision for the incorporation of trade unions should be opposed as they successfully were in the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act in the Province of Quebec and previous to that in the federal legislation giving trade unions the right to protect union labels by process of law.

(9) "Trade unions only should be given the right to represent wage earners interests in the negotiation of collective agreements and in the formation of any joint bodies created for the purpose of framing, administering or enforcing industrial control legislation as individuals are unable to carry out such functions."

### Committee on Constitution and Laws

This committee, to which two resolutions were referred dealing with the chartering of federal labour unions, recommended that there should be two classes of charters issued, viz: Class A.—federal units covering employees engaged in industrial activities, and such charters will only be issued when the application for same has been approved by the local trades and labour council, if one in existence; Class B.—Civic employee units. All federal units are required to affiliate and continue in affiliation with trades and labour councils in their respective localities where such councils are established.

### Resolutions

In dealing with eight resolutions submitted under the heading "Hours of Labour", the committee on resolutions grouped five and submitted a substitute for the whole as follows: "That this convention go on record in favour of a shorter work day and work week in conformity with the producing power of the nation, and that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada through its executive council and provincial executives continue to press in an endeavour to have an inter-provincial conference called to assure the adoption of the necessary legislation to establish

such shorter work day and work week in all industries throughout all provinces of the Dominion."

Under the heading "Employment and Relief for the Unemployed", nine resolutions were grouped and the subject caused a prolonged discussion. The recommendation of the committee finally adopted, was to repeat the measures submitted to the Government in February, 1934, as follows:—

(1) Carrying out of federal, provincial and municipal building programs, employment on same to be made equally available to all unemployed persons, irrespective of whether they are registered as in receipt of relief or not.

(2) Provisions of fair wage regulations to apply to all relief works, including that done in relief camps established for single men.

(3) Enactment of legislation for a maximum *eight hour day and five day week in all industries* and the adoption of a maximum six hour day on relief works and government undertakings.

(4) Raising of purchasing power by payment of higher wages and salaries, and by a reduction of interest rates on bonds, mortgages, etc.

(5) Enactment of contributory unemployment insurance legislation as a national measure.

(6) National planning and establishing of an economic council to study and make recommendations to cope with economic changes taking place in industry and agriculture, especially in respect to the questions of distribution, purchasing power, displacement of labour by machinery and similar matters.

(7) Acceptance by the Federal Government as a national responsibility of the payment of adequate direct relief and its uniform application to all needy workers throughout the Dominion.

Unanimous consent of the delegates was given to the introduction of a resolution vigorously protesting against a recent memorandum of the Hydro Electric Commission issued to its employees which was reported to contain the following instructions: "That no employee of the commission take an active part in political activities, Dominion, provincial or municipal, either as a candidate for public office or in support of any holder, or candidate or party or as a member of any political party without prior written consent in each individual case of the commission."

Subsequently the attorney-general stated he would be willing to discuss this question with representatives of the Congress. Secretary-treasurer P. M. Draper and vice-presidents J. Simpson and R. Tallon waited on the Minister and Mr. S. Lyons, chairman of the Hydro Commission, and presented organized labour's views on the memorandum. Later the following message was received from the Attorney General: "In view of the representations made by the representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress and the further information laid before the Commis-

sion and after a fuller consideration of the problems involved, a majority of the Board is prepared to vote at the next meeting of the Board to rescind the Board's order respecting the participation of employees of the Board in politics, Dominion, provincial and municipal, and to in future follow the general principles now governing such relations between the Board of the Canadian National Railway and its employees which are to the effect that employees are permitted to take part in campaigns, accept nominations and if elected will be required to take leave of absence only during the time these various bodies are in session."

A subsequent announcement declared that the Board was prepared to rescind the former order and make effective the new regulations as approved by the majority of the board.

Resolutions were adopted making the following recommendations:

To provide all school students with books necessary for their education free of charge; also to abolish the examination fees and terminating all examinations with the month of June.

Inclusion of all branches of the construction industry under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Opposing any further unification, consolidation or amalgamation of railway services.

Regulation of motor vehicle transportation.

Enactment of a National Retirement Act for railroad employees.

Restoration of the definition of "sailing ship" in Bill 91 (Canada Shipping Act) to its original form, as in Bill E passed by the Senate.

Compulsory observance of Armistice Day as a public holiday.

That ballot papers for provincial and federal candidates show the political party each represents instead of the occupation.

Proper accommodation for voting.

Appointment of a competent inspector of gears, tackles and working ways used in loading ships at Halifax and other ports where similar conditions exist.

Restriction of the use by street and electric railways of one-man cars, with their ultimate abolition.

Police protection in the enforcement of the Operating Engineers Act on complaint of any violation.

That all printing establishments be forced to conform with factory regulations.

Enactment of legislation making it compulsory to have cars of passenger elevators equipped with safety doors, distinct from and in addition to doors leading from landings.



Opposing the use of steel sash for windows unless one in every three on each floor be of a type which will open from inside outward as a means of rapid escape in case of fire.

Enactment of legislation for the examination and licensing of all persons engaged in steam-fitting and allied pipe trades.

Opposing the practice of workers carrying certificates for both plumbing and electrical trades.

Compulsory periodical inspection of automobiles, particularly brakes and headlights.

That Ontario truck owners be compelled to place two drivers on commercial trucks on transport work and that a special tax be placed on trailers carrying freight attached to commercial trucks.

Automobile insurance (by legislation in Quebec) against accident to others, and that chauffeurs' examinations be made as severe as possible.

Enactment by the Federal government of legislation instituting a system of contributory unemployment insurance controlled and administered by the Federal Government.

The printing of bonds and securities in Canada from steel plates.

Prohibiting provincial government employees carrying on other business in spare time.

Foreclosure moratorium for the Province of Nova Scotia.

One day's rest of twenty-four consecutive hours each week in places of amusement in the Province of Quebec.

Opposing Sunday work in paper mills.

Eight-hour day for all permanent fire departments throughout Canada.

Opposing night delivery of milk.

Enactment and enforcement of legislation making it unlawful to work in the building industry more than forty hours a week or eight hours a day during the first five days of the week, the hours to be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 5 p.m.

That municipalities receiving government financial aid be obliged to pay the fair wage rate pertaining to the various crafts employed.

Fixing of minimum and maximum prices charged by barbers for their services.

Amendments to the British North America Act.

Political freedom for all Canadian citizens.

Establishment of an economic co-operative system in Canada by the Federal Government.

The prohibiting of the wearing of uniforms in public by members of political organizations, and that the Congress use every legitimate means to defeat facism.

Legislation to protect the workers in all industries in the exercise of their right to

organize, bargain collectively, secure signed agreements and be represented by representatives of their own choice, with government assistance when necessary to secure satisfactory adjustment of all disputes.

Legislation to prohibit any employees organization formed or controlled by the employer, employers' group, or their agents from having any legal status or official recognition in respect to collective bargaining and agreement.

The taking of a national referendum before any declaration of war.

Abolition of Section 98 of the Criminal Code.

Establishment of a system of national control of the banking system of the Dominion.

Greater support of the Provincial Bank of Ontario and that it be not restricted in the interest of privately owned banks.

Legislation to permit the payments of dividends only on actual capital employed and prevent inflation and over-capitalization of stock.

The operation of a building program financed by the Federal Government, the provincial governments to enact legislation exempting from municipal taxation all new buildings and improvements to old buildings for a period of ten years.

Amendments to the Compensation Acts in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Enactment of sickness and invalidity insurance legislation.

Provision for Mothers' Allowances in Quebec.

Dominion-wide legislation for old age pensions to be administered by the Federal Government.

Full restoration of promotions, increases and compensation in the public service.

That Ontario breweries and distilleries be allowed to advertise in the papers of the province.

Support of those advocating public ownership of electricity.

### Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the executive as follows:

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa, (Sixteenth consecutive term).

Vice-presidents: R. J. Tallon, Calgary, (Eighth consecutive term); James Simpson, Toronto, (Eighteenth consecutive term), and P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, (Fifth consecutive term).

Secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont. (Thirty-fifth consecutive term unopposed).

Provincial Executive Committees: Nova Scotia; (Executive to be elected later). Que-

bee: L. A. Beaudry (chairman), Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; G. R. Brunet, Montreal; Pierre Lefebvre, Montreal. Ontario: W. Russell (chairman), Toronto; Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa; E. Walker, London; F. Lamb, Toronto. Manitoba: H. Kempster (chairman), Winnipeg; Robert Hewitt, Winnipeg; George Schollie, Winnipeg; Ald. William Lowe, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan: H. Perry, (chairman), Regina; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert; A. Taite, Moose Jaw; Ald. A. M. Eddy, Saskatoon. British Columbia: Bert Showler (chairman), Vancouver; A. Ross, Vancouver. The Trades and Labour Councils of Victoria and Prince

Rupert to select one member each to complete the executive:

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, William Dunn, president, Toronto and District Trades and Labour Council.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, 1935, Ernest Inglis, London, Ont., Canadian vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

By unanimous consent Halifax, N.S., was selected as the convention city for 1935.

The commemorative service at London for the Tolpuddle Martyrs was outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

## RECENT LABOUR UNION CONVENTIONS

### Postal Employees of Canada

The fourth convention of the United Postal Employees of Canada was held in Toronto, on September 4-6, 35 delegates attending. President E. L. Goodwin occupied the chair. Speakers who addressed the delegates at the opening session were: His Worship, Mayor Stewart; Controller Simpson; V. C. Phelan, President, Civil Service Federation of Canada; John Reaves, Secretary of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, and Mr. S. Nelson of the Civil Service Commission.

The new constitution, adopted by the convention, provided for the taking out of a charter with the Dominion Government for the financial protection of locals; the holding of biennial conventions; and the levying of a special assessment not to exceed fifty cents per member.

The adopted resolutions contained the following recommendations:

The closing of post offices on public holidays.

That all uniforms be contracted for and made locally.

The cancellation of departmental regulations requiring a work week of 48 hours at certain periods of the year.

Promotions to be made chiefly on the basis of seniority and adaptability.

Improving the working conditions of the various staff offices.

The re-establishment of the ratio of 7 hours night duty as equivalent to 8 hours day duty and 6 hours of Sunday work as equivalent to an 8 hour week day.

That any employee called for questioning on any serious charge be privileged to have some one present with him at the interview.

The establishing of a 40 hour week for day workers and a 35 hour week for night workers, night work to commence at 5 p.m.

Prohibiting the use of sealing wax on back of letters.

That promotions be given full consideration in post office staffing.

Maintenance of the merit system in the civil service.

The re-opening of the Superannuation Act.

Prohibiting red envelopes and red labels on newspapers.

That preference be given to seniors in choice of duties and hours.

The destruction of error slips after one year.

That all naval and military war service be recognized as continuous service for superannuation only.

Restoration of the interest rate on retirement funds to five per cent.

That paid up civil service insurance policies be paid back in a cash annuity, if so desired, after the age of sixty.

That Civic Holiday be considered as a statutory holiday.

The immediate filling of promotional vacancies and that the higher salary be paid.

Proportional representation on the Federation National Council.

That the name of the organization be changed to "Canadian Postal Employees," and that each local be advised that letter carriers cannot belong to the "Canadian Postal Employees". (These employees have their own organization.)

The restoration of the ten per cent deducted from salaries, together with the statutory increases and promotions.

That the age limit for promotions for positions of railway mail clerks be raised from 35 to 40 years.



The deduction of organization dues from the pay cheques.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. H. Smith, Calgary; first vice-president, W. J. White, Moncton; second vice-president, N. J. Moran, Toronto; third vice-president, J. Carr, Hamilton; fourth vice-president, C. W. Powers, Sherbrooke; secretary-treasurer, W. N. Duncan, Toronto.

### Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees

The twenty-fifth regular convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, which was held in Detroit, on September 10, was attended by over three hundred delegates from Canada and the United States.

Among those to extend a welcome to the delegates were H. B. Kuder, representing Mayor Couzens, and Frank Martell, president of the Detroit Federation of Labour. During one of the earlier sessions of the convention R. J. Tallon, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada conveyed fraternal greetings to the delegates from the Canadian body. The secretary-treasurer read a telegram from Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, in which the minister expressed his appreciation of the invitation to the convention, and regret that pressure of official duties would prevent him from being present.

The president in his address gave a complete review of the activities of the organization during the past three-year period.

The secretary-treasurer in addition to presenting statistical information in his report also suggested certain constitutional changes that would relieve the strain on the Brotherhood's finances.

A careful review of the constitution, was made and on recommendation of the Committee on Constitution, several changes were adopted by the convention.

The report of the Committee on Jurisdiction made reference to the various jurisdictional agreements which had been entered into with other organizations and indicated the impracticability of such agreements. The following recommendations of the committee in this connection were adopted by the convention:—

(1) The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees should be a Maintenance of Way and Structures Department organization, accepting to membership and representing all Maintenance of Way Employees covered by Maintenance of Way payrolls and supervised by

Maintenance of Way officials, except clerical forces and signal men.

That the executive head of our organization extend to the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen an invitation to amalgamate their organization with our Brotherhood and advise the Signalmen's organization of our willingness and desire to meet with them for the purpose of working out an amalgamation agreement mutually satisfactory to our respective organizations.

(2) The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees should not seek to represent railway employees in any other department of the railroads, and where we now represent those in other departments, steps should be taken to transfer such employees to other standard railway labour organizations prepared and qualified to represent them under the standard railway labour movement.

(3) The jurisdictional agreements heretofore entered into and in conflict with the purpose and intent of the two foregoing recommendations are not in the best interests of our organization, but are detrimental to the present and future welfare of our Brotherhood. They should be abrogated or modified.

(4) That the incoming executive officer of our Brotherhood be and is hereby instructed to proceed in such a manner and at such a time as he deems proper to make known to the other railway labour organizations with which we hold jurisdictional agreements the provisions of the foregoing recommendations.

(5) If and when, in the opinion of the Executive Officer of our organization, the fulfilment of the foregoing recommendations would be found to be contrary to the best interests of our organization, he may, with the consent and approval of the Grand Lodge Executive Board, meet the situation in such a way as to protect the interests of our organization, keeping in mind the wholesale dissatisfaction on the part of the membership with the existing agreements.

The resolutions adopted contained the following recommendations:—

Protesting the low wages paid to certain members of the Brotherhood.

Establishment of the union-management co-operative movement as in effect on the Canadian National Railways.

Government ownership and operation of railroads in Canada and the United States.

A non-partisan political policy.

Establishment of a shorter work week without reduction in compensation.

The insertion in each agreement of a provision for arbitration of disputes concerning changes in wages or rules that cannot otherwise be settled.

Adoption of a system of old age pensions.

Opposition to alleged discriminatory practice against regular maintenance of way employees.

The chief officers elected were: President, F. H. Fljozdal, 61 Putnam Ave., Detroit,

Mich.; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Milliman, 61 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich. W. V. Turnbull, Montreal, Que., was re-elected Canadian vice-president, while E. J. Hopcroft, Toronto, Ont., was re-elected member of executive board.

Detroit, Mich., was selected as the next convention city.

### **Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance**

The twenty-seventh general convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance was held at Minneapolis, Minn., August 13, with 146 delegates in attendance, representing 79 local unions, and a membership of 30,399 out of a total of 50,420 as at June 30, 1934.

In his address, President E. Flore stated that from April 30, 1932, to April 30, 1934, there was a gain of 19,467 members, and that 212 new charters had been issued since September 1, 1932. He presented an audited statement of the finances which showed a total cash balance of \$96,672.80, of which amount \$1,539.96 was on deposit in the Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal. Referring to the difference in opinion as to the best method of organizing, he stated "There are those who believe that the interest of labour would best be served by what they call vertical organization, that is, organization into industrial unions. There are others who favour horizontal organization; that is, organization according to trade. While our organization is organized along industrial lines, much if not all of our organization in the larger cities has been along trade union lines." The president further informed the delegates that recently a change had been inaugurated in New York City and Los Angeles where a semi-industrial form of organization was set up.

Dealing with Canadian activities, President Flore gave a brief review of the twenty-second annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, published by the Department of Labour. In speaking of the affiliation held by the International Union with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the speaker stated "Our affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress has been helpful to our membership in the Dominion and the officers of the Congress have been ever ready to assist in the development of their field of activity."

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer there were organized during the period May, 1932, to May, 1934, 175 local branch unions, and during the same period 27,631 members were taken into the organiza-

tion. The membership as at April 30, 1934, was 46,948 comprised in 332 locals. A great amount of statistical data, including benefits, membership, weekly wages, etc., was also contained in the report.

The committee on constitution and laws concurred in a resolution recommending that the name of the organization be changed to Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, and the change in name was adopted by the convention. By unanimous consent the name of the official journal was changed to "*The Catering Industry Employee*."

The Committee on the National Recovery Act and codes expressed the opinion that the success of members of the organization in securing employment was attributable to the repeal of the 18th amendment and not entirely to the promulgation of the hotel and restaurant codes. Commendation was expressed for the efforts put forth to have a minimum wage established for skilled workers in the trade. The committee was further of the opinion that only by the 40-hour week or less could unemployment in the industry be eliminated and agreed with the president and secretary-treasurer in their pronouncement that the N.R.A. cannot supplant the trade union movement in securing justice for the catering industry employees.

The resolutions adopted contained the following recommendations:

Opposition to certain proposed amendments to the hotel and restaurant codes.

The adoption of a private license system for the sale and distribution of liquors.

That the privilege of voting be given to residents of the District of Columbia.

Support of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynch bill.

The enactment of old age pensions and out of work insurance legislation.

The abolition of private employment agencies.

Financial support to the striking truck drivers of Minneapolis, Minn.

The formation of a Labour Party in the United States.

Appointment of women organizers.

Opposing any co-operation with dual organizations.

The licensing of cooks through an examination as to their ability and the standardization and sanitation of eating establishments.

Opposing further loans and credits to the Nazi Government of Germany.

Opposition to company unions.



The enlarging of the executive of the American Federation of Labor.

Opposition to fascism in the United States and a boycott of goods made in countries where fascism rules.

Opposing the employment of persons under the age of 21 in establishments dispensing hard liquors and strong wines and malt beverages.

Adoption of the 30-hour week, with a 6-hour day and 2 days rest in seven.

In the election of officers, President Edward Flore, of Buffalo, and Secretary-treasurer, Robert B. Hesketh, of Cincinnati, were unanimously re-elected.

Rochester, N.Y., was selected as the next convention city.

### International Photo Engravers Union

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the International Photo Engravers' Union was held at Indianapolis, from August 20-25, with approximately fifty delegates in attendance.

In presenting his report, President Edward J. Volz recalled the experiences and accomplishments of the past year, and reviewed at considerable length the operation of certain codes and the advantages accruing from their developments under the National Recovery Act. The report showed a total membership of 8,649, a decrease of 273 for the year. In speaking of Canada, the president stated that

the situation concerning the local unions of the organization was satisfactory and that the financial resources of these unions were considerably increased.

According to the financial report, presented by President Volz, the balance in all funds at the end of the fiscal year was \$300,467.80, being \$66,031.44 in excess of that reported on June 1, 1933. A very complete statement on the various benefits and group insurance was also contained in this report.

In the report of the secretary-treasurer a detailed account of receipts and expenditures in each department of the organization was presented. Each of the vice-presidents submitted reports covering their respective jurisdictions.

The following recommendations were embodied in resolutions adopted:

Direct labour representation on the code authority of the industry.

Closer co-operative relations with associated employers.

Continuation of economy measures by the international union.

Convening of a conference of representatives from all Canadian locals early this fall.

Chief officers elected were: President, Edward J. Volz, New York; Secretary-treasurer, Henry F. Schmal, St. Louis. William C. Golby, of Toronto, was re-elected third vice-president.

Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as the convention city for 1935.

## TRADE UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE sixty-sixth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Weymouth on September 3-7, Mr. A. Conley, chairman of the General Council, presiding. The number of delegates in attendance was 575, representing 165 affiliated organizations and approximately 3,295,000 members. The figures of total trade union membership represented at the Congress showed a decline of 73,000 (rather over 2 per cent) on those of the previous Congress, nearly one half of this decrease occurring in the textile group.

President Conley, in his opening address, after referring to the suppression of working class organizations in Germany and Austria, spoke of the dangers which democracy faced to-day, not only in avowed political dictatorship, but in the reactionary temper abroad in countries where democratic forms were still nominally respected. He criticized the National Government's policy in regard to state subsidies and trade restrictions; advocated

closer economic relations with the Soviet Government as a more direct means of improving employment; and recommended the raising of the school-leaving age both on educational grounds and as a means of easing the employment situation. He urged the necessity for demanding a shorter working week, suggesting that continued opposition to this and other reforms might force the trade unions to consider more drastic means of action. He further suggested for consideration the simultaneous presentation to employers in all industries of a united and co-ordinated program for wage increases and standardized working hours. He claimed that this would be "the logical next step in the development of the powers of this Congress."

The General Council was instructed to consider methods of raising funds to finance national disputes, and to report on a proposal that during the progress of any dispute sponsored by the General Council a weekly

levy should be made on members of all affiliated organizations.

Unanimous approval was given to a resolution instructing the General Council to co-operate with the Labour Party in efforts to raise the school-leaving age to 16 years, with adequate maintenance allowances, and to raise correspondingly the minimum age in all employment.

Mr. Citrine, secretary of the Congress, moved a resolution, which was adopted, condemning fascism, urging the united opposition of the trade unions, the Labour Party, and the co-operative movement, and calling upon the General Council to use all possible means to combat fascism and to continue unyielding opposition to any form of dictatorship.

An emergency resolution was moved and carried calling upon the Government to publish in full the reports of the Commissioners who had recently visited the distressed areas. Resolutions were also adopted demanding amendments in the National Health Insurance Act in favour of unemployed contributors, and in the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act in order to secure pensions at 55 years of age for wives of men already in receipt of a pension.

The third day of the Congress proceedings was mainly occupied with addresses by Mr. H. B. Butler, the Director of the International Labour Office, and by fraternal delegates representing the American Federation of Labour, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the National Trades Union Federation of India, the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the Co-operative Union. Preceding these addresses, the General Council's report on the International Labour Conference held at Geneva last June was considered, and a composite resolution on the subject of a shorter working week was moved and carried unanimously. This declared that a shorter working week was essential as a means of eliminating unemployment, protested against the British Government's opposition to an international Convention limiting hours of employment, and urged that every effort should be made in this country and others to secure a 40-hour week without reduction in wages or earnings.

Mr. Butler, in his address, described the economic position as being considerably better in many countries to-day than it was in 1932, when he last spoke to the Congress, particularly in Great Britain and in the United States. He gave his opinion that the large sums expended on unemployment insurance and on public works in this and in certain other countries had been an important factor in stabi-

lizing trade and arresting the depression. The world was still far from solving the problem of rational distribution of its products, Mr. Butler said, and economic warfare would not help to remove the difficulty, which was of international dimensions. Sooner or later, he thought, there must be a return to normality in trade relations and currency matters. Mr. Butler said that his Office was again taking up the question of a shorter working week, and, he hoped, would open the way towards substantial progress at next year's Conference.

The American delegates gave an account of the administration of the National Recovery Act, and of some of the results so far achieved. Following their addresses it was announced that a message of sympathy and encouragement was being sent from the Congress through the American Federation of Labor to the textile and other workers engaged in industrial struggle.

Approval was given to a report, prepared by the National Joint Council of the Congress and the Labour Party, on war and peace. The report stated that the responsibility for preventing war should not be placed on the trade union movement alone, but rested on every peace-loving citizen. Distinction had to be made between a war of aggression and one undertaken in defence of the collective peace system. The General Council considered that, while there was no question of abandoning the possibility of a general strike as a means of preventing war, the provision in the standing orders of the Congress which required the calling of a special congress to decide as to industrial action in the event of a threat of war was sufficient to guarantee expedient action by the Congress.

A resolution was approved which urged that the income limit under the Unemployment and Health Insurance Acts should be raised to at least £500 a year, on the ground that the present limits did not meet the needs of large numbers of non-manual workers.

A Fair Wages resolution was passed which urged the General Council to approach the Government and all municipalities with a view to ensuring that contracts by such bodies should be let to contractors who not only pay fair wages on Government and municipal contracts, but as a general practice throughout their establishments.

A plan for the socialization of the iron and steel industry, which had been prepared by the General Council, was unanimously approved. Mr. Arthur Pugh, in submitting the report, said that it had been drawn up on the basis that, for the present at any rate, the industry would require to be organized as a



distinct economic unit, with the maximum of self-government. The Council's plan provided for Act of Parliament which would set up a central corporation, to which would be transferred the ownership and control of existing undertakings, subject to compensation to the previous owners. While sectional boards would look after the management of each important branch of the industry, the corporation would be responsible for the general direction of the industry, and would fix prices in conjunction with a body representing the consumers. The precise policy to be followed with regard to prices, as between home and foreign markets, the report left for future consideration. The trade unions would exercise their functions in the appointment of works councils, and in negotiating conditions of employment with the directing personnel, provision being made for adequate conciliation machinery. Works councils would nominate members for the sectional boards, and the trade unions would be consulted in regard to appointments to these boards and to the central corporation.

The reorganization of the economic structure of the cotton industry was discussed, and a resolution passed urging that a Cotton Control Board, having statutory powers, should be set up. It was stated on behalf of the General

Council that, while supporting this plan, they would also proceed with the preparation of a scheme for the socialization of the industry.

The coal mining industry was also reviewed, and a resolution passed asking the National Joint Council to prepare plans to ensure the efficient production and sale of coal, a large development of the treatment and utilization of coal, and their integration with coal production into a single industry, having a common wage, and under public ownership and control.

Mr. Ernest Bevin moved a resolution on the subject of rationalization, and the poverty and distress caused to districts by the closing down of large industries. He proposed that the Government should appoint a survey board to report to Parliament on the liabilities incurred by local authorities through this cause, and that the latter should be given legal powers to trade, in order to assist in finding employment for the workpeople displaced. The resolution was carried unanimously.

A resolution was also passed demanding a more intensive housing campaign, with provision of adequate accommodation for each family; and another, which asked for the legal protection of house purchasers against "shoddy" building work.

### International Federation of Trade Unions

The annual meeting of the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions was held at Weymouth, England, from 27 to 29 August, 1934. Mr. W. M. Citrine (Great Britain) presided. There were in attendance representatives from 15 national trade union centres and 23 international trade secretariats. Fraternal delegates were also present from Norway, the Irish Free State and the United States.

Mr. Citrine, in his presidential address, referred to the proposals to merge the various international federations of separate industries into the International Federation of Trade Unions. He expressed the hope that the dominant idea would not be how to preserve separate identities, but rather how to build up the International Federation more solidly in order to achieve the greatest amount of effort on behalf of the people they represented. He rejoiced to think that the American Federation of Labour would, through the United States Government, take part henceforth in the councils of the International Labour Organization at Geneva and hoped that this relationship would be extended by participation of the American Federation of Labour in the work of the International Federation.

The proposals for reorganization as outlined in the presidential address were the subject of

a debate, during which representatives of various international trade secretariats expressed a wish to retain the complete independence of their respective organizations. A proposal of the Executive Committee was eventually accepted, by which three of its representatives were appointed to confer with representatives of the international trade secretariats with regard to closer collaboration.

After meeting in private session, the General Council issued the following statement on the subject of united action with Communist elements: "The meeting of the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions held at Weymouth considered after an introductory report by Jouhaux the question of the united front and declared that the overtures of the Communists and of the Red International of Labour Unions at Moscow for the United front and for unity of action are manoeuvres devoid of any sincere intention. The International Federation of Trade Unions once again points out that the Red International of Labour Unions of Moscow must bear the blame for the division and weakening of the trade union movement, in view of its appeals to the workers extending over many years to fight against the 'free' trade union movement."

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1934

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

**T**HE employment situation at the end of September was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Harvesting was partly completed in the Maritime Provinces with good crops reported and fall ploughing well under way. Fishing was very fair and prices were somewhat higher than last season's. Continued activity was reported in logging, a number of pulpwood cutters finding employment. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from four to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked five, five and a half, and six days per week. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs were busy, there being work for many on Christmas trade preparations. Gas and oil companies also reported business steady. Wood products and pulp and paper companies at Saint John were working full time, but foundries were quiet and sawmills expected to complete their season's work early in October. Good progress was being made on buildings and roads already in the course of construction, and several new building permits had been issued, and many for repairs. Transportation by rail and water, both freight and passenger, was fairly heavy, the first, due to the arrival or departure of large shipments, the second, to the holding of several conventions. Auto traffic also was good, owing to fine weather. Trade was fair, with wholesale houses busy shipping fall goods. A steady demand existed for domestics in the Women's Division and many satisfactory placements were made.

Farming in the Province of Quebec showed lessened activity, but in logging a large number of placements were effected, with wages somewhat above last year's. Manufacturing recorded little change. Industries at Hull showed improvement and in Quebec City were operating regularly, but at Montreal, boot, shoe and textile establishments, only, were busy. There was little building construction in progress, although the demand for unskilled labour in Montreal had increased. Transportation was fairly active, but trade had declined slightly from that of the previous month. In the Women's Domestic Section remunerative orders had been received for cooks and hotel employees, as well as other requests for workers for general household service, nevertheless

the supply of registered applicants still exceeded the demand.

There was a fairly heavy call for farm help for fall work in the Province of Ontario with no difficulty experienced in meeting all requirements. A good beginning was made by several lumber companies in opening their camps and all classes of bush workers, such as handymen, blacksmiths, cooks, log makers, teamsters, hookmen and ordinary hands, were supplied. Logging in the Timmins area, however, was handicapped by a strike. Activity also increased in the mining districts, with very promising results. Conditions remained practically unchanged in manufacturing. Foodstuffs, breweries, fruit and vegetable canneries, and textile plants were busy, but some slackness prevailed in the iron and steel industries. Little new building construction was taking place, other than repairs and the erection of small dwellings. Large projects already underway were progressing satisfactorily, some of which were nearing completion. Relief work continued on highways and in National Defence camps. Many orders were listed for women domestic help and some for factory employees, but in the former division experienced maids were not always easy to obtain and in the latter case the majority of work obtainable was for a short time only.

Precipitation in the form of rain, snow and sleet, which was general throughout the Prairie Provinces, caused nearly all farm work to come to a standstill, although it went a long way toward replenishing the parched sub-soil in many of the dried-out communities. However, with improved weather conditions harvesting and fall ploughing will again continue. Wages offered, for the most part, were \$10 and \$15 per month and fifty cents to \$1 per day. Though there was a fairly good demand for experienced piece workers in logging, it was somewhat difficult to recruit suitable applicants, efforts to obtain workers being further handicapped by the fact that many orders stated that the men would be required to look after their own meals. Mining showed improvement, with a good demand for miners holding certificates, and machine men, track layers, and coal loaders. The manufacturing industry was fairly active, but mills at Medicine Hat were very quiet. Little building construction was in evidence and men were still being sent to relief camps. Trade showed



scarcely any change, being rather quiet on account of the unfavourable weather. The situation in the Women's Domestic Section also remained about the same, with a number of applicants registered for employment.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia, although a great deal of orchard work was being done. Fruit picking, also, was well up to date and packing houses had full crews employed. Logging remained active, but with no great movement of labour. Saw and shingle mills operated steadily to a limited extent, and mostly with reduced crews. Improvement was noted in coal mining, but there was no call

for men. Some miners, who had been engaged in placer mining and prospecting, had drifted back to the towns, the result of their efforts not having proved very successful. Manufacturing was only fair. Little building construction was taking place and relief work in the National Defence camps and on provincial highways was about the only employment available for unskilled labour. Longshoremen were busy, also drydock and shipyard workers at Prince Rupert and Victoria. Trade was fair, with collections slow. A number of positions were listed for women domestic workers, all of which were easily filled, although wages, on the whole, for this type of work, were low.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1 was 8,820, the employees on their payrolls numbering 922,339 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 1,700, having an aggregate membership of 158,970 persons, 16.5 per cent

of whom were without employment on September 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 65 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the beginning of September, 1934, as Reported by Employers

The firms furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a further contraction in their payrolls at the beginning of September; the experience of the last thirteen years shows on the average, a slight recession between August 1 and September 1, but the decline at the latest date was rather greater than the average for the years since 1920. That this was so, was due to very pronounced declines in highway construction, which usually releases men at this season, partly on account of harvest activities; the losses this year, however (involving over 15,300 workers), were greater than on September 1 in any other year since 1920. Statements were received from

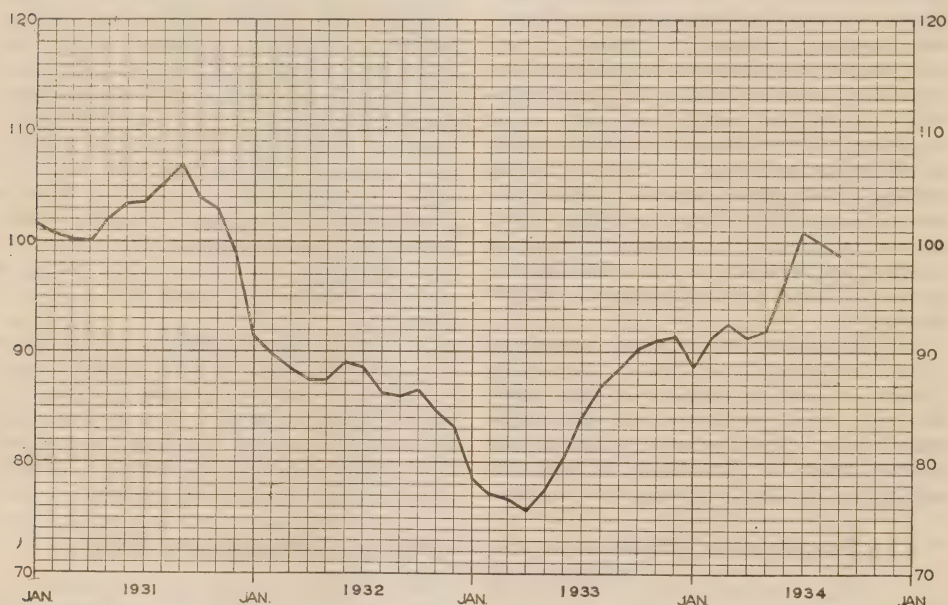
8,820 employers with an aggregate payroll of 922,339 persons, or 9,444 fewer than at the beginning of August. The index (average 1926 = 100) stood at 98.8, compared with 99.9 on August 1, 1934, and with 88.5 on September 1, 1933; the situation thus continued considerably better than a year ago, and also compared favourably with that indicated in the late summer of 1932, when the September 1 index was 86.0. The following shows the September 1 indexes in the fourteen years of the record: 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8, and 1921, 89.8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows a minor gain in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since January 1, 1934; this advance, though slight, is in favourable comparison with the small decline that in the thirteen preceding years has been the usual seasonal movement between August 1 and September 1. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in textile and fruit and vegetable canning factories, while there were important losses in fish-canneries and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, rail-

advance is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between August 1 and September 1. Most of the gain on the date under review took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, although general building and railway construction and maintenance were also more active. Slight improvement was also indicated in mining, communications and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole was slacker, chiefly in fish-preserving, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories. Statistics

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



way construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were the unusually large reductions in highway construction, already mentioned, and shipping also released men.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec showed moderate gains; there was no general change in the Prairie Provinces, while in Ontario and British Columbia the movement was unfavourable.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Employment at the beginning of September showed its fifth successive increase in as many months. The

were received from 619 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 72,121 workers on September 1, 1934, compared with 71,797 in the preceding month. A reduction had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year; the index then was over ten points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 101.8.

*Quebec.*—Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, building and railway construction and services; within the first-named, the textile, iron and steel, musical instrument, rubber and leather groups showed improvement, while lumber, food and pulp and paper factories



released employees. The working force of the 2,100 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 260,708 persons, as against 259,109 on August 1. A larger advance had been registered at the beginning of September, 1933, but employment then was generally in smaller volume. The gains on September 1 this year and last are contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated, on the average, on that date in the years since 1920.

*Ontario.*—In this province 3,897 firms reported further curtailment in personnel, reducing their staffs from 403,075 at the first of August, to 392,960 on September 1; improvement had been noted on the same date last year, when the index, at 88.1, was considerably lower than at the latest date, viz., 103.3. Manufacturing recorded no general change. There were large increases in the vegetable food division, and smaller gains in textile, chemical, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electric current, electrical apparatus and some other groups, but these were nearly offset by a substantial seasonal decline in iron and steel,

and smaller losses in pulp and paper, lumber and rubber factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, railway construction and services reported heightened activity, but transportation was rather slackier, and highway construction work released a large number of men.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Very little general change was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September, as compared with August 1; the index was over two points higher than on September 1, 1933, when a small increase had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,301 employers of 116,751 workers, or practically the same number as in the preceding month. Mining, communications, transportation and trade afforded heightened employment; manufacturing reported a minor increase, declines in meat-packing plants and dairies being more than offset by general but comparatively small gains in other classes of factory employment.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921.....	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922.....	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923.....	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932.....	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1934.....	100.0	7.8	28.3	42.6	12.7	8.6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

On the other hand, construction, particularly on highways, showed considerable curtailment. The seasonal employment afforded in harvesting operations at this time of year is, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed a reduction on September 1, the first recorded since the opening of the year. An increase had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index, at 89.2, was seven points lower than at the latest date. Manufacturing was slacker, largely owing to losses of a seasonal nature in fish-canning. On the other hand, fruit and vegetable canneries were decidedly more active. Mining, transportation, railway construction and trade also showed improvement, but highway construction and maintenance released a large number of workers. The personnel of the 903 firms furnishing data declined from 81,026 persons on August 1, to 79,805 at the beginning of September.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. The situation in these centres was generally more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal showed an increase on September 1, 546 persons having been added since August 1 to the paylists of the 1,221 co-operating firms, who employed 128,505. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, while leather, musical instrument and iron and steel factories were also somewhat busier. Communications, local transportation and services also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, construction and trade released workers. A more pronounced advance had occurred on September 1, 1933, but the index then was rather lower.

*Quebec.*—A slight increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 160 employers of 13,082

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922.....	91.7	.....	97.6	.....	.....	.....	101.2	83.5
Sept. 1, 1923.....	94.8	.....	99.0	114.5	97.1	.....	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	.....	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925.....	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932.....	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	87.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	94.9	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1934.....	13.9	1.4	12.3	1.4	2.9	1.3	3.9	3.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



persons, as compared with 12,994 in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants and trade were rather more active, while construction was slacker. Employment as reported by employers was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of September a year ago, when a similar small advance had been noted.

*Toronto.*—Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in leather, vegetable food, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel; hotels and restaurants also afforded increased employment. Construction and trade, on the other hand, were slacker, while other groups showed little change on the whole. Statements were received from 1,304 firms with 113,732 workers, or 1,539 more than on August 1. A rather larger gain had been indicated on the same date a year ago, but employment then was below its present level.

*Ottawa.*—There was a decrease in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and construction,

while trade showed slight improvement. The 164 firms furnishing returns reported 12,917 employees, compared with 13,207 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1933, a minor gain had been noted; the index was then several points lower.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing was decidedly slacker, especially in the food, textile and iron and steel divisions, and construction also reported a recession in Hamilton; 257 employers recorded 27,010 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 28,017 on August 1. Employment had shown little general change at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a lower level.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—A considerable reduction was registered in the Border Cities, where the 154 co-operating firms reported 12,221 workers, as against 13,539 in the preceding month. Vegetable food and iron and steel plants (chiefly automobile works), showed diminished activity, while in other industries there was also a

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921.....	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	86.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922.....	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923.....	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925.....	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927.....	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	136.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	102.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932.....	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	106.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1934.....	100.0	51.1	2.6	5.6	2.3	10.7	15.0	2.9	9.8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

slightly downward tendency. A smaller loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index was many points lower.

**Winnipeg.**—Employment in Winnipeg continued to improve; manufacturing as a group showed little change, but communications, transportation and trade were brisker. An aggregate working force of 36,267 persons was reported by the 424 establishments making returns for September 1, which had employed 35,728 workers in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been recorded on the same date in 1933, and the index then was a few points lower.

**Vancouver.**—There was an advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 381 firms employing 28,829 workers, as against 28,756 on August 1. Manufacturing plants reported rather smaller payrolls, the largest losses being in the lumber industry, while trade indicated improvement,

and other groups showed minor gains. Employment was in slightly greater volume than on the same date of a year ago, when a larger increase had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing Industries

Continuing the favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufacture showed a further small advance on September 1, the 5,296 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 470,823 on August 1 to 471,243 on the date under review. This increase, though slight, is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a fractional reduction between August 1 and September 1. The crude index (standing at 94.3 on September 1,

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	<sup>1</sup> Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1934	Aug. 1 1934	Sept. 1 1933	Sept. 1 1932	Sept. 1 1931	Sept. 1 1930	Sept. 1 1929
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	51.1	94.3	94.2	86.8	83.1	94.7	108.2	119.8
Animal products—edible.....	2.5	125.9	132.6	127.4	112.7	109.3	120.9	121.0
Fur and products.....	.2	81.9	83.6	101.5	79.6	92.3	98.7	104.3
Leather and products.....	2.2	99.9	99.3	100.2	91.4	91.3	86.6	96.4
Boots and shoes.....	1.5	105.2	105.3	108.2	99.4	100.7	89.6	99.5
Lumber and products.....	4.2	74.2	74.9	66.5	59.4	77.5	98.9	120.7
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.5	68.9	69.9	58.9	50.4	67.5	95.7	122.0
Furniture.....	.7	72.3	70.1	70.5	67.3	95.7	100.8	121.7
Other lumber products.....	1.0	92.2	94.5	87.0	81.0	93.7	106.9	115.6
Musical instruments.....	.1	48.0	41.9	29.6	50.1	61.9	66.3	99.4
Plant products—edible.....	3.9	125.3	115.6	115.2	109.2	124.1	134.3	123.4
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	94.4	95.8	89.5	88.5	94.3	109.2	113.1
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	86.4	89.1	79.3	76.1	82.8	105.7	110.9
Paper products.....	.2	105.2	104.6	102.3	98.3	99.1	108.3	113.3
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	101.4	101.5	98.7	101.7	107.9	114.3	115.3
Rubber products.....	1.3	94.3	94.1	84.2	80.7	95.7	110.5	140.6
Textile products.....	9.9	108.1	106.0	101.5	93.9	93.3	96.9	104.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.9	122.6	123.3	115.2	102.6	95.9	92.9	100.6
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.9	90.3	90.8	82.8	75.2	76.9	79.6	91.7
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.8	119.3	120.8	126.0	103.9	96.9	80.1	94.6
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	469.7	478.3	397.9	366.9	283.5	214.5	158.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.0	114.0	114.8	113.9	104.7	100.1	103.2	113.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	96.1	90.8	89.0	87.4	92.4	101.0	105.7
Other textile products.....	1.0	91.7	86.8	81.3	70.9	76.9	87.7	100.9
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	114.0	111.2	109.3	112.6	118.7	125.2	120.0
Tobacco.....	.9	103.7	101.2	105.5	106.3	108.0	108.9	103.3
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	128.4	124.3	113.2	121.1	133.8	150.9	146.1
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	122.1	116.1	96.4	84.6	86.8	123.8	160.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	121.1	117.6	111.3	106.9	112.0	116.3	120.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.9	75.8	76.6	64.6	69.9	107.9	133.4	139.9
Electric current.....	1.6	116.6	113.9	112.1	117.6	133.0	134.0	136.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	105.1	103.7	91.8	101.3	133.1	157.9	154.7
Iron and steel products.....	10.2	71.2	73.7	62.8	62.1	79.7	99.3	122.3
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.2	85.7	88.3	68.7	60.8	81.9	102.0	133.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	82.2	81.0	66.3	71.4	92.3	113.4	131.9
Agricultural implements.....	.3	37.0	39.4	29.6	22.4	25.7	47.9	108.3
Land vehicles.....	4.5	69.4	74.0	65.0	64.8	77.0	97.9	114.6
Automobile and parts.....	1.5	79.4	99.2	68.8	57.3	57.6	99.9	129.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	48.3	47.5	42.7	66.4	100.8	101.4	142.1
Heating appliances.....	.4	93.5	89.2	81.4	78.5	103.2	111.1	130.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.5	65.0	65.5	55.3	53.9	109.3	149.6	181.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.0.5	74.5	80.1	63.0	61.5	79.2	96.0	128.3
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	77.0	76.8	67.5	65.4	85.2	98.7	114.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	111.9	110.2	91.6	80.6	107.5	130.7	133.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	138.7	137.6	127.5	122.2	132.2	140.2	148.8
Miscellaneous.....	.5	114.2	114.8	99.3	96.4	106.5	110.4	118.4

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



1934, as compared with 94.2 in the preceding month and 86.8 on the same date in 1933), showed an increase of half a point after correction for seasonal variation. The edible animal, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel groups reported contractions which were generally seasonal in character. On the other hand, leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, textile, tobacco and beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, electric current and non-ferrous metal factories indicated considerable improvement. The largest gains in manufacturing were in Quebec.

Since January 1, there has, on the whole, been uninterrupted recovery in manufactures, resulting in the reinstatement of nearly 71,800 persons in the plants of the approximately 5,180 manufacturers furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; this is an average increase of about 14 persons in the staff of each of these employers, and signifies an appreciable increase in consumers' purchasing power. Improvement was also indicated during the same period of 1933, the numbers then added to the reported payrolls aggregating over 61,400, an increase, on the average, of some 12 operatives in each of the establishments whose statistics were tabulated.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Declines occurred in meat and fish-preserving establishments, while dairies showed little general change. The payrolls of the 270 co-operating factories aggregated 23,371 employees, as compared with 24,651 in the preceding month. Employment on September 1, 1933, had experienced a smaller decrease, and the index number then was slightly higher than on the date under review.

*Leather and Products.*—A further gain was shown in leather factories, chiefly in tanneries and miscellaneous leather plants; this increase was rather smaller than that noted at the beginning of September of last year, when the employment indicated by the firms making returns was at practically the same level. Statements were received from 262 manufacturers having 20,190 persons in their employ, as against 20,000 on August 1, 1934. Quebec firms reported the largest increase.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal reductions were made in sawmills, and container and other lumber-using factories were also slacker. Furniture plants, however, showed improvement. The result was a decrease of 485 persons in the staffs of the 797 lumber establishments furnishing data, whose payrolls aggregated 38,803. This loss was the first to take place since the beginning of the year; it was

of practically the same size as that noted on September 1, 1933, when the index was several points lower.

*Musical Instruments.*—Additions to personnel were recorded in musical instrument works, 35 of which increased their labour forces by 191 persons to 1,371 on September 1. Increases occurred in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller gain had been indicated at the beginning of September, 1933, when employment was at a lower level.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Confectionery and chocolate and fruit and vegetable preserving factories reported heightened activity, the additions to staffs in canneries being particularly pronounced. The general improvement was on a smaller scale than on the same date last year, when the index stood at 115.2, compared with 125.3 at the beginning of September, 1934. Data were compiled from 435 firms in the vegetable food division, whose payrolls rose from 33,108 on August 1 to 35,943 at the date under review. Ontario and British Columbia reported the largest advances.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in this group showed a considerable decline, mainly in pulp and paper mills. Increases had been noted on September 1 of last year, when the index, at 89.5, was nearly five points lower than on the date under review. The forces of the 576 co-operating establishments included 57,087 persons, as compared with 57,912 in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario reported the reduction.

*Rubber Products.*—Practically no change on the whole was indicated in rubber factories, 51 of which employed 12,016 workers compared with 11,996 on August 1. The situation on September 1, 1933, had improved over the preceding month, but employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 84.2, as against 94.3 on the date under review.

*Textile Products.*—Seasonal increases occurred in textile factories, 917 of which had 91,672 employees, as against 39,973 on August 1. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario, but the tendency was generally favourable, except in British Columbia. Garment and personnel furnishing and headwear factories registered the bulk of the gain, while knitting, yarn and cloth and miscellaneous textile plants were slacker. The index of employment on the same date last year was between six and seven points lower; the increase then reported had involved a larger number of workers.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Further improvement was noted in this industry on September 1 as compared with August 1, since when 314 persons were added to the payrolls of the 159 co-operating factories, which employed 14,788 operatives. The level of employment was higher than at the beginning of September, 1933, when a minor decline had been indicated in the group as a whole.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in this division showed a gain, according to statistics from 171 employers of 9,281 persons, compared with 8,998 on August 1. Activity was greater than on the same date a year ago.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Factories producing these classes of building materials showed curtailment; statements were received from 190 plants, having 8,193 workers, as against 8,347 in the preceding month. An increase had been noted at the beginning of September last year, but the index then was decidedly lower.

*Electric Current.*—Considerable expansion was shown in electric current plants, 97 of which employed 14,689 persons, or 358 more than at August 1. Employment was brisker than on September 1, 1933, when little general change had been indicated.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in this group increased at the beginning of September; 152 workers having been added since August 1 to the forces of the 109 co-operating establishments, which had 11,489 employees. The gain occurred mainly in Ontario. A larger advance had been noted on the corresponding date in 1933, when the index was over thirteen points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The rolling mill, vehicle, agricultural implement and foundry and machine shop divisions of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while heating appliance, sheet metal and some other factories were busier. On the whole, there was a reduction of 3,216 in the forces of the 806 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 93,578 persons at the beginning of September. Activity was curtailed in all except Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, but the greatest losses were in Ontario. The trend on September 1, 1933, had also been downward, although the decline then was smaller, and the index number was over eight points lower than on the date under review, when it stood at 71.2.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The precious and the base metal and the smelting and refin-

ing divisions reported slightly heightened employment; 145 manufacturers in the group as a whole employed 17,628 operatives, as against 17,361 on August 1. Improvement had also been indicated on the same date last year, but general activity was then decidedly less.

*Mineral Products.*—Employment in this group showed a moderate advance, according to statements from 121 establishments with 13,982 persons on their payrolls, as against 13,895 at the beginning of August. The index was higher than on September 1, 1933, when a rather larger gain had taken place.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps showed an increase at the beginning of September, according to the 263 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 23,618 workers, compared with 23,255 in the preceding month. The number employed in the bush on September 1 was larger than on the same date in any other year of the record; an active season in bush operations has been forecast for the winter of 1934-35.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Data were received from 100 operators having 22,485 men on their payrolls, as compared with 22,043 at the beginning of August. The Prairie coalfields reported the expansion, which, on the whole, involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on the same date a year ago; the index number then was slightly lower than on the date under review.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a further improvement, according to returns from 113 firms whose forces rose from 21,945 persons on August 1, to 22,444 at the beginning of September. An advance had also been shown on September 1, 1933, but employment was then in smaller volume.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).*—Continued gains on a small scale were reported in this group, in which 78 firms enlarged their staffs by 76 workers to 6,468 on September 1. A similar slight increase had been noted on the corresponding date of last year; the level of employment was then considerably lower.

### Communications

Further expansion was indicated in the communications division, in which the companies reporting employed 21,854 workers, as compared with 21,471 in the preceding month.



Activity was slightly less than in the early autumn of 1933; the gain then indicated was decidedly smaller.

### Transportation

#### *Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—

Improvement was shown in local transportation on the date under review, when the 192 employers furnishing data reported 25,086 workers, or 408 more than in the preceding month. The advances were chiefly in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. A rather smaller increase had been recorded at the beginning of September, 1933; the index then was practically the same.

*Steam Railways.*—There was a further gain in the number employed in steam railway operation on September 1, according to the 101 companies and branches from which returns were received, and which had 59,125 employees, compared with 59,060 on August 1. Employment was at a slightly higher level than on the same date last year, although the advance then noted had been on a much larger scale. The improvement reported at the beginning of September, 1934, took place mainly in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while there were losses in Quebec and Ontario.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Reductions in staffs were noted in the water transportation group, in which activity was not quite so great as on the same date in 1933. Statements were received from 93 employers of 14,459 workers, as against 15,024 in the preceding month.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Very little general change was shown in building construction, in which employment was brisker than in the late summer of 1933. Data were received from 639 contractors, whose payrolls stood at 22,716 on August 1, 1934. The trend was favourable in all except the Western Provinces.

*Highway.*—There was a pronounced decrease in this group, 15,302 men being released from

the forces of the 338 co-operating employers, who had 82,891 workers. There were losses in all except the Maritime Provinces, the largest occurring in Ontario. Activity was generally greater than on September 1, 1933, when a smaller contraction had been reported.

*Railway.*—Further increases in employment were indicated by the 35 firms furnishing data in this division, who employed 32,674 persons, as against 29,934 in the preceding month. Improvement occurred in all but the Prairie Provinces. Reduced activity had been noted on the corresponding date of 1933, and the index number then was over twelve points lower.

### Services

There was an expansion in the service group, in which business this year has been brisker than in 1933. The 424 establishments furnishing returns for September 1, 1934, reported 26,555 assistants, as against 26,039 on August 1. Most of the gain occurred in hotels and restaurants, and in Quebec and Ontario.

### Trade

Moderate improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale establishments; employment in this group continued at a higher level than in the late summer of last year, when a rather larger increase had been indicated in the group as a whole. Returns were received from 1,063 trading establishments employing 90,731 persons, compared with 90,210 at the beginning of August, 1934.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1934

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades, or who are idle due to illness, are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making re-

turns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

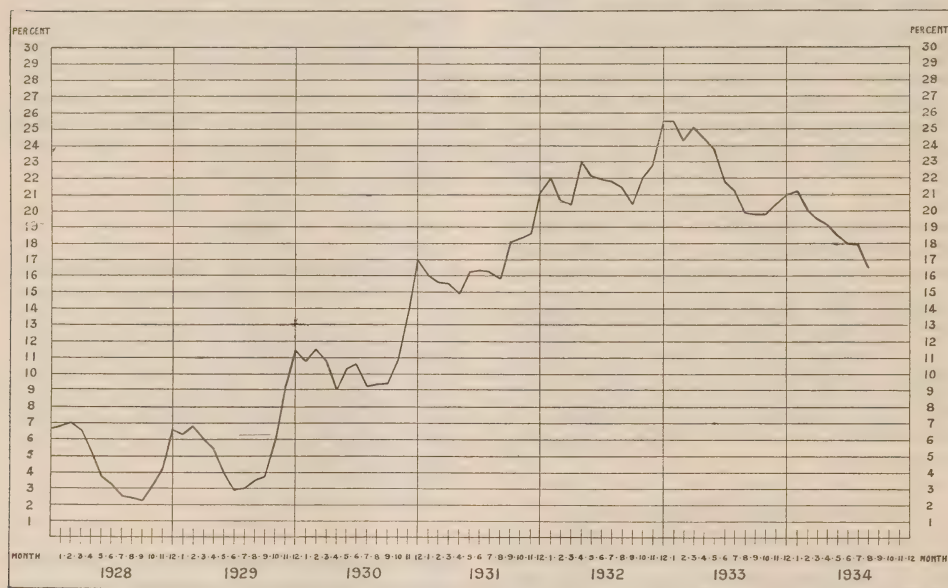
There was an increase in the volume of activity afforded local trade union members

during August from the previous month, this being the seventh successive month that the employment tendency has been favourable. Reports for August were furnished by 1,700 labour organizations, combining a membership of 158,970 persons, 26,191 or 16.5 per cent of whom were without work on the last day of the month contrasted with 17.9 per cent in July. A higher level of employment was also evident from August a year ago when 19.9 per cent of inactivity was reported. Quebec and Alberta unions registered gains of over 5 per cent from July, attributable mainly in the former province to improvement in the manufacturing industries, particularly the

available from August a year ago all provinces reflected employment advancement during the month reviewed, and which was of noteworthy proportions in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In Quebec and Alberta moderate improvement was recorded, Manitoba unions showing slight gains.

Each month a separate compilation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Edmonton and Montreal unions indicated important recovery during August from the slackness of the previous month though conditions in these cities still remained rather quiet. In Halifax, Saint John, Toronto

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



garment trades, while in the latter, the greater activity accorded coal miners was an important factor in the better situation which obtained, though a general upward tendency was noted in the majority of trades. Nova Scotia unions reported a small advance in work afforded, principally in the coal mines and in New Brunswick conditions were nominally better. Activity in British Columbia was curtailed by slightly over 4 per cent from July, navigation workers showing more depressed conditions and fishermen a considerable slowing up of activity. In Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also, the trend of employment was downward though the changes were very slight. With the exception of British Columbia which showed a fractional drop in work

and Winnipeg gains of somewhat lesser degree occurred. On the other hand, activity was very slightly retarded among Regina and Vancouver unions. In making a comparison with the returns for August a year ago, Halifax and Saint John members were much busier during the month reviewed, and marked expansion was recorded from Toronto. In Vancouver, also, gains on a noteworthy scale were apparent, Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina, in addition, showing some rise in the employment volume available. Edmonton unions were the only ones to report contractions of activity which were of moderate volume.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the unemployment trend by months



from January, 1928, to date. The curve which has pursued a downward course uninteruptedly from the close of January this year showed a continuation in this favourable direction during August. At the end of August the curve rested also at a lower level than at the close of the same month last year, showing that a greater volume of employment was afforded union members than in August, 1933.

The manufacturing industries during August showed a noteworthy increase in available work over July, the 463 unions making returns with a total of 49,193 members, showing that 6,669 or a percentage of 13.6 were unemployed at the end of the month contrasted with 18.1 per cent in July. A much better situation also was reflected from August a year ago when 20.1 per cent of the members reported were idle. The garment trades absorbed a considerably greater number of members than in July, and among metal polishers and hat and cap workers, whose combined membership was small, pronounced advances in employment were recorded. Iron and steel workers were slightly busier than in July, as were also textile and fur workers, bakers and confectioners, and printing tradesmen. Pulp and paper makers reported a drop in available work from July, involving the greatest number of members, and curtailment of activity was evident among wood, glass and leather workers, meat cutters and butchers, and cigar-makers. Responsibility for the better conditions prevailing in the manufacturing industries from August a year ago rested, in substantial measure, with the iron and steel trades, though among garment, hat, cap and leather workers, metal polishers, and printing tradesmen improvement on a noteworthy scale occurred. Among wood workers there was also a slightly upward employment tendency. On the other hand, textile, glass and fur workers, cigarmakers, bakers and confectioners, paper-makers, and meat cutters and butchers all reported some lessening of the employment volume afforded from August, 1933, which, however, did not affect a great number of members in any one group.

The situation for coal miners during August was much improved from the previous month according to the returns tabulated from 50 unions, embracing a membership of 15,765 persons. Of these, 2,166 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 13.7 compared with an unemployment percentage of 20.2 in July. There was little change, however, shown from August, 1933, though the tendency was adverse, the percentage of inactivity for that month standing at 13.1. The

best situation was reported from Alberta mining areas, which absorbed a much greater number of members than in July though employment in Nova Scotia and British Columbia was also in greater prevalence. Contrasted with the returns for August last year in the coal mining industry Nova Scotia and Alberta miners were somewhat better engaged during the month reviewed, this improvement

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	2.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.3	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Aug. 1919.....	5.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	.8	2.0	1.1	4.1	2.2
Aug. 1920.....	.3	1.0	7.5	1.7	.3	.5	.7	4.7	3.3
Aug. 1921.....	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Aug. 1922.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Aug. 1923.....	.5	.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Aug. 1924.....	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Aug. 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Aug. 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Aug. 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Aug. 1928.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Aug. 1929.....	2.2	.8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Aug. 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Aug. 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	16.1	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.0	20.4
April 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.2	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.2	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	22.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.1	21.1	22.0
Nov. 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.9	20.8	22.8	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	22.6	22.7	22.7	26.1	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.5	28.8	22.0	19.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	26.2	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	21.9	22.5	19.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.9	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug. 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5





being slightly more than offset by the curtailment evident in the British Columbia mines.

The 202 associations of building and construction tradesmen making returns for August and which included a membership of 16,769 persons showed that 9,610 were without work at the end of the month, a percentage of 57.3 contrasted with 57.0 per cent in July. A large increase in slackness from July was reported by electrical workers. Among bridge and structural iron workers the percentage of employment recession was substantial, though involving few members. Painters, decorators and paperhangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers showed employment curtailment on a more moderate scale, while among carpenters and joiners activity was but nominally retarded. Conditions for bricklayers, masons and plasterers were materially better than in July, plumbers and steamfitters, and steam shovelmen showing improvement of somewhat lesser degree. Fractional gains only were recorded by granite and stonecutters. From hod carriers and building labourers the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months under comparison. The situation in the building and construction trades, as a whole, was more favourable than in August of last year when 63.6 per cent of the members reported were without work, painters, decorators and paperhangers particularly showing heightened activity, on a large scale, during the month reviewed. Pronounced employment expansion was also manifest by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and notable increases in work afforded were reflected by carpenters and joiners, hod carriers and building labourers, steam shovelmen, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. On the other hand, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, and bridge and structural iron workers suffered important losses in activity from August, 1933, and among plumbers and steamfitters some curtailment was evident.

The trend of employment in the transportation industries during August was less favourable than in the previous month though the change was slight, according to the returns compiled from 739 associations with 53,520 members. Of these, 4,949 or 9.2 per cent were idle at the end of the month in contrast with 8.2 per cent in July. Improvement on a rather small scale was registered from August, 1933, when 11.4 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. There was a slight slowing up of activity from July among steam railway employees, whose returns comprised nearly 77 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and employment for navigation workers eased off to some extent. Among street

and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs the situation remained unchanged from July. Steam railway employees reported the bulk of the expansion noted from August last year, activity for street and electric railway employees tending favourably, though the change was almost negligible. Greater depression was evident in navigation from August a year ago, and among teamsters and chauffeurs employment was nominally restricted.

Activity among retail shop clerks subsided slightly during August from the previous month, and recessions on a more pronounced scale were reflected from August, 1933. For the month reviewed reports were furnished by 6 associations of these workers, with an aggregate of 1,848 members, 151 of whom were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 8.2 as compared with percentages of 6.3 at the end of July and 1.1 at the close of August, 1933.

Civic employees reported a slightly better volume of work during August both over the preceding month and August last year, unemployment standing at 3.4 per cent as compared with 3.6 per cent in July and with 4.8 per cent in August a year ago. The percentage for August was based on the returns tabulated from 79 associations representing 7,968 members.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 114 reports were received for August, covering a membership of 3,812 persons, 641 or 16.8 per cent of whom were reported unemployed at the end of the month in comparison with 17.6 per cent in July, and with 19.7 per cent in August last year. Hotel and restaurant employees reported the most pronounced expansion from July, theatre and stage employees showing slight gains in activity. Stationary engineers and firemen, barbers and unclassified workers, however, indicated some falling-off in work available. As in the previous comparison, hotel and restaurant employees were much better engaged than in August a year ago and moderate improvement was noted by unclassified workers, and theatre and stage employees. Stationary engineers and firemen, however, showed but fractional employment increases. Barbers alone indicated retarded activity, which was quite slight.

Conditions for fishermen were distinctly unfavourable during August, unemployment standing at 66.7 as against 1.9 per cent in July. Curtailment of substantial proportions was also evident from August a year ago when 21.3 per cent of inactivity was registered.

There was a marked drop in employment for lumber workers and loggers during August from the previous month and greater depression was also noted from August last year, the 3 unions making returns with 1,451 members showing 37.0 per cent of idleness compared with 2.4 per cent in July and with 20.5 per cent in August, 1933.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for August of each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1934

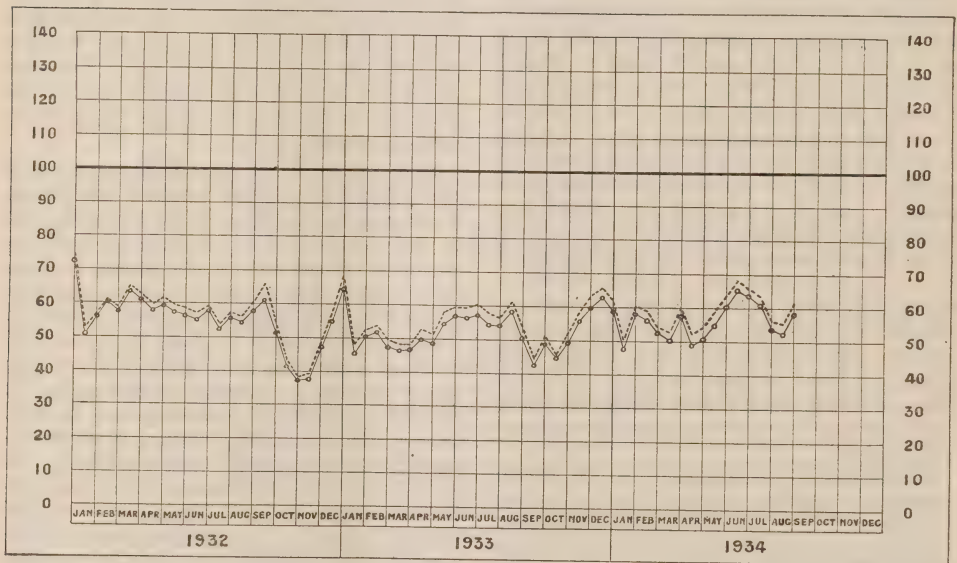
During August, 1934, reports from offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline of nearly 12 per cent in the average daily placements from those of the preceding period, but a gain of over 5 per cent when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. When

farming, where a fairly heavy decrease was registered.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1932, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



compared with the work transacted during July, all industrial divisions, except farming, mining and trade, showed declines, the highest losses registered being in construction and maintenance and services, and the largest gain in farming, the increase in this section being largely due to harvesting operations in the Prairie Provinces. Gains over August last year, the most noteworthy of which was in logging, were reported in all groups except

made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve both of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined slightly during the first half of the month, but followed a marked upward trend during the latter half of the period under review, and at the close of August reached a considerably higher level than that recorded at the end of August a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 55.6



during the first half and 61.6 during the second half of August, 1934, in contrast with ratios of 61.1 and 53.7 during the corresponding periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 52.5 and 58.2, as compared with 58.4 and 50.6 during the corresponding month of 1933.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1934, was 1,271, as compared with 1,425 during the preceding month and with 1,198 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,162, in comparison with 2,390 in July, 1934, and with 2,096 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during August, 1934, was 1,200, of which 734 were in regular employment and 466 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,362 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year ago averaged 1,136 daily, consisting of 683 placements in regular and 453 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1934, the Offices of the Service referred 33,966 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 32,378 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 19,815, of which 15,434 were of men and 4,381 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,563. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,468 for men and 8,836 for women, a total of 34,304, while applications for work numbered 58,372, of which 44,362 were from men and 14,010 from women. Reports for July, 1934, showed 35,621 positions available, 59,727 applications made, and 34,046 placements effected, while in August, 1933, there were recorded 32,323 vacancies, 56,588 applications for work and 30,667 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada each year from January, 1924, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1931.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (8 months).....	149,613	127,253	276,866

## NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of August, 1934, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 11 per cent more than in the preceding month but nearly 23 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 15 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a decline of nearly 23 per cent in comparison with August, 1933. The decrease in placements from August a year ago was entirely due to fewer men being sent to relief work on road construction, as all other groups, except manufacturing where a nominal decline only was reported, showed gains. The largest increase was in logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 88; construction and maintenance, 644; and services, 254. Of the latter 199 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 198 of men and 67 of women.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of nearly 6 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during August when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of over 21 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 1 per cent higher than in July but nearly 25 per cent less than in August, 1933. As in Nova Scotia, all groups, except construction and maintenance, showed improvement over August of last year. The gains, however, were insufficient to offset the decline in construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 38; logging, 77; construction and maintenance, 264; and services, 470, of which 362 were of household workers. There were 390 men and 73 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during August, 1934, was nearly 19 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 55 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of 20 per cent when compared with July and of over 66 per cent in comparison with August, 1933. All industrial divisions, except manufacturing and farming in which small losses only were reported, showed gains in placements over August of last year, the most noteworthy increases being in construction and maintenance, services, and logging. Industrial divi-

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,061</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>564</b>
Halifax.....	289	23	377	253	98	155	1,473	45
New Glasgow.....	163	0	248	198	148	30	408	27
Sydney.....	609	0	626	609	19	590	170	492
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>911</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>193</b>
Chatham.....	130	21	93	113	97	16	243	1
Fredericton.....	128	2	152	128	126	2	82	.....
Moncton.....	295	5	323	289	158	131	128	71
Saint John.....	358	2	366	339	82	257	469	121
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>4,838</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>9,648</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>2,061</b>
Amos.....	47	0	37	46	46	0	0	24
Chicoutimi.....	137	1	391	136	118	18	92	.....
Hull.....	111	4	821	190	162	7	548	191
Montreal.....	2,624	356	5,462	2,320	1,610	257	2,450	949
Quebec.....	1,185	114	1,808	1,416	888	179	351	594
Rouyn.....	104	3	208	91	88	3	63	23
Sherbrooke.....	222	7	404	287	203	12	125	181
Three Rivers.....	408	18	517	595	364	35	84	99
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>13,972</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>28,836</b>	<b>13,555</b>	<b>6,008</b>	<b>7,190</b>	<b>49,060</b>	<b>5,188</b>
Belleville.....	149	0	179	148	99	49	239	36
Brantford.....	1,506	5	2,160	1,503	64	1,439	2,709	121
Chatham.....	659	0	774	668	101	567	777	123
Fort William.....	309	0	314	292	202	90	460	295
Guelph.....	121	17	251	130	117	2	1,053	16
Hamilton.....	470	7	2,061	477	251	211	5,509	220
Kingston.....	335	15	426	316	258	58	578	269
Kitchener.....	672	2	892	678	33	640	1,194	54
London.....	873	24	1,144	903	370	480	1,833	586
Niagara Falls.....	508	3	262	505	132	370	1,606	33
North Bay.....	230	0	289	253	211	42	267	615
Oshawa.....	657	0	1,331	654	83	571	1,343	51
Ottawa.....	833	82	1,738	763	573	110	1,698	291
Pembroke.....	375	12	423	334	239	95	65	323
Peterborough.....	156	6	137	160	142	14	578	76
Port Arthur.....	823	1	738	738	736	2	922	463
St. Catharines.....	184	10	269	168	135	33	2,083	75
St. Thomas.....	139	6	307	142	98	44	675	96
Sarnia.....	263	1	254	264	170	94	1,072	58
Sault Ste. Marie.....	288	17	609	328	291	17	1,157	37
Stratford.....	74	0	91	74	42	32	1,118	51
Sudbury.....	128	5	659	138	88	50	807	98
Timmins.....	456	9	639	437	284	153	872	120
Toronto.....	3,253	356	12,190	3,039	1,032	1,841	17,538	914
Windsor.....	501	36	699	443	257	186	4,407	167
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,314</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,326</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>14,165</b>	<b>3,555</b>
Brandon.....	413	2	442	402	352	44	558	303
Winnipeg.....	2,901	0	3,884	2,922	2,352	573	13,607	3,232
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>3,363</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>3,234</b>
Estevan.....	179	0	199	178	75	103	60	154
Melfort.....	292	0	292	292	292	0	0	135
Moose Jaw.....	731	27	765	719	373	328	488	597
North Battleford.....	187	10	179	179	166	13	7	96
Prince Albert.....	159	31	136	114	90	24	48	130
Regina.....	689	16	848	696	625	71	838	722
Saskatoon.....	480	0	552	486	458	28	386	396
Swift Current.....	158	6	153	151	97	54	168	233
Weyburn.....	155	9	160	147	121	26	19	532
Yorkton.....	333	15	350	318	241	77	22	229
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,914</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4,236</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>8,220</b>	<b>1,881</b>
Calgary.....	993	80	1,628	888	758	130	3,393	580
Drumheller.....	272	3	522	268	224	44	245	281
Edmonton.....	927	7	1,260	943	849	82	3,703	716
Lethbridge.....	519	5	588	507	161	346	694	148
Medicine Hat.....	203	0	238	201	159	42	185	156
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,931</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5,507</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>1,778</b>
Kamloops.....	272	5	266	262	252	8	4	156
Nanaimo.....	665	0	605	653	648	5	196	356
Nelson.....	241	3	247	239	40	199	7	145
New Westminster.....	102	0	223	104	75	29	90	31
Penticton.....	273	6	290	275	215	48	64	48
Prince Rupert.....	145	0	176	146	19	127	130	6
Vancouver.....	1,096	23	2,370	1,174	852	249	2,173	915
Victoria.....	1,137	0	1,330	1,137	106	1,031	376	121
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>34,304</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>58,372</b>	<b>33,966</b>	<b>19,815</b>	<b>12,563</b>	<b>83,207</b>	<b>18,434</b>
Men.....	25,468	288	44,362	25,369	15,434	9,844	69,479	14,334
Women.....	8,836	1,130	14,010	8,597	4,381	2,719	13,728	4,100



sions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 99; logging, 474; construction and maintenance, 1,110; trade, 147; and services, 2,080, of which 1,850 were of household workers. During the month, 1,925 men and 1,554 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during August called for 26 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 14 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 27 per cent in placements when compared with July, but an increase of nearly 14 per cent in comparison with August, 1933. Placement gains over August of last year were reported in all industrial groups except trade, the most noteworthy increases being in logging, construction and maintenance, farming, and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 418; logging, 914; farming, 890; mining, 144; transportation, 90; construction and maintenance, 7,386; trade, 220; and services, 3,110, of which 1,750 were of household workers. There were 4,778 men and 1,230 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

During August, orders listed at employment offices in Manitoba called for over 32 per cent more workers than in the preceding month but over 22 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of over 25 per cent in comparison with July, but a decline of over 22 per cent when compared with August, 1933. The decrease in placements from August of last year was due to fewer workers being sent to farm work and to employment on road construction, with minor losses in manufacturing and services. These reductions were partly offset by gains in logging, mining and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 51; farming, 1,646; construction and maintenance, 887; trade, 37; and services, 663, of which 561 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,363 of men and 341 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during August, were over 65 per cent better than in the preceding month, but 20 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was

a gain of nearly 67 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a loss of 18 per cent in comparison with August, 1933. A large reduction in the number of farm placements was mainly responsible for the decline from August of last year, although small losses were also reported in trade, construction and maintenance, and manufacturing. In all other groups small gains were recorded. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 47; farming, 1,997; mining, 31; construction and maintenance, 377; and services, 763, of which 535 were of household workers. There were 2,050 men and 488 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

There was an increase of over 48 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during August when compared with the preceding month, and of over 6 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 44 per cent higher than in July and nearly 4 per cent above August, 1933. All industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance, showed gains in placements in comparison with August of last year, the largest increase being in farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 53; farming, 1,338; construction and maintenance, 732; trade, 39; and services, 584, of which 444 were of household workers. There were 1,751 men and 400 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during August, were nearly 10 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month but over 21 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 11 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a gain of nearly 22 per cent in comparison with August, 1933. The increase in placements over August of last year was almost entirely due to work provided on road construction, although all other groups, except logging, showed minor gains. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 29; logging, 32; farming, 152; mining, 33; construction and maintenance, 3,011; and services, 605, of which 405 were of household workers. During the month 1,979 men and 228 women were placed in regular employment.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 19,815 placements in regular employment, 10,374 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 585 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 531 travelling to centres within the same province as the dispatching office and 54 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during August were 263 in number and bound for provincial situations. The Port Arthur office was instrumental in the transfer of 234 of these, dispatching 128 bushmen, 54 mine workers, 23 highway construction cookees, 14 construction workers, 5 carpenters, 4 survey workers, 2 sawmill labourers, 2 blacksmiths and 2 restaurant workers to various points within the Port Arthur zone. For centres within their respective zones Sudbury transferred 17 bush workers and 1 miner, and Fort William 5 mine workers and 1 carpenter. Travelling to positions in the Fort William zone also, were 3 mine workers shipped from Timmins. The balance of this provincial movement was from North Bay, from which centre 1 bushman and 1 plumber went to Timmins. Transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during August were effected by the Winnipeg office and numbered 62. Of these, 11 were for provincial points, and 51 for centres in other provinces. The Winnipeg zone was the destination of all workers travelling within the province, included among whom were 6 farm hands, 4 mine workers,

and 1 hotel porter. Of the persons transported outside the province, the Port Arthur zone received 23 bushmen, 10 construction labourers, 4 hotel workers, 3 sawmill labourers, 2 mine workers, 1 farm hand, 1 blacksmith, and 1 telegrapher. The remaining inter-provincial transfers were of farm labour for Saskatchewan rural districts. In Saskatchewan 7 reduced rate certificates were issued during August, the Regina office granting these to teachers going to employment within the territory covered by that office. The Alberta labour movement during August comprised the transfer of 223 workers, 220 of whom went to employment within the province and 3 outside. The latter were farm hands for the Saskatoon zone who travelled on certificates secured at Edmonton. Provincially the Edmonton office assisted in the dispatch of 193 highway construction workers, 14 miners, 2 farm hands, 2 farm household workers, 2 carpenters, 2 cooks, 1 hotel waitress, 1 blacksmith, 1 bushman, and 1 mill sawyer to employment within its own zone. Proceeding from Calgary one harvester was bound for a point within the district covered by that office. Business transacted by British Columbia offices during August involved the issue of 30 reduced rate certificates, all provincial. Of these, 27 were granted at the Vancouver office to 4 cannery workers, 1 bushman, and 2 sawmill workers going to Kamloops, 1 mine worker to Penticton, and to 15 mine workers, 2 farm hands, 1 cook-general, and 1 hotel waitress journeying to employment within the Vancouver zone. The Penticton zone, in addition, received 3 apple sorters from New Westminster.

Of the 585 workers who were conveyed at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August, 389 travelled over the Canadian National Railways, 174 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 18 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 4 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada in August, 1934

There was a slight increase in the value of the building permits issued during August, 1934, as compared with the preceding month, while in the more significant comparison with August of last year, there was a very considerable increase; during the month under review, the 61 co-operating centres authorized building estimated to cost \$3,273,889, as compared with \$3,219,086 in July, 1934, and \$1,910,809 in August, 1933. There was, therefore, an increase of 1·7 per cent in the first com-

parison and of 71·3 per cent in the second. The aggregate value of the building authorized in the first eight months of this year, viz., \$16,775,616, was higher than in 1933, though lower than in any other year of the record; in considering these data, it should be noted that the wholesale prices of building materials were lower in 1934 than in other years since 1920, with the exception of 1933, 1932 and 1931.



Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued about 250 permits for dwellings estimated to cost over \$900,000, and more than 1,600 permits for other buildings valued at approximately \$1,980,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 200 dwellings and 1,600 other buildings, estimated at about \$1,000,000 and \$1,900,000, respectively.

Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia reported gains as compared with July, 1934, that of \$396,182 or 69.7 per cent in Quebec being most pronounced. Of the reductions elsewhere indicated, that of \$489,249 or 94.9 per cent in New Brunswick was the greatest.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island and Alberta reported higher aggregates of building permits issued than in August of last year, the largest increases of \$706,656 and \$576,045 taking place in Ontario and Quebec, respectively.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement as compared with July, 1934, and also with August, 1933, while in Toronto there was a decline in the first, but an increase in the second comparison. Of the other centres, Halifax, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Fort William, Galt, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sandwich, St. Boniface, Regina, Edmonton, Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver recorded gains in both comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1920-1934.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during August and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920, (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eight months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1934.....	3,273,889	16,775,616	15.4	83.4
1933.....	1,910,809	14,407,111	13.2	77.2
1932.....	3,823,251	32,576,464	29.8	77.7
1931.....	8,201,879	78,194,996	71.6	83.0
1930.....	14,029,564	115,268,330	105.5	93.4
1929.....	21,582,221	168,894,072	154.6	99.2
1928.....	17,448,542	145,247,485	133.0	96.4
1927.....	29,478,378	126,690,292	116.0	96.2
1926.....	11,672,599	109,211,942	100.0	100.7
1925.....	9,511,008	88,223,328	80.8	103.1
1924.....	9,406,733	81,762,083	74.9	109.0
1923.....	11,425,031	97,551,074	89.3	111.8
1922.....	18,158,932	105,181,416	96.3	108.4
1921.....	10,928,039	77,665,614	71.1	128.6
1920.....	10,805,846	86,303,601	79.0	143.8

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was higher by 11.6 per cent than in 1933, but was lower than in earlier years of the record; as already stated, the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was also lower in 1934 than in other years of this record except from 1931 to 1933.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1934, summarized the employment situation in August, as follows:—

There was some improvement, during August, in employment among insured work-people; but the total numbers unemployed, insured and uninsured, showed a slight increase at August 4, 1934, as compared with a month earlier owing to the registration for employment of juveniles who had left school at the end of July.

The industries in which the improvement was most marked included coal mining, building, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, tube manufacture, and cocoa, chocolate, etc., manufacture. There was also a substantial reduction in the numbers registered as temporarily

stopped in the jute industry, following the termination of local holidays. On the other hand, there was a further decline in employment in the boot and shoe industry, and most of the clothing trades, in the motor vehicle industry, and in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry; a slight setback also occurred in iron and steel manufacture, the hosiery industry and the distributive trades.

The improvement in employment was most marked in Wales, but there was also a substantial reduction, following the termination of local holidays, in the numbers registered as unemployed in Scotland. There was little change in other areas, apart from a slight decline in the North-Western Division. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment continued fairly good, and in the South-

West it was fair. In the Midlands it was moderate. In the North of England and in Scotland it continued bad, while in Wales it was still very bad. In Northern Ireland it remained bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at August 20, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16·6\* as compared with 16·8\* at July 23, 1934, and with 19·1 at August 21, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at August 20, 1934, was 13·0\*, as compared with 12·9\* at July 23, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·6\*, as compared with 3·9\*. For males alone, the percentage at August 20, 1934, was 18·9\* and for females, 10·4\*; at July 23, the corresponding percentages were 19·2\* and 10·4\*.

At August 20, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,598,338 wholly unemployed, 456,841 temporarily stopped, and 81,399 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,136,578. This was 10,318 more than a month before, but 274,559 less than a year before. The total included 1,692,319 men, 68,715 boys, 321,603 women and 53,941 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at August 20, 1934, was 2,195,212.

#### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Increases of 1·0 per cent in factory employment and 3·0 per cent in factory pay rolls were shown in August as compared with July. Employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries normally increase in August reflecting seasonal activity in certain industries and a recovery from July shutdowns. During the preceding 15-year period, 1919-1933, inclusive, for which data are available in the Bureau of Labour Statistics, increases in employment from July to August have been shown in each year except 1930 and pay rolls have increased in every instance with the exception of August 1930 and 1931.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' general index of factory employment for August, 1934, is 79·4 (preliminary) and the pay-roll index is 62·2 (preliminary). The August, 1934, index of factory employment is 3·9 per cent higher than the August, 1933, index (76·4), and the pay-roll index is 9·5 per cent

above the level of that for the same month last year (56·8).

The base now used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, taken as 100. (Prior to March, 1934, the indexes of factory employment and pay-rolls published by the Bureau were computed by weighting each of the separate 89 industries surveyed instead of using group weights and this series did not include the canning and preserving industry. The former series had not been adjusted to conform with the trends shown by biennial Census reports and was based on the 12-month average of 1926 as 100. Computed on the old basis, the August employment index is 73·6 and the pay-roll index is 55·8).

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. In August, reports were received from establishments employing 3,749,639 wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest August 15 totalled \$70,842,025. More than 50 per cent of the wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country are covered in these monthly employment surveys.

Fifty-two of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment and 51 industries reported increases in pay-rolls.

Comparing the level of employment and pay-rolls in the 90 separate industries in August, 1934, with August, 1933, 52 industries show increased employment over the year interval and 60 industries show increased pay-rolls.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Gains in employment from July to August were shown in 10 of the 18 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics and increases in weekly pay-rolls were reported in 7 industries. The most pronounced gains in employment and pay-rolls over the month interval were in the metalliferous mining industry in which increases of 7·0 per cent in employment and 7·5 per cent in pay-rolls were reported. These gains were due somewhat to resumption of operations in a number of plants which were shut down in July, although increased employment was general throughout the industry. Employment in the building construction industry increased 1·7 per cent and pay-rolls increased 1·5 per cent. These increases represent changes in employment and pay-rolls in private building construction only and do not include employees engaged on construction projects financed by Public Works funds. The crude petroleum producing industry reported a gain of 1·4 per cent in em-

\*Provisional figures.



ployment over the month interval coupled with an increase of 2.0 per cent in pay-rolls. The gains in employment in the remaining 7 industries reporting increases were as follows: electric light and power and manufactured gas, 0.7 per cent; wholesale trade, 0.3 per cent; real estate, 0.3 per cent; banks, 0.2

per cent; bituminous coal mining, 0.2 per cent; insurance, 0.1 per cent; telephone and telegraph, less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1 per cent. The most pronounced decrease in employment from July to August was shown in the anthracite mining industry (7.6 per cent) and was due largely to labour troubles.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages sched-

ules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), including the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respect hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, on on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable

hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rate of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages, rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work, clerks of works or other

inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Making and installing new boilers in the C.G.S. *Estevan*, at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, the Victoria Machinery Depot Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 30, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$50,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per day	per week
Boilermakers, ironworkers, electric welders, acetylene welders and burners.....	\$ 0 75	8	44
Drillers and holders.....	0 44	8	44
Rivet heaters.....	0 53	8	44
Boilermakers' helpers.....	0 56	8	44
Machinists.....	0 68	8	44
Machinists' helpers.....	0 48	8	44
Blacksmiths.....	0 72½	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 55	8	44
Coppersmiths.....	0 73	8	44
Labourers.....	0 47	8	44

Overtime—first 4 hours, time and a half; balance, double time. Sundays and Holidays, double time.

Construction of a wooden lighthouse tower at Baccaro, Shelburne Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Shelburne Woodworkers Ltd., Shelburne, N.S. Date of contract, August 7, 1934. Amount of contract, \$1,850. A fair



wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$ 0 50	8
Shinglers.....	0 50	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Protection work at Maugers Beach, Halifax County, N.S. Name of contractors, McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S., Date of contract, August 14, 1934. Amount of contract, \$7,272. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver engineer.....	\$ 0 75	8
Pile driver fireman.....	0 40	8
Carpenters.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Erection of a double dwelling at Pachena Light Station, Vancouver Island, B.C. Name of contractor, A. W. MacMillan, Port Alberni, B.C. Date of contract, September 6, 1934. Amount of contract, \$7,724. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers.....	\$ 0 85	8
Carpenters.....	0 65	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers—metal or wood.....	0 65	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 85	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Stonecutters.....	0 75	8
Stone masons.....	0 85	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Tile layers.....	0 85	8

Construction of shed, railroad tracks, dock lighting, wharf repairs, etc., at Three Rivers, P.Q., undertaken for the Harbour Commissioners of Three Rivers. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Son Limited, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1934. Amount of contract, \$369,078.22. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Bricklayers.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Lathers, metal or wood.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 55	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Demolition and other contingent and accessory work in Saint John Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, the Saint John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 28, 1934. Amount of contract, cost plus. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Acetylene burner.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith's helper.....	0 40	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Crane operator.....	0 65	8
Crane signman.....	0 40	8
Compressor operator.....	0 45	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Diver tender.....	0 50	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Electrician.....	0 60	8
Electric welder and burner.....	0 60	8
Fireman, stationary.....	0 40	8
Fireman, crane.....	0 45	8
Hoist runner (steam).....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8
Machinist.....	0 60	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hou.	per day
Pipefitter.....	0 50	8
Rigger.....	0 50	8
Saw filer.....	0 55	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as x-cut saw, adze, axe, hammer, auger, etc.).....	0 45	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Teamster with team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Floating derrick runner.....	0 65	8

*Dipper Dredge—Marine*

	per month and board	Customary hours
Dredge engineer master.....	\$175 00	"
Assistant engineer.....	140 00	"
Craneman.....	125 00	"
Oiler.....	65 00	"
Firemen.....	65 00	"
Deckhands.....	50 00	"
Cook.....	75 00	"
Second cook.....	50 00	"
Scowman.....	50 00	"

*Tugs*

Master.....	\$150 00	"
Mates.....	100 00	"
First engineer.....	135 00	"
Second engineer.....	112 50	"
Deckhands.....	50 00	"
Firemen.....	65 00	"
Cook.....	70 00	"

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contract in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of September, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Structural steel.....	Sarnia Bridge Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Structural steel.....	Disher Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Drill trousers.....	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Breeches.....	Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Cement.....	Canada Cement Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Breeches.....	Walter Blue & Co., Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Drill shirts.....	Houde, Laroche & Cie., St. Croix, P.Q.
Blue serge.....	Dominion Woollens and Worsted, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Drill trousers.....	Gault Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Cloth.....	Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., Oxford, N.S.
Lumbermen's rubber boots.....	Northern Rubber Co., Guelph, Ont.
Lumbermen's rubber boots.....	Woodstock Rubber Co., Woodstock, Ont.

Goods contracted for	Contractor
Metal doors.....	Canadian Metal Window Steel Products, Toronto, Ont.
Copper shingles.....	Western Steel Products Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Blue serge.....	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Winter caps.....	Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Drill trousers.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Socks.....	Royal Knitting Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.
Crockery.....	Sovereign Potters Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Cement.....	Canada Cement Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Truck chassis.....	General Motors Products of Canada, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Drill shirts.....	Sterling Shirt & Overall Co., Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.
Cloth trousers.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Waterproof coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Iron pipe.....	Garthshore Thomson Pipe & Foundry Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Wire fence.....	Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Aeroplane spruce.....	Chas. C. Labrie Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at North West Cove (Tancook), Lunenburg Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Robert A. Douglas, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, September 17, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,770. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract, as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as: broad-axe, saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	\$0 37½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Gasoline hoist operator.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Motor boat operators.....	0 35	8

Reconstruction of the wharf at Deer Park, District of West Kootenay, B.C. Name of contractors, A. H. Green Co., Ltd., Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, September 20, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,876. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver engineer.....	\$0 70	8
Fireman.....	0 55	8
Carpenters.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Bridgemen.....	0 65	8
Boorman.....	0 65	8

Construction of an extension to the revetment wall and dredging, Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill & Sibbald, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$27,251. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—gas.....	\$0 50	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as: broad-axe, x-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 42	8
Labourers.....	0 55	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a wharf and approach, Malbaie, Gaspé County, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dumont & Damours, Engr., Rivière du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, September 15, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$25,335.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, x-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Drill runner—machine.....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operator (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Diver.....	1 00	8

Construction of Customs and Immigration Building and Customs warehouse at Cantic, P.Q. Name of contractor, Euclide Hubert, Beloeil, P.Q. Date of contract, September 22, 1934. Amount of contract, \$15,000 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters.....	0 60	8
Brick & hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and Joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel (man in charge).....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters' glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of repairs to wharf at Manicouagan, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Joseph Belley, Rivière Mailloux, P.Q. Date of contract, September 8, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$2,729. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Hoist engineer—gas.....	0 45	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Quarrymen.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as: broad-axe, x-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8

Reconstruction of wharf at Rivière Ouelle (Pointe aux Orignaux), Kamouraska Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Louis Levesque, Rivière Ouelle Station, P.Q. Date of contract, Sep-

tember 18, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$29,957. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 40	8
Drill runners.....	0 40	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Machinists.....	0 55	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 55	8
Powderman.....	0 40	8
Quarrymen.....	0 35	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8

Reconstruction of Bayfield Street Wharf, Barrie, Ont. Name of contractors, Wm. Birmingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, August 31, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,407.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Hoist engineer (steam).....	0 65	8
Hoist operator (gas).....	0 50	8
Pile driver operator.....	0 65	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, x-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 42	8

Construction of a boiler house at, and the installation of a steam heating system in the frost-proof warehouse on the railway wharf at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Bruce Stewart & Co., Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, September 5, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3,500. A fair wages

schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roofers.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater, Pointe aux Anglais, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Henri Lemieux, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 10, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,846.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$ 0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Quarrymen.....	0 35	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as: broad-axe, x-cut saw, auger, adze, hammer).....	0 37½	8

Completion of construction of a siding to wharf at Hantsport, N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. Ralph and Arthur Parsons, Walton, N.S. Date of contract, September 6, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,627. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, x-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Fireman (stationary).....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8

Completion of an extension to Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B. Name of Contractors, R. A. Corbett & Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 6, 1934. Amount of contract, \$14,897. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70	8
Marble setters.....	0 90	8
Tile setters.....	0 90	8
Lathers—metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a jetty at Grand Rivière, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. William D. Buckley and Alfred J. Urquhart, Barachois West, P.Q. Date of contract, August 31, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$27,170.83. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as: broad-axe, saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operator (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Quarry men.....	0 35	8
Powder men.....	0 40	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Reconstruction of a section of the revetment wall on the north side of Kincardine Harbour, Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. E. A. Henry and D. G. Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,481. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—steam.....	\$0 65	8
Hoist engineer—gas.....	0 50	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Timberman and cribman (using such tools as adze, broad-axe, saw, hammer, auger).....	0 42	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8

Partial removal of existing structures and construction of a new pier, municipal sewers, etc., at Midland, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 30, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$89,943.94. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—gas.....	0 50	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Diver.....	1 10	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as: broad-axe, x-cut saw, hammer, auger, adze).....	0 42	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8

Construction of repairs to wharf at Pointe-au-Pere, Rimouski Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 27, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$20,811.03. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinists.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Fireman (stationary).....	0 35	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 55	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 50	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Acetylene or elec. welder.....	0 50	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, x-cut saw, adze, auger, hammer).....	0 37½	8

Construction of a Postal Terminal building at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Duranceau & Duranceau, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 4, 1934. Amount of contract, \$1,443,692 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 65	8
Asbestos insulation helpers.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Boilermakers.....	0 65	8
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators (gas).....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operators (steam).....	0 50	8

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Derrick and hoist engineers (other than steel erection).....	0 55	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Elevator constructors.....	0 85	8
Elevator constructors helpers.....	0 60	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 45	8
Hollow metal workers (erectors).....	0 60	8
Kalamein iron workers (erectors).....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 65	8
Linoleum layers, waxers, polishers.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Marble setters.....	0 70	8
Mastic floor layers:		
Kettlemen.....	0 45	8
Finishers, rubbers, spreaders.....	0 60	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Ornamental iron and bronze erect-ors.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 67	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Roofers: slate and tile.....	0 60	8
Roofers: felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Roofers: composite.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	0 85	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 65	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 50	8
Stonecutters—		
Granite.....	0 70	8
Sandstone and limestone.....	0 65	8
Stone masons.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Tile setters.....	0 65	8

Construction of a public building at Dalhousie, N.B. Name of contractors, George Eddy Co., Ltd., Dalhousie, N.B. Date of contract, August 31, 1934. Amount of contract, \$31,428 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters (granite, sandstone and limestone).....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Man in charge of felt and gravel roofers.....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Marble setters.....	0 70	8
Tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8



Removal of shoal in River St. Francois, between Lake St. Pierre and Pierreville, Yamaska Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Co., Ltd., Montobello, P.Q. Date of contract, September 20, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,345.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Ruisseau LeBlanc, P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Co., Ltd., Montobello, P.Q. Date of contract, September 20, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$24,087.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour at Meaford, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 17, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,237.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening channel in the East River, between New Glasgow and Trenton, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 7, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$17,003.58. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening channel in Rivière du Loup at Louiseville, Maskinonge Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francis River Dredging Co., St. Francois du Lac, Yamaska Co., P.Q. Date of contract, September 17, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,380.87. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Lorneville, St. John Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Saint John Dredging Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 29, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging the north arm of the Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, the B.C. Bridge and Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 21, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$58,657.50.

#### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

In connection with the construction of a central heating plant at the R.C.M. Police Barracks at Regina, Sask., the following contracts were awarded:—

1. Erection of a power house. Name of contractors, Pool Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, September 12, 1934. Amount of contract, \$25,085.

2. Erection of conduiting, manholes, etc. Name of contractors, Smith Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, September 7, 1934. Amount of contract, \$5,764.

3. Installation of piping, trenches, etc. Name of contractors, Vagg, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, September 7, 1934. Amount of contract, \$14,707.

A fair wages schedule was inserted in the three above-mentioned contracts as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Bricklayers* and masons.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 70	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal roofers.....	0 75	8
Tar and gravel roofers.....	1 00	8
Tile setters.....	1 00	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Lathers.....	per yard	8
	0 05	8
Hoisting engineers (steam).....	per hour	8
	0 70	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8

\*(Including brick chimney builders).

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in September, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	\$ 521 59
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa.....	159 44

Nature of Orders	Amount	Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making and Supplying Letter-Carriers' Uniforms—</i>		<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>	
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. . . . .	775 53	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	1,750 11
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q. . . . .	403 81	United-Carr Fastener Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	202 73
Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont..	85 64	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. . . . .	428 93
		<i>Stamping Machines, etc.—</i>	
		Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	4,811 35

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

**THOROLD, ONTARIO.**—ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY LIMITED and THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS and OTHER UNIONS.

Agreement to be in effect from June 24, 1934, to May 1, 1935.

Union members to be employed, if available, and any other men employed to join the proper union.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week, but the Company to have the right at its discretion to spread employment by reducing hours of any employee or department to 40 hours per week, but in this case, overtime rates only to be paid for work over 48 hours per week.

Overtime for day workers: time and one-half to be paid for overtime and for work on Sundays and three holidays. Overtime for tour workers: if overtime is for other than tour work, time and one-half, but if continuing after regular shift due to absence of man on next shift, straight time to be paid.

Wage rates are increased from June 24, 1934 by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent over the rates which came into effect April 1, and which in turn were an increase of from 5 to 8 per cent in rates in effect before April 1, 1934.

Wages per hour—in Electrical Department: Electrician (1st) 79 cents, electrician (2nd) 72 cents, helpers 55 cents, maintenance men 70 cents, operators 70 cents. In Ground Wood Mill: repair men 69 cents, repair helper 55 cents, stone sharpeners 61 cents, assistant stone sharpeners 56 cents, carriers 45 cents, oilers 50 cents, grinder men 52 cents, screen men 50 cents, waste 43 cents, wood pullers 45 cents,

cleamers 43 cents, pressmen 46 cents. In Sulphite Mill: cooks 74 cents, helpers 53 cents, acid makers 70 cents, screenmen (head) 62 cents, blow pit men 49 cents, screenmen 50 cents, stone-men 48 cents, millwright 70 cents, millwright helper 58 cents, labourers and cleaners 43 cents, wet machine operator 50 cents. In Mixing Room: head beaterman 90 cents, mixers 48 cents, beatermen 51 cents. In Machine Room: machine tender \$1.25 and \$1.38, back tenders \$1.08 and \$1.21, spare hand (clothing man) 94 cents, third hands 82 and 91 cents, fourth hands 62 cents, fifth hands 58 cents, oilers 53 cents, cleaners 46 cents. Wrapping Machine: machine tender 71 cents, helper 59 cents, second helper 46 cents. Finishing Room: weighers 57 cents, finishers 50 cents, helpers 48 cents, electric truckers 56 cents, loaders 47 cents, coremen 47 cents, inspector of finished rolls 51 cents, cutter operator 52 cents, crane operators (paper storage) 56 cents, labourers (loaders) 47 cents, labourers (storage) 45 cents. Small Rewinders: windermen 67 cents, helpers 51 cents. Steam Plant: head fireman 70 cents, second fireman 60 cents, labourers 49 cents, masons 89 cents. Turbines: head operator 80 cents, second operator 71 cents. Brown hoist: engineers 80 cents, derrick runners (while on cranes only) 74 cents, shovel operator 70 cents. Machine Shop: machinists 82 cents, roll grinder 83 cents, machinists helper 61 cents, first blacksmith 80 cents, helper 58 cents, engine inspector 74 cents, welder 73 cents, helper 55 cents. Millwrights: pattern maker 84 cents, millwright (1st) 82 cents, millwright (2nd) 70 cents, helpers 58 cents, paper machine millwright 86 cents. Basement: head oiler 71 cents, assistant head oiler 58 cents, oilers 50 cents, sweepers 46 cents, general cleaners 43 cents. Steam Fitters: 1st steam fitter 77 cents, 2nd steamfitter 69 cents, helpers 60 cents, pump operator 66 cents. Paint shop: painters 70 cents, helpers 56 cents. Bull gang: labourers 56 cents, rigger 69 cents. Salvage Department: salvage man 67 cents, helper 49 cents. Wood Room and Barkers: oiler 49 cents, chipperman 52 cents, cleaners 46 cents, labourers 43 cents, millwright 82 cents, filer 82 cents.

Grievances or disputes which cannot be settled between Company officials and union officers are to be referred to arbitration, the result of which will be binding on both parties.

### Manufacturing: Wood Products

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**—CERTAIN FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS and THE FURNITURE and WOODWORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 908 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from August 22, 1934, to August 22, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.



This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 373, and September, 1933, page 953, with these exceptions:

Hours are reduced from 44 to 40 per week, with time and one-half for overtime. All work on legal holidays and on May 1, must be sanctioned by the union and paid for at time and one-half rate.

Employers to contribute 2 per cent of the payroll to the union toward an unemployment fund.

Cutting, operating, cushion-making, frames, etc. to be on an hourly basis.

Hourly wage rates are unchanged, except that the minimum rate for any labourer to be 35 cents per hour or \$15 per week.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND BOOK AND JOB OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 302.

Agreement to be in effect from February 14, 1934, to February 14, 1936.

The terms of this agreement which relate to wages, rates, hours, etc., were made obligatory by Order in Council under the Quebec Labour Agreements Extension Act, and are printed on page 911 of this issue.

Another clause in the original agreement between the parties which is not included in the scope of the Order in Council, provides for the payment of wages to all workers who work less than 24 hours in a week at the rate for night work.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 553.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice, but the wage scale may be re-opened by either party on giving notice sixty days prior to April 1, 1935 or 1936.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 1034, November, 1932, page 1222, September, 1931, page 1036, and July, 1929, page 803.

Wage rates for journeymen are unchanged at 80 cents per hour for day work and 85 cents for night work.

A new clause provides that the union is not to attempt to enforce the operation of the five day week, except with the permission of the employer.

REGINA, SASK.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS UNION, LOCAL No. 75.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1936.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 1034, July, 1932, page 818, and July, 1930, page 841, with certain changes in working arrangements and the following change in wages:

The wage rate for journeymen pressmen to be 78 cents per hour (an increase of 2 cents per hour over the previous rate). Wage rates

for apprentices are increased proportionately. In the absence of the foreman due to sickness or holidays, the man in charge to receive 75 cents per day extra.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—MASTER TINNERS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 254.

Agreement to be in effect from August 15, 1934, to March 31, 1935, and thereafter subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 954, with the following exceptions:

Wage rate for journeymen sheet metal workers to be 80 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour from the previous rate).

The clause providing for a committee for each party is not in this agreement.

### Health and Public Welfare in Manitoba

The Department of Health and Public Welfare of Manitoba in its annual report summarizes its main activities as follows: (1) Prevention of disease and preservation of health; (2) the care of those unfortunate individuals in the community who through financial inability; mental or physical illness; old age or infirmity; or from other causes are unable to look after themselves.

The Division of Child Welfare, which is administered by the department, reported a very heavy year, largely due to present economic conditions. A great number of widows with dependent children were in need of assistance and it was only by the closest supervision of applications for mothers' allowances that the division found it possible to keep within the appropriation allotted for its activities, particularly in view of the fact that there were no deduction in the schedule of allowances.

There was a slight reduction in the number of children for whom temporary or permanent wardship had to be taken. It was hoped, although it could not be definitely ascertained, that this is due to the better type of family adjustment being carried on throughout the Province.

One definite trend, on which the report comments with satisfaction, is that municipalities are making greater efforts to care for their own "neglected" children. By this is meant that an effort is being made by the municipalities to re-establish as a family unit, children who may become "neglected."

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was slightly downward both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being somewhat lower, the former because of lower costs for foods and the latter mainly because of declines in the prices of certain raw materials.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.46 at the beginning of September as compared with \$7.51 for August; \$7.24 for September, 1933; \$11.64 for September, 1929; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for potatoes although the prices of beef, veal, mutton and granulated sugar were also lower. The prices of bacon, lard, eggs, bread and rolled oats were higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$15.87 at the beginning of September as compared with \$15.92 for August; \$15.78 for September, 1933; \$21.90 for September, 1929; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher due to increased prices for coal. Rent was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on prices in 1926 as 100 was 72.0 for September as compared with 72.3 for August; 68.9 for September, 1933; 97.8 for September, 1929; 98.5 for September, 1926; 103.5 for September, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67.2 for September, 1914. One hundred and eighteen prices quotations were lower, seventy-eight were higher and three hundred and seventy-one were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower and three were higher. The groups which declined were the Vegetable and Vegetable Products group because of lower prices for wheat, flax, rye and certain milled products which more than offset higher prices for barley, corn and oats; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower quotations for raw cotton, raw wool, raw silk and worsted cloth yarns; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing

chiefly to price reductions for spruce lumber and ground wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, mainly on account of lower prices for tin plate and scrap steel; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for copper, lead, tin and zinc. The Animals and their Products group was considerably higher, advanced quotations for calves, hides, butter, lard, eggs and cured meats more than offsetting declines in the prices of steers, hogs, lambs, leather, furs and fresh meats. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group also advanced.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were higher while producers' goods were lower. The advance in the former was due mainly to higher prices for certain commodities in the foods, beverages and tobacco group, while the decline in the latter occurred mainly in materials for the meat packing industries, the milling industries and the textile and clothing industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were slightly lower while fully and chiefly manufactured goods advanced somewhat. Canadian farm products declined slightly, decreased prices for field products being more than sufficient to offset advances in animal products.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located

(Continued on page 974)



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1931	Sept. 1932	Sept. 1933	Aug. 1934	Sept. 1934
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	50-6	77-4	81-2	64-2	60-4	72-6	75-2	70-0	56-4	49-6	44-0	45-0	44-0	44-0
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	35-0	55-4	51-2	35-4	32-4	42-6	46-6	42-2	29-0	25-4	23-0	23-0	23-0	23-0
Mutton, roast...	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	18-0	27-6	28-7	20-2	18-4	19-4	23-6	24-6	22-9	16-5	13-1	11-8	12-0	11-8
Pork, leg...	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-4	36-8	35-6	27-1	27-3	30-2	30-5	31-6	29-4	24-1	20-2	18-8	20-8	19-0
Pork, salt...	2 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-8	39-3	41-5	33-3	31-1	31-2	32-6	30-1	22-3	15-9	17-2	21-7	21-6	21-6
Bacon, break...	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-4	70-0	74-0	59-6	53-8	57-0	54-8	57-2	54-0	43-8	30-0	31-2	38-4	38-8
fast...	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-7	51-1	58-8	48-7	42-5	45-1	40-8	41-3	39-8	28-0	18-7	21-0	33-2	35-1
Lard, pure...	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-4	74-0	73-8	48-0	45-0	49-8	45-0	43-8	41-8	27-6	24-2	25-6	25-4	26-4
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-2	33-7	31-7	55-7	70-6	46-3	35-8	41-4	46-3	47-4	38-6	30-3	25-6	24-4	27-2	27-5
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	30-1	50-8	64-3	44-3	32-4	37-1	41-4	41-5	34-6	25-7	20-5	19-5	22-7	23-5
Milk...	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	50-4	74-4	90-6	79-2	69-0	69-0	70-8	72-6	72-0	63-0	56-4	55-8	58-8	58-8
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	58-0	95-8	124-0	79-6	73-4	74-6	82-6	83-6	66-2	47-2	41-6	42-0	41-6	42-0
Butter, cream...	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	33-8	52-8	68-4	47-3	42-8	40-9	45-9	46-0	36-4	27-2	25-0	24-3	24-1	24-0
Cheese, old...	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-1	33-3	40-8	36-4	30-7	\$31-2	\$33-2	\$33-2	\$31-1	\$23-0	\$19-8	\$19-6	\$19-9	\$19-9
Cheese, new...	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	20-1	31-0	38-8	32-5	26-6	\$31-2	\$33-2	\$33-2	\$31-1	\$23-0	\$19-8	\$19-6	\$19-9	\$19-9
Bread...	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	66-0	117-0	145-5	121-5	103-5	114-0	115-5	118-5	111-0	91-5	87-0	88-5	87-0	88-5
Flour, family...	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	38-0	68-0	83-0	64-0	48-0	\$54-0	\$51-0	\$54-0	\$46-0	\$31-0	\$29-0	\$33-0	\$34-0	\$34-0
Rollod oats...	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-5	40-0	44-0	31-0	28-0	29-0	31-5	32-0	30-5	25-0	24-0	25-0	25-0	25-5
Rice...	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	13-2	23-8	33-4	19-0	18-6	\$21-8	\$20-8	\$20-2	\$18-2	\$17-0	\$16-0	\$16-0	\$16-2	\$16-2
Beans, hand...	2 "	8-0	9-4	10-8	12-4	13-4	33-8	23-6	17-2	17-8	15-6	18-4	23-8	18-6	11-8	8-8	8-8	9-2	9-2
Apples, evapor...	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-7	23-2	29-5	20-7	25-0	19-8	21-7	21-5	20-0	17-3	16-2	15-5	15-2	15-2
Prunes, med...	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	13-2	18-3	27-2	18-0	20-1	15-8	13-6	14-2	15-2	12-2	11-2	12-0	13-0	12-9
Sugar, granu...	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	29-6	47-2	92-4	41-6	36-0	31-6	31-2	28-4	25-6	24-8	23-6	32-0	26-8	26-4
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	13-6	21-8	43-8	19-8	17-0	15-0	15-0	13-6	12-4	12-0	11-2	15-6	13-2	13-0
Tea, black...	1/4 "	8-2	8-8	8-7	8-9	9-9	15-2	15-5	13-7	14-2	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-6	\$14-8	\$13-6	\$11-3	\$10-6	\$13-0	\$13-2
Tea, green...	1/4 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-8	14-5	17-1	15-0	15-6	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-6	\$14-8	\$13-6	\$11-3	\$10-6	\$13-0	\$13-2
Coffee...	1/4 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	10-1	11-4	15-6	13-7	13-3	15-3	15-2	15-1	14-0	12-0	10-6	10-0	9-8	9-9
Potatoes...	1/2 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	34-3	70-7	81-2	83-4	48-2	74-4	49-6	75-0	53-9	32-3	29-9	47-8	40-5	42-7
Vinegar...	1/4 sqt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
All Foods...		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-55	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-83	\$ 13-31	\$ 15-95	\$ 11-82	\$ 10-28	\$ 10-94	\$ 11-15	\$ 11-64	\$ 10-38	\$ 8-03	\$ 6-58	\$ 7-24	\$ 7-51	\$ 7-46
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal anthrac...	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-5	77-9	118-3	109-3	117-8	105-1	101-3	100-3	100-2	99-4	95-9	92-5	93-0	93-5
Coal, bitumin...	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-2	60-8	85-6	74-9	75-1	63-2	62-9	62-8	62-4	60-6	60-3	57-6	57-8	58-3
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-8	72-1	83-1	83-2	78-6	75-7	75-6	76-0	76-5	71-1	66-8	60-3	60-2	59-6
Wood, soft...	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-4	54-1	66-2	61-4	59-6	55-8	55-7	54-4	54-4	52-6	50-2	45-9	45-5	45-5
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-6	28-0	39-2	32-2	31-0	31-3	31-0	31-0	30-8	27-8	27-4	27-1	27-5	27-5
Fuel and light...		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-89	\$ 2-93	\$ 3-92	\$ 3-61	\$ 3-62	\$ 3-31	\$ 3-27	\$ 3-25	\$ 3-24	\$ 3-12	\$ 3-01	\$ 2-83	\$ 2-84	\$ 2-84
Rent...	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-59	\$ 4-82	\$ 6-45	\$ 6-90	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-85	\$ 6-93	\$ 6-98	\$ 7-08	\$ 6-87	\$ 6-32	\$ 5-67	\$ 5-53	\$ 5-52
††Totals...		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-33	\$ 21-11	\$ 26-38	\$ 23-37	\$ 20-96	\$ 21-15	\$ 21-38	\$ 21-90	\$ 20-75	\$ 18-06	\$ 16-34	\$ 15-78	\$ 15-92	\$ 15-87

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-66	13-51	16-37	12-06	10-35	11-17	11-11	11-55	10-78	8-58	7-42	7-47	7-72	7-72	7-72
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-75	11-72	14-13	10-56	9-66	10-43	9-90	10-52	9-93	8-50	6-83	7-09	7-30	7-30	7-14
New Brunswick...	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-70	13-21	15-58	11-83	10-36	10-87	11-08	11-42	10-55	8-28	7-25	7-52	7-61	7-61	7-67
Quebec...	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-35	12-70	15-03	11-08	9-78	10-20	10-35	10-61	9-56	7-42	6-37	6-51	6-85	6-85	6-76
Ontario...	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-77	13-27	15-91	11-97	10-18	10-98	11-17	11-60	10-36	7-94	6-96	7-34	7-55	7-55	7-54
Manitoba...	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-15	12-86	16-65	11-42	9-75	10-13	10-83	11-41	9-75	7-63	6-61	6-78	7-17	7-17	7-12
Saskatchewan...	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-29	13-10	16-05	11-43	9-92	10-99	11-29	12-02	10-26	7-74	6-79	6-99	7-33	7-12	7-12
Alberta...	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-15	13-32	15-60	11-27	10-00	10-68	11-22	12-10	10-44	7-64	6-61	6-98	7-28	7-19	7-19
British Columbia...	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-04	14-28	17-07	12-68	11-58	11-87	12-16	12-84	11-34	9-10	7-72	7-97	8-25	8-15	8-15

†December only.      \$Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	cents 22-0	cents 17-8	cents 16-6	cents 11-5	cents 9-1	cents 11-8	cents 19-0	cents 21-6	cents 19-4	cents 35-1	cents 35-4	cents 50-6
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	23-8	17-7	17-1	12-3	9-8	9-1	19-3	21-0	19-1	34-9	37-0	49-7
1—Sydney.....	24-9	20-2	19	14-7	13	10	20	23	19-3	33-6	35-8	50-3
2—New Glasgow.....	25	20	18	12	8-2			18	18-8	33-7	35-7	47-2
3—Amherst.....	18-5	13-7	15	12			20	20	17-9	36-5	37-3	50
4—Halifax.....	23-8	17-1	18-4	12-7	10-9	9-3		21-3	19-2	33	36-8	50-8
5—Windsor.....												
6—Truro.....	22	17-5	15	10	8	8	18	22-5	20-4	37-8	39-3	50-4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	21-5	18-4	17-9	13-2	11-6	8	17	19	17-6	35-7	36-7	46-5
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	23-8	18-3	18-4	12-6	10-0	10-9	17-2	21-1	19-0	34-6	35-7	49-8
8—Moncton.....	22-3	15-7	14-7	11-7	8-3	9-3	15	22-3	18-9	34-1	39-3	49-1
9—Saint John.....	23-6	17-8	18-3	13-1	11	10-5	20	21-7	18-9	31-3	36-4	51-2
10—Fredericton.....	24-3	19-6	20-7	12-7	10-7	11-7	16-7	21-2	20-4	37-1	39-9	49-7
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	20	13		12		19	17-7	35-7	39	49
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	20-0	16-8	17-0	11-2	7-3	8-9	18-8	17-6	18-5	31-9	35-2	52-3
12—Quebec.....	22-2	18	18-9	13-2	8-4	9-4	20-5	18-3	20-5	29-7	35-4	48-7
13—Three Rivers.....	16-8	16-3	16	11	6-8	9-8	19-5	17-3	16-9	32-5	33-8	52-1
14—Sherbrooke.....	21-5	17-5	18-2	12-8	8-3	9-4	18-3	17-8	18-9	30	33-8	53-1
15—Sorel.....		16	15-2	10	7	7-3	15	15-7	17-2	33-5	37-5	51-2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18	15	15	9-6	5-6	10-2	18-3	14-5	17-6	31-7	36-6	50-5
17—St. Johns.....	18	16-5	16	10-7	7	9-7	17	17-5	16-2	33	34-6	56-2
18—Theftford Mines.....												
19—Montreal.....	23-4	18-2	19-9	10-1	7-6	6-5	20-8	19-6	20-8	32-2	34-7	53-3
20—Hull.....	20-2	17-1	16-4	12-3	7-3	8-8	20-8	20-9	19-8	32-8	35-4	53-2
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	23-0	18-7	17-3	12-1	9-7	13-3	20-0	23-3	20-5	35-1	38-5	51-5
21—Ottawa.....	24-2	19	19	13-3	8-9	10-7	21-4	23	20-7	35	38-1	53-1
22—Brockville.....	24-3	18-3	18-3	11-7	8	10-7		21	20	39-2	40-8	50
23—Kingston.....	21-5	18	18-3	12-1	8-7	12	18	21-1	17-5	32-8	37-8	49-3
24—Belleville.....	17-2	14-1	14-5	10-4	7	11-5	20	20	16	34-8	38-2	51-9
25—Peterborough.....	22-5	18-9	16-9	11-6	9-1	12-5	21	22	22-5	36-1	39-7	48
26—Oshawa.....	21	18	16	11-1	9-5	12	18	22	18	36-5	39-5	50-5
27—Orillia.....	22-3	18	18-7	11-6	10-3	13-3	22-3	25	23-7	35	37	53-7
28—Toronto.....	25-6	19-5	18-6	12-8	11-3	13-4	18-8	24-6	21-7	38-2	42-1	53-9
29—Niagara Falls.....	25-7	20-5	19	13-8	11-5	14	23	25	15	35-8	39	53-9
30—St. Catharines.....	21-4	18-1	17-4	12-1	9-2	13-1	22-7	25-8		35-2	37-8	52-8
31—Hamilton.....	25	20-7	20-2	12-8	10-5	15-5	22-2	25		35-6	40	52-1
32—Brantford.....	23-1	18-9	18-3	12-6	9-2	12-9	19-5	26-3	23-2	33-2	37-4	54
33—Galt.....	25-1	21-7	18-3	14	11-5	15-7	22-5	27		34-3	37-5	50-3
34—Guelph.....	21-8	18	16-8	12	11-8	14-8	21-8	21-8	20-5	36	38-4	52-5
35—Kitchener.....	21-1	18-9	15-7	11-7	9-9	13-4		20-4	20	30-3	33-4	49-7
36—Woodstock.....	24-3	19-5	16	11-7	9-3	13-7	17	24-2	22-5	34	36-1	52-5
37—Stratford.....	23	19	14-5	10-5	8-5	12-5		23-5		31-3	37-2	53-1
38—London.....	22-9	18-8	17-6	12-4	9-4	13-7	20-3	24-1	21-7	35-7	38-6	52-3
39—St. Thomas.....	23	18-6	16-6	12-2	9-4	13-6	22-5	25	19-2	34-7	38-2	52-3
40—Chatham.....	21-7	18-9	16	11-5	8-9	14-9	18-2	23-7	21	35-7	38-7	52-6
41—Windsor.....	21-8	18-1	15-7	11-4	9-1	12-5	19	23-1	20	33-4	35-5	52-8
42—Sarnia.....	20-8	17	16-8	12-1	10	14-8	16-5	20-4	22-7	33-8	38-1	48-9
43—Owen Sound.....	21-4	16-6	15	11-4	8-7	14-1		20-2		32-1	35-2	45-7
44—North Bay.....	25	18	18	10	8	12		20	21	36-5	43-7	47
45—Sudbury.....	25	19	20-5	14-5	13-1	15		25	20	34-3	37-6	51-8
46—Cobalt.....	25	20-2	16	12-3	9-4	15		22-7	22-2	36	38-7	49-3
47—Timmins.....	27	22-7	18	14	10-2	14-7		27-7	20	37-5	40-4	50-8
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	21-3	18-8	16-6	12-3	9	12-6	16	21-8	21-4	36-8	41-1	51-7
49—Port Arthur.....	20-5	16-7	17-7	11	9	11-5	17-5	24	21-4	36-1	39-5	52-5
50—Fort William.....	25-1	18-7	17-1	12-8	11-9	14	21	23-7	20-8	38-5	41-1	55-3
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	20-0	14-9	15-0	9-8	8-0	9-8	18-2	20-6	19-0	39-3	42-3	52-9
51—Winnipeg.....	21	16-1	16-2	10	8-9	9-6	16-3	23-2	19	38-9	42-1	53-3
52—Brandon.....	19	13-7	13-7	9-5	7	10	20	18		39-7	42-5	52-5
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	20-0	16-0	13-9	9-4	6-9	9-3	15-4	19-5	16-2	38-3	42-1	51-8
53—Regina.....	18-9	14-2	13-5	8-9	7-1	8-6	15-3	19		37-3	42	53
54—Prince Albert.....		18		9	6	9	15	20	15	41-7		49-3
55—Saskatoon.....	19-3	15	13	9-6	7-3	9-3	15-6	19-3	17-4	36-2	41-1	49-8
56—Moose Jaw.....	21-7	16-6	15-1	10-2	7-3	10-1	15-5	19-6		38	43-3	55
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	17-7	14-7	12-8	8-7	6-5	10-0	15-6	15-8	15-8	34-2	38-2	46-7
57—Medicine Hat.....	19	15-6	14-5	9-6	6-5	10-1	15-2	17	13-8	32-9	38-9	47-6
58—Drumheller.....	16	14-5	10	8	4-5	10	15	20	14-5	35-3	39-3	48-3
59—Edmonton.....	17-2	14	13-2	8-3	6-4	9-7	15-8	18-6	18	33-9	35-8	43-8
60—Calgary.....	17-2	14-2	13-1	9-1	8-2	10-3	15-6	21-4	16-7	35-3	39	46-2
61—Lethbridge.....	19	15	13-2	8-5	6-9	10	16-5	17		33-4	37-9	47-5
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	22-8	18-5	16-2	11-2	10-8	13-6	21-4	23-6	20-6	36-3	40-1	48-5
62—Ferne.....	21	18	14	9-7	10-2	11-7	22	21-5	19-3	35	40	45-7
63—Nelson.....	22-5	19	16	11-5	10	11-5	21	25	19	35	40	51-2
64—Trail.....	21-3	17-7	15-3	11	10-2	13	22-2	24-7	22-5	36-6	41-2	47
65—New Westminster.....	22-4	17-4	15-6	11	12	14-1	18-8	23-8	20	36	41-1	48-1
66—Vancouver.....	24-5	19-7	16-4	11-9	12-1	13-8	22-1	24-5	22	36-8	39-9	49-6
67—Victoria.....	24-9	19-7	17-9	12	11-1	14-5	21-4	24-2	22-4	37-8	40-6	49-1
68—Nanaimo.....	25	19-3	17-7	12-7	12	16-7	22-3	23-3		38-5	40	48-6
69—Prince Rupert.....	21	17-5	16-5	10	8-5	13-5	21	22	19-2	35	37-6	49

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c Grocers' quotations.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1934

[illegible]

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	19.9	5.9a	14.9	3.4	5.1	8.1	10.9	11.5	12.6	11.6
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	19.0	6.5	14.5	3.8	4.9	7.9	12.7	11.8	12.1	11.2
1—Sydney.....	18.3	7.3	15.7	3.4	4.9	6.5	13.9	11.5	12.4	11.3
2—New Glasgow.....	19.3	6.6-7	14.1	3.9	4.6	7.7	11.8	11.9	11.4	10.2
3—Amherst.....	18.3	6.7	14.3	3.7	4.9	8	12.5	11.1	12.1	10.6
4—Halifax.....	18.6	4.6-7	14.8	3.7	5	8.3	12.5	11.9	12.3	11.1
5—Windsor.....	20	6.7	.....	4	5	9	.....	12	12	13
6—Truro.....	19.8	6.6-7c	13.7	3.9	5	7.7	12.9	12.2	12.3	11.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19	6.7	14.7	3.5	4.5	8.5	14.2	12.1	12.4	12
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	19.0	6.8	15.4	3.8	5.1	8.3	13.5	11.6	12.1	11.2
8—Moncton.....	19.5	7.3	15	3.8	5	9.2	13.8	12	11.8	11.3
9—Saint John.....	17.5	6.6-7	16.2	3.7	5.5	7.8	13.8	10.7	11.5	10.5
10—Fredericton.....	20	6.7	15.5	3.6	5	7.3	14	11.3	12.9	11.2
11—Bathurst.....	19	6.7c	15	3.8	4.7	8.7	12.5	12.2	12	11.7
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	17.3	4.7	13.7	3.5	5.0	6.7	10.6	9.9	12.3	10.8
12—Quebec.....	18.9	6.5-7	14.3	3.4	5.3	6.8	11	9.8	12.6	10
13—Three Rivers.....	19	4.4-7	13.4	3.5	5	6.9	10.7	9.8	12.7	10
14—Sherbrooke.....	16.9	4.6	13.4	3.5	5	6.1	11.6	9.9	12.7	10.9
15—Sorel.....	15.5	.....	15	3.4	4.7	6.2	9.8	10	12.4	11
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15	4	14.7	3.5	5	7.7	10	10	12.2	12.7
17—St. Johns.....	15.2	4	12.7	3.1	5	6.4	10	10	12.0	12.4
18—Theftford Mines.....	18.7	4	13.7	3.4	4.7	5.2	11	10	11.4	10.2
19—Montreal.....	18.8	4.7-6	14.3	3.8	5.1	7.8	10	9.9	11.8	10.5
20—Hull.....	17.7	4.4-7	12.2	3.7	5.1	6.8	11.2	9.7	12.2	9.7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	19.3	5.7	14.4	3.3	5.0	9.2	11.2	10.9	12.5	11.1
21—Ottawa.....	17.6	6.7-3	14.5	3.8	4.8	8.2	10.6	9.8	11.9	10.7
22—Brockville.....	18	5.3	13	3.5	5	10	11.5	10.5	12.5	10
23—Kingston.....	16.6	5.3	14.1	3.2	4.7	8.6	10.8	9.9	11.3	9.9
24—Belleville.....	17.7	5.1	14	3.4	5.1	8.5	10	10.1	11.4	10.3
25—Peterborough.....	18.3	5.3-6.7	15	3.2	4.7	7.8	10.2	9.7	11.4	10.6
26—Oshawa.....	19.4	5.3-6.7	12	3.2	5	9.5	11.5	11	12.2	10.8
27—Orillia.....	22.3	5.3c	12.2	3.2	5	9.7	11	11	13.7	12.2
28—Toronto.....	23.6	5.3-6.7	15.8	3.4	4.6	9.3	10.1	10.7	12.4	11
29—Niagara Falls.....	19.2	5.3-6.7	15.7	3.6	5	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.4	11.7
30—St. Catharines.....	18.3	5.3-6.7	15.3	3.2	4.8	9.2	11.3	11.2	11.8	10.6
31—Hamilton.....	24.1	5.3-6.7	14.7	3.1	5	8.2	10.4	11	12.1	11.1
32—Brantford.....	18.8	5.3-6.7	15.8	3.1	5	9.9	10.6	10.6	12.1	10.6
33—Galt.....	21.8	5.3-6	15.8	3.1	5.2	9.5	10.9	11.3	12	10.9
34—Guelph.....	20.1	4.7-6	15.2	3.5	5	9.7	11.4	11.3	12.3	11.3
35—Kitchener.....	20.4	5.3-6	15.3	2.9	5	9.3	10.5	10.5	11.4	10.5
36—Woodstock.....	18.4	4.7-5.3c	14	2.9	4.7	9.7	10	11.4	12.9	10.8
37—Stratford.....	18.4	6c	16.2	3	5	9.9	11.3	12.6	12.4	11.3
38—London.....	19.7	5.3-6	16.2	3.2	4.9	9	11.8	11.4	12.7	11
39—St. Thomas.....	19.7	4.7-5.3	15.6	3	5	10.3	12.8	12.4	13.2	12.3
40—Chatham.....	18	4.7	13.1	3.2	4.8	9.5	11	11.2	14.3	11.3
41—Windsor.....	17.8	5.3-6.7	14	3	4.6	8.4	10.8	10.6	12.1	11
42—Sarnia.....	20	5.3	.....	2.8	5	8.8	12	11.3	13.2	11.3
43—Owen Sound.....	16.8	5.3-6.7	13.4	2.8	4.6	8.6	10	10	11.8	10
44—North Bay.....	21.5	5.3c	.....	4.1	6	10	11.5	11.5	13.5	12.5
45—Sudbury.....	17.8	6	12.5	3.7	5.3	8.7	14.3	10.4	13	11.2
46—Cobalt.....	19	6.7	15	3.9	5	9	12	12	14.2	12.2
47—Timmins.....	18.6	5.6	13.2	3.7	5.3	9.5	12.4	10.9	14.5	12.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16.9	5.3-6.7	12.5	3.4	5.3	9.6	12.2	11	13.1	11.6
49—Port Arthur.....	21.4	4.7-6	15	3.4	5	9.4	12	10.8	11.5	10.7
50—Fort William.....	19.6	4.7-6	12.5	3.5	5.1	8.4	9.9	11.1	12.8	11.3
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	22.0	5.0	.....	3.4	5.5	9.9	10.8	13.4	14.2	13.3
51—Winnipeg.....	22.1	5.6-6	.....	3.2	5	9.5	10.7	12.6	13.6	13
52—Brandon.....	21.8	4.4-4	.....	3.5	5.9	10.2	10.8	14.1	14.7	13.6
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.7	5.3	16.3	3.3	5.3	8.9	10.7	13.8	14.0	13.5
53—Regina.....	21.7	4.8-5.6	17	3.3	5.7	9	10.1	14.2	14	14
54—Prince Albert.....	22.5	4.8	17	3.2	5.6	8.1	11.6	13.6	13.8	13.5
55—Saskatoon.....	19.9	5.7	15	3.4	5	9.3	10.5	13.3	14.2	13.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	22.5	5.6	.....	3.2	5	9.2	10.4	14.1	14.1	13.2
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	23.3	6.4	16.8	3.3	5.3	7.2	10.5	13.1	13.5	13.8
57—Medicine Hat.....	22.3	.....	.....	3.3	5.6	6.6	11.3	13.2	13.9	14.1
58—Drumheller.....	21	6.7b	15.8	3.1	5	6.1	10	13.3	13.3	14.2
59—Edmonton.....	23.7	5.6	17.5	3.4	5.3	7.5	9.6	12.5	12.9	13.2
60—Calgary.....	24.4	6.7	17	3.4	5.5	7.3	10.1	13	13.6	13.9
61—Lethbridge.....	22.4	7.1	16.9	3.7	5.6	8.3	11.3	13.7	13.8	13.7
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	22.6	.....	17.5	3.6	5.6	5.8	7.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
62—Fernie.....	23	8.3	15	3.6	6	6.7	8	13.5	16.5	14.7
63—Nelson.....	20.4	6.3	16.2	3.5	5.7	6.2	7.8	12.7	12.5	13.7
64—Trail.....	21.8	6.7	18.7	3.8	5.3	5	7.5	12	13	12.8
65—New Westminster.....	24.9	6.7	18.8	3.6	6	6.4	7	11.7	11.4	11
66—Vancouver.....	22.6	7.5	18.9	3.9	5.5	5.7	6.8	12.4	11.4	10.5
67—Victoria.....	22.3	7.5	15	3.8	5.4	5.6	6.6	11.2	11.1	11.6
68—Nanaimo.....	21.6	6.3-8.3	15	3.9	5.7	5	7.1	13.7	12.4	11.9
69—Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.1

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocer's' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1934

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
4.6	4.3	.981	20.4	18.1	15.2	12.9	16.6	16.1	60.0	20.2	55.9	42.5
4.7	4.3	1.157	22.4	16.7	14.4	13.0	16.1	15.4	67.5	19.5	63.8	40.5
4.4	4.8	1.288	25.3		13.2	13	15.7	15.8	65	19.4	65	44.5
4.3	4.6		26		15	15	15.7	13.5		19.9	65	37
4.8	4.2	1.075	21	18	16.5	12.7	15.2	15		19		40
4.9	4.6	1.11	21.4	15.9		11.3	17.3	17.5	70	20	65	39.5
5	3	1.20	20				17	15				
4.6	4.4	1.11	20.8	16.1	13	12.8	15.9	15.5		19.2	60	41.6
4.4	4.7	.81	18.4	17.5		13.4	15.2	15		20.2		43
4.6	4.7	.904	20.8	17.2	14.2	13.1	15.4	15.4	59.2	18.8	57.0	44.7
4.9	4.1	1.058	20.8	16.2	14	14.2	16.2	15	55	19.8	55	45
4.4	4.4	.867	19.7	15	14.7	11.8	14.7	14	67.5	19		
4.7	5.3	.93	24.2	17.7	14.5	13.2	15.5	17.5	55	18.2	59	42.7
4.3	4.9	.762	18.3	20	13.5	13.3	15	15		18	46.5	11
4.5	5.1	.725	15.5	20.3	13.0	12.7	16.3	14.7	64.1	19.7	65.5	40.4
5.3	5.7	.611	13.9		12.5	12.9	16.2	14.4	73.3	21.6	69.5	41.1
5.3	5.9	.735	16.7	17.5	13.7	12.7	15.7	14.1		21		43.4
3.8	5.1	.718	14.6	24.2	13.5	14.3	16.9	14.7	49	21.5	59	41.1
4.5	5.4	.758	18.7	15	12	13.4	16.7	13.5		18.3	75	38.4
4.3	4.8	.827	14.7	18	13.7	13.4	15.7	14.5	50	18.4		38.7
4.5	4.5	.669	16.3		13	12	17	15	60	17.5		39.2
4	5.2	.816	15		14	10.8	16.7	14.8	67.5	19		44.3
5	4.4	.681	13.6	24.7	12.3	12.7	16.8	15	85	21	59.2	37.8
3.9	4.6	.714	16.3	22.2	12.5	12.5	15.1	16.5		19	65	39.8
4.3	4.0	.982	20.8	17.9	15.1	13.1	16.6	16.7	60.7	19.9	54.8	36.5
4.6	5.1	.795	19.4	24.2	14.3	12	15.8	16.3		19.7	62.2	40.2
5	5	1.20	25	22.5		12.5	17.5	16.5		21	60	45
4.6	4.4	1.07	20.5	20.6		13.1	16.5	15.4		18.8	58.7	38.8
4.8	4.6	1.07	20.9	17.5		14.2	16.2	16.7		18.2		38.5
3.6	3	.871	19.6	15		12.8	15.7	16	57.5	18.5	53.3	37.4
4.1	3.8	.75	16.2	20		13	17.5	18.5	69	20	62	43.5
4.6	4.6	.838	17.5	16.7		14.3	16.2	16.5		22.7	60	39.5
4.5	4.2	.792	16	19.6		12.1	16.2	15.8	65	18.8	59.2	37.7
4.4	3.9	.986	19.7	15.3		11.5	16.7	16.7		18.5		40.2
4.5	3.2	.858	18.6	17		13.1	17	17.5	65	18.5	49	39.4
4.4	4.2	.871	19.4	20		12.6	16.4	15.5	55	17.9	49	38.3
4.3	3.7	.878	18.4			13.4	16.9	16.3		19	47.5	38.2
4.2	3.3	.925	22.9	15.8		15	15.8	16	55	19.7	55	37.8
4.8	4.1	.964	22.9	18		14.5	18	17.7		19.5	59	39.4
4.1	3.5	.873	19.8	11.6		13.4	16.7	16.7		18.7	54.5	39.4
3.7	3.1	.912	18.7	13.7		13.7	15	15		20.5		38.3
4.2	4.7	.999	19.5	15		12.5	16	16.2		20.9	60	30.8
3.8	2.8	.913	18.8	11		12.9	15.5	15.5		19.7	59.5	38.8
4	3.2	.993	19.6	11.8		13.4	16.7	17.1		20.8		39
3.1	2.8	.84	17.8	21.2		13.1	15	16.5		19.8		38.3
3.3	2.5	.837	16	17.7		12.6	16.2	16		20.5		38.7
4.6	2.3	.783	15.3	12.7		12.5	17	17		20.7		37.7
3.9	3.2	.883	17.7	15		12.4	15.4	14.6		19.4		37.4
5	5	1.12	25		18	13	17	18.5	69	18.5	54	43.5
4.4	4.6	1.25	24		15	14.2	17.3	18	64	22	48.5	37.7
4.8	5	1.278	31.6			13.5	20	16.5	57.5	21.5	50	47.5
5	4.9	1.315	28.4	24.3	15.2	12.9	16.6	17.7	61.5	21.4	51.2	42
4.3	4	1.20	25.2	22	15	12.8	18.3	17.5	63.3	19.1		40.3
4.2	5.4	1.193	24.9	28.3	14.6	12.9	17	18	54	21.5	50	41.2
4	5.2	1.173	23.4		13.3	14.3	17.1	17.8	53.3	20.6	49.2	41.5
4.8	4.2	.987	19.3		13.7	12.4	17.6	16.4	56.7	20.3	52.3	43.4
4.8	4.1	.75	14.9		13.7	12.3	17.1	16	53.7	19.6	49.6	41.7
4.7	4.3	1.223	23.7			12.4	18	16.7	59.7	21	55	45
5.1	4.8	1.123	22.2		17.5	13.2	18.2	17.9	61.9	22.2	55.7	47.6
5.4	4.4	1.20	24.6			13.6	17.4	18.4	64	22.3	56.4	46.4
5	4.4	.85	18		20	12.7	20.4	19	65	24.5	57	49.6
4.8	4.7	1.06	21.1		17.5	13.3	16.7	16.9	59.2	22.2	53.9	48
4.8	4.6	1.38	25		15	13.3	18.2	17.4	59.5	19.8	55.4	46.2
4.9	3	1.00	21.7		16.7	12.5	17.8	17.4	58.0	22.4	54.3	51.6
4.7	4.7	1.27	23.3		19	12.7	17.4	17.8	60	22.7	57.2	50.8
5.4	3.7	.825	17.2		16	12.1	17.5	17.7	60	22.5	55	55
4.8	3.8	1.05	21			11.9	17.4	17.2	58.7	21.8	52	49.5
4.8	3.8	.695	14.2		15	13.5	19.2	17.6	56.3	22.8	51	48.8
5.4	4.3	1.150	23.1		18.5	11.9	16.5	15.0	55.5	21.0	50.5	48.2
6.3	5.3	1.15	25		17.5	12.7	18.6	17.4	65	21.2	62.5	51.7
6	5	1.72	31.5			12.8	16.7	14.7	60	21.7	61.7	51.7
6.4	5.6	1.35	23.7		20	12.6	17.7	16.9	57	23	51.7	51
4.9	3.2	.673	15		16	11.7	15.5	14.5	49	20.4	45.1	45
4.7	3.6	.776	16.3			10.7	15.5	14.2	52	20.3	46	44.3
4.7	4	1.18	25		20	11.4	15.6	13.5	50.3	19.2	47.9	45.8
5.4	3.4	1.00	21.2			11.2	15.6	13.6	54.5	21	50	47.5
5	4.2	1.35	27		18.9	11.9	16.6		56.2	21.2	48.7	48.7

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar			Tea (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, per lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove and chestnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	per lb.	per lb. tin							
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14.956</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15.000</b>
1—Sydney.....	6.8	6.5	42.5	45.3	22.9	14	2.8	42.5	46.2	12.1	5.0	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.6	6.4	45.7	47.9	21.4	10.2	3	50	37.8	11.5	5.0	
3—Amherst.....	6.7	6.2	47.5	46.7	15	9.6	2.8	37.5	33.3	12	5.0	
4—Halifax.....	6.7	6.4	45.8	43.3	20.2	10.8	4.3	40	53.3	12.3	5.0	15.00
5—Windsor.....	7	7	40	50	20	10				10	5.0	
6—Truro.....	7.2	6.7	43	47.8	16.4	9.4	3	37.1	35.2	11.6	5.1	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6.5	6	44	44.2	20	15	3.3	47.5	38.3	13.2	4.8	13.90
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>14.500</b>
8—Moncton.....	6.7	6.7	42.5	48	18	10.6		47.7	39.6	12.7	5.2	b & g
9—Saint John.....	7	6.6	45.6	48.3	23.3	10.3	2.8	41	39.6	11.7	5	14.50
10—Fredericton.....	7.2	6.9	46.3	47.9	15.3	10.5	2.9	39	35.6	11.6	4.9	
11—Bathurst.....	6.7	6.6	45.7	46.2	18.7	11.2	2.9	46	41	12.7	4.7	
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>14.393</b>
12—Quebec.....	6.2	6	41.7	50.5	20.7	15.5	3	41.5	50	10.3	4.7	14.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.5	6.1	37.8	55.4	23.6	14.8	3.4	45	55	11.2	4.6	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.9	5.9	32.7	50.7	20.4	12.5	2.8	39.8	50	10.7	4.3	15.00-15.25
15—Sorel.....	6.1	5.8	36.7	47.6	16.2	10.4	3.1	41.7	55	10	4.6	13.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.9	5.7	48.3	54.7	20.8	13.3	2.6	42	50	10	4.2	14.00
17—St. Johns.....	6	6	33	39.5	20	13	2.6	40	52	10	4.4	
18—Thetford Mines.....	6.2	5.8	44.4	51.2	19.2	13.2	3.1	40	40	10	4.4	
19—Montreal.....	6	6	39.9	55.8	21	13.6	2.7	45.4	52.1	10.1	4.4	14.75-15.00
20—Hull.....	6.3	5.9	36.8	54.7	22.7	10.9	2.9	42.8	51.7	10	4.1	14.50-15.00
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>14.800</b>
21—Ottawa.....	6.2	6.1	40.9	57.3	20.9	12.7	2.6	45.8	55	10	4.7	14.50-15.00
22—Brockville.....	6.7	6.2	43	60	20	11	2.6	40	50	11	5	14.50
23—Kingston.....	5.8	5.8	38.6	45.3	19	12.9	3	37.9	47.5	10	4.3	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.4	6.2	47.5	56	20.1	12.6	2.6	38.9	50	8.7	4.6	14.50
25—Peterborough.....	6.1	6	44.8	53.2	19.4	13.5	2.5	40	46.7	10.8	4.5	15.00-15.25
26—Oshawa.....	6.2	6	42.5	50	24	12.5	2.9	50	60	11.5	5	14.25
27—Orillia.....	6.2	6.2	39.5	58.7	24	12.9	2.5	43.7	52.3	10.7	5	14.75
28—Toronto.....	6.1	6.1	42.6	58.8	19.7	12.1	2.6	43.6	46.7	9.9	4.8	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.7	6.4	35.5	55	20	14	2.6	41	60	10.4	4.6	12.75-13.00g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.7	6.5	39.3	58.2	23.5	13.2	2.6	40.8	40	12.8	4.6	14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	6.5	6.4	41.9	59.4	24.3	11.5	2.4	36	50	10	4.6	14.00
32—Brantford.....	6.3	6.1	40.4	57.4	20.4	12.4	2.7	39.7	49.1	10.3	5.1	14.25-14.50
33—Galt.....	6.6	6.5	36.8	54.6	19.8	13.3	2.7	44.3	53.8	10.6	4.7	14.00-14.25
34—Guelph.....	6.2	6.2	47.2	55.5	20.3	14	2.8	42.5	46.7	10	4.9	13.75-14.00
35—Kitchener.....	6.3	6.3	32.6	52.2	20.7	13	2.5	37.9	45	10.2	3.8	14.00
36—Woodstock.....	6.3	6.2	34.7	57.5	22	11.7	2.5	39.5	44.5	10.7	4.3	13.00
37—Stratford.....	6.7	6.6	42.5	56.1	22.2	12.8	2.7	44.4	50.8	11.3	5	14.00
38—London.....	6.4	6.4	45.2	54.9	20.2	13.2	2.4	41	47	9.9	4.6	15.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.7	6.6	42.1	56.2	18.8	13.4	2.6	46.4	58.1	10	4.6	14.50-15.00
40—Chatham.....	6.2	6.3	42.7	59.5	19.4	13.3	2.3	40	40	10.5	5	14.00
41—Windsor.....	6.3	6.1	36.8	58.8	17.4	13.1	2.5	39.3	46.7	9.8	4.7	14.00
42—Sarnia.....	7	7	38.5	56.5	17.5	13.3	2.9	40	40	10	4.9	15.00
43—Owen Sound.....	6.3	6	41.2	55	22	10	2.5	36.7	50	9.6	4.2	14.50-14.75
44—North Bay.....	7	7	47	52.5	20	16.5	2.4	40	60	13	4	16.00
45—Sudbury.....	7	6.8	39.6	60	19	16	2.6	40	60	13	4.3	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.7	6.7	40	65	25	15	2.6	40	50	13	5	17.75
47—Timmins.....	7.3	6.9	35.6	60.6	20.9	15	2.5	42.5		15	4.7	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.7	6.6	39	59	22.2	14.5	2.5	41.2	40	10	4.2	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.6	6.4	36.3	60	22.5	15.8	3	47.5	60	12.5	4.5	16.00-16.25
50—Port William.....	7.1	6.9	40.5	55.6	24.4	14.8	3	41.9	60	13	4.5	15.75-16.00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>20.000</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	6.8	7	35.5	51.6	20.8	14.1	3.2	38.3	52.5	12.5	5.6	18.50
52—Brandon.....	6.9	6.9	41	47.7	23.2	15	2.9	37.5	47.5	13.5	5.8	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	
53—Regina.....	7.1	7.4	36.4	50.2	23.1	18a	3.3	41.2	60	13.3	5.8	
54—Prince Albert.....	7.2	7.2	32.4	51	24.3	19.9a	4.3	43.8			5.5	
55—Saskatoon.....	7.3	7.6	31.7	48.8	21	18.9a	2.8	42	56.7	14.3	5.6	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.9	7	39	53.3	25.4	20a	3.4	53.3		15	5	
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.3	7	33	51.7	21.7	18.5a	3.1	42	55	12.7	5.6	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.7	8.2	32.5	51.2	25	17.5a	3.9	42.5	60	13	6	
59—Edmonton.....	6.7	6.6	39.3	50.6	23.9	16.8a	3.3	45.6	55	13.3	5.5	g
60—Calgary.....	7	7.2	31.9	46.7	17.6	17.5a	3.4	45		15	5.5	g
61—Lethbridge.....	7.4	8	35	48.2	24.7	17.4a	3.6	39.7	60	15	5.2	
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	
62—Fernie.....	7.7	7.3	33.3	50	21.7	20a	3.2	50	50	13.7	5.5	
63—Nelson.....	7	7	35	48.3	21	22.5a	3.9	41.7	55	12.5	5	
64—Trail.....	6.9	6.7	33.2	47.7	25	23.3a	3.8	48.3	50	11	5.7	
65—New Westminster.....	6.1	5.8	33.5	47.5	20.9	18.8a	3	45	55	10.8	5.4	
66—Vancouver.....	5.8	5.9	38	46.7	20.2	20.4a	2.8	52	50	10	5.3	
67—Victoria.....	6.8	6.3	35.7	48.1	23.5	21.2a	2.9	43.7	50.7	10.2	5.3	
68—Nanaimo.....	6.4	5.9	40	48.7	20.8	20a	3.6	50	55	10	6.2	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.4	6	33.7	51.2	23.7	21.7a	3.1	50	60	12.5	6.3	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b Welsh coal, see text. c Calculated price per n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$32. p Six-roomed houses not houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-322	\$ 12-112	\$ 9-528	\$ 11-361	\$ 7-287	\$ 8-660	\$ 7-432	27-5	10-0	\$ 22-092	\$ 15-908	
8-000	10-125	6-667	7-917	5-500	6-590	6-000	30-3	10-0	21-167	14-250	
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				31-4	10-2	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	1
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	7-00	4-00	5-00	5-00	29-7	9-8	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	2
7-00-9-50	11-00						29-2	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3
8-00-10-50	11-00	9-00	9-75	7-00	8-00	7-00	31-6	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	4
							30	10	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5
9-00							30	9-7	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6
8-50-9-40	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	8-25c	28-7	10	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	7
10-344	11-583	7-000	8-000	5-500	6-500	7-500	29-5	9-7	22-750	17-375	
9-75-11-75g	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	7-00g	31-2g	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	8
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00c	28-5	10	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9
9-00-11-00	11-50						28-3	9-6	25-00	18-00	10
9-25							30	9-6	18-00	15-00	11
9-100	11-750	10-200	11-533	8-335	9-401	8-250	23-6	9-6	19-833	13-438	
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-9	10	20-00-28-00		12
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00	8-00c	26-6	9-6	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	13
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	25-3	9-6	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14
							21-2	9-7	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
	12-75	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	20-7	9-8	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	16
							20-5	9-4	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17
							25	9-6	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18
8-00	11-00	12-00c	13-33c	10-67c	12-00c	12-00	25-4	9-6	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	19
10-25							24-5	9-2	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	20
9-973	12-069	10-203	12-136	8-317	10-063	8-688	25-8	9-5	22-833	16-857	
10-25	13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	25	9-6	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	21
8-00-9-00	12-50						23	9-1	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22
7-50-8-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	10-00c	24-8	9-8	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23
12-00	12-50	8-00	9-00	7-50	8-50		24-6	9-9	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24
9-50	13-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	25	9-1	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	25
10-50	11-50	10-00	11-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	30	9-5	16-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	26
9-75	13-00	9-00	10-00		8-50		25	10	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	27
11-00	11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	25	9-6	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	28
7-50g	11-00g						25g	8-9	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	29
7-50g	10-00g						23-2g	9-7	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	30
9-00	11-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	27	9-5	20-00-30-00	12-00-20-00	31
11-00	12-00		13-00		12-00	8-25c	25-7	9-7	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	32
10-00	12-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	24	9-5	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	33
9-00-11-00	11-50	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00		25-3	9-5	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	34
8-00-11-50	12-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00		24-5	9-4	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	35
9-00	12-00						22-5	9-1	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	36
10-00		13-00	15-00	12-00	14-00		23-2	10	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00	37
10-00	11-50-13-00		12-00c		10-50c		24-1	9-5	20-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	38
10-00-11-50	10-25-12-50		16-00c		12-00c	12-00c	25	9-8	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	39
9-00	10-50						24-5	9-6	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	40
8-00	10-50		18-00c		14-00c	8-00c	24-5	9-8	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	41
9-00	12-00-12-25						24-5	9-8	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	42
12-50	14-50						24-6	9-3	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00	43
9-00-13-00	12-00		12-00c		9-00c	9-00c	29-3	10	n	20-00-22-00	45
			10-50c		8-25-10-50c		30	9-1	20-00	14-00	46
14-00	16-50	7-50	8-50	6-50	7-50		35	9-5	p	p	47
7-50-11-00	9-50	5-50	7-50	4-50	6-00	6-00c	25-9	10	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	48
10-75-12-75	12-25	6-25	7-50c	5-75	7-00c		25-8	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	49
9-50-12-50	12-00	7-00	8-00	6-50	7-50		27-5	9-6	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50
10-025	14-625			6-938	7-750	6-750	27-5	10-1	23-750	16-250	
9-60-12-00	14-00-15-50			5-25-8-75	6-25-9-50	7-00c	26-5	10-2	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	51
8-50-10-00	12-50-16-50			5-75-8-00	6-25-9-00	6-50	28-5	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	52
8-400	16-500			5-250	7-656	9-500	28-5	10-6	24-375	17-125	
8-50-12-25h	14-500				6-00-8-00		25	10-2	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53
8-00-9-00h	19-00			3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00		29-6	11-2	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54
6-75-8-50	17-50			6-25-6-75	6-75-9-50	7-00	29-4	10-3	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	55
5-25-9-00h	15-00				8-00-12-00	12-00	30	10-6	22-00-30-00	14-00-20-00	56
5-406	10-000			5-500	6-000	4-000	30-3	10-6	22-000	15-375	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32-5g	10-4	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	57
6-00h							30	11	r	r	58
2-75-4-25h	g	g	g	5-00g	6-00g	g	31-3g	11	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	59
7-00-7-50g	10-00g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	27-5g	10-3	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	60
4-00-5-75h						4-00	10-3	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	61	
9-850	10-800			6-188	6-714	4-814	34-1	11-6	20-875	15-500	
							38-7	13-7	16-00	14-00	62
9-00-10-00	10-00			5-75-6-75	7-25-8-25		40	11-7	20-00-26-00	15-00-20-00	63
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-00	7-00	6-50c		12	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	64
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30-8	11-6	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	65
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-50	4-50	31	10-3	15-00-22-00	13-00-17-00	66
8-75-10-75	9-00			4-50-5-50	6-20-7-30c	4-77c	31	12-1	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	67
7-70-8-20s					4-50		33-7	9-2	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	68
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00h	7-00-12-00h	4-80c	33-7	12-2	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	69

cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lignite. i Including birch. extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50 according to condition and conveniences. r Mining company

# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1931	Sept. 1932	Sept. 1933	Aug. 1934	Sept. 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.5	95.4	97.8	82.1	69.7	65.9	68.9	72.3	72.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	96.2	86.9	98.9	69.8	54.0	53.9	62.5	69.9	68.4
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	98.9	114.0	108.9	93.4	69.0	60.8	60.6	65.6	67.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	99.5	93.9	91.2	79.2	72.4	70.0	71.7	73.6	72.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.2	99.0	93.7	86.2	76.8	64.3	63.8	65.5	65.3
V. Iron and Its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.4	92.6	93.8	90.4	86.8	86.0	85.5	87.0	86.6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	99.8	91.9	98.2	73.7	60.7	58.9	67.5	63.0	62.1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	99.2	92.4	93.2	90.8	86.5	85.9	85.0	86.1	86.3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	100.3	94.6	95.5	92.0	84.6	83.4	81.5	81.7	81.9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	98.5	96.4	96.0	86.1	74.4	71.6	72.7	73.9	74.1
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.2	101.7	103.7	86.7	66.9	62.2	65.7	68.9	69.4
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	128.3	111.4	101.4	99.4	92.8	90.8	85.7	79.4	77.8	77.2	77.3	
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	99.4	93.7	98.9	76.7	65.1	61.5	65.6	70.1	69.0
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.1	92.8	94.7	91.2	89.3	88.1	85.6	89.6	89.6
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	98.7	93.8	99.4	75.1	62.4	58.5	63.4	67.9	66.7
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	100.0	98.6	99.6	86.8	79.9	76.2	80.8	83.0	82.9
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	98.4	92.8	99.3	72.5	58.5	54.6	60.4	65.3	64.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	96.5	86.5	96.1	69.3	54.9	54.5	62.7	67.8	66.7
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.2	108.9	105.2	90.0	69.2	61.6	62.7	66.7	67.9
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	96.7	95.0	107.7	71.2	52.6	47.3	54.6	61.6	61.3
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	100.7	105.2	105.5	91.3	73.5	60.8	66.5	70.7	73.6
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	100.1	98.9	93.5	86.0	76.8	64.5	64.0	65.6	65.4
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.7	91.3	92.7	87.2	80.8	81.2	81.6	82.0	81.9
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	97.3	93.8	101.8	74.0	58.5	54.2	59.9	65.3	64.6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	98.6	95.1	94.1	84.8	72.4	69.3	71.5	73.6	73.8

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 966)

but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rental are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle,

anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and



electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

#### CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

FROM 1913 TO 1934\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 13½%; Sundries, 20%.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices were slightly lower in most localities, the Dominion average for sirloin steak being down from 22.5 cents per pound in August to 22 cents in September, round steak from 18.2 cents per pound to 17.8 cents

and shoulder roast from 11.8 cents per pound to 11.5 cents. Veal and mutton also were lower, the former averaging 11.8 cents per pound in September as compared with 12 cents in August and the latter averaging 19 cents per pound in September as compared with 20.8 cents in August. Bacon prices were generally higher being up in the average from 33.2 cents per pound in August to 35.1 cents in September. The price of lard also advanced averaging 13.2 cents per pound in September as compared with 12.7 cents in August.

Egg prices showed a slight seasonal advance the Dominion average being 27.5 cents per dozen in September, 27.2 cents in August and 24.9 cents in July. The price of milk was unchanged at an average of 9.8 cents per quart. Increases, however, were reported from St. Hyacinthe, Belleville, Peterborough, Edmonton and Calgary.

Bread was fractionally higher at an average of 5.9 cents per pound. Onions were generally lower the Dominion average being down from 5.6 cents per pound in August to 4.3 cents in September. Potatoes declined substantially in nearly all localities the Dominion average being down from \$1.22 per ninety pounds in August to 98 cents in September. The price of granulated sugar was fractionally lower at 6.6 cents per pound. The price in September, 1933, was 8 cents per pound. The price of tea has advanced gradually during the nine months of the present year the Dominion average being 52.6 cents per pound in September as compared with 45.7 cents in January. Anthracite coal advanced from \$14.88 per ton in August to \$14.96 in September. Increases were reported from Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Peterborough, Oshawa, Orillia, Toronto, St. Catharines, Kitchener and London.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes:—Halifax, \$15.50; Windsor, Nova Scotia, \$16.50; Moncton, \$16; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$15.50; Ottawa, \$16.50; Kingston, \$16; Belleville, \$16.50; Peterborough, \$17; Oshawa, \$15; Toronto, \$15; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$15; Galt, \$16; Windsor, \$14; Sudbury, \$17; Cobalt, \$17.75; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16.25; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The price of No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 82.3 cents per bushel in September as compared with 86 cents in August and 67.2

cents in September, 1933. Prices advanced considerably during the first ten days of the month following which there was a gradual decline. In coarse grains flax was down from an average of \$1.627 per bushel to \$1.516 and rye from 68.7 cents per bushel to 66 cents, while oats and barley advanced, the former from 43.6 cents per bushel to 45.7 cents and the latter from 56.6 cents per bushel to 58.5 cents. In milled products flour was 50 cents per barrel lower at \$5.50, while rolled oats advanced from \$3.10 per ninety pound bag to \$3.30. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at an average price of \$5.09 per hundred pounds. Raw rubber at New York declined from 15.1-16.6 cents per pound to 15-15.9 cents. In live stock choice steers at Toronto were slightly lower at \$5.30 per hundred pounds, while at Winnipeg the price declined from \$3.83 per hundred pounds to \$3.49. Lambs at Toronto declined from \$6.35 per hundred pounds to \$5.77, while calves advanced from \$5.65 per hundred pounds to \$6.45. The price at Winnipeg was somewhat lower at \$3.79 per hundred pounds. Bacon

hogs at Montreal rose from \$8.75 per hundred pounds to \$8.85 but at Toronto the price declined from \$8.63 per hundred pounds to \$8.49. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 20.9 cents per pound to 21.4 cents and at Toronto from 21.7 cents per pound to 22.2 cents. Cold storage holdings at the beginning of September were about 20 per cent higher than at the corresponding date last year and 22 per cent higher than holdings at the beginning of August this year. Fresh eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance the price at Montreal rising from 26.1 cents per dozen to 32.1 cents and at Winnipeg from 21.3 cents per dozen to 27.6 cents. The price of raw cotton at New York was down from 13.1 cents per pound to 12.7 cents. The textile strike together with the fact that visible supplies of American cotton were considerably increased in September were said to be factors in the price movement. The price of scrap steel was \$1 per ton lower at \$6.50-\$8.50, while the price of copper at Montreal declined from \$7.64 per hundred pounds to \$7.30.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to significant changes according to groups of commodities in some of these countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 63.6 for August, an advance of 2.1 per cent over the July level. This increase was almost entirely due to the increase in food prices, amounting to 6.5 per cent. The greatest change was in cereals which group was 11.8 per cent higher than in July, and the meat and fish group showed an advance of 5.9 per cent. Non-foods, on the whole, were 0.3 per cent lower, the changes in the different groups being small except for a decrease of 2.5 per cent in wool prices.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 83.4 at the end of August, an increase of 1.2 per cent for the month. All

groups were included in the rise for the month except the sugar, coffee and tea group. The largest increase was one of 3.1 per cent in vegetable foods.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 143 at September 1, an increase of 0.7 per cent for the month. Foods were higher, the principal changes being increases in prices of eggs, bread and flour, bacon and butter, with a reduction in potato prices. The fuel and light group also showed a slight advance.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 74 for August, an increase of 1.4 per cent for the month, due chiefly to increases in all of the food groups, while industrial materials were lower than the July level.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 100.1 for August, an advance of 1.2 per cent for the month. The upward movement was general, extending to the four main groups and to most of the sub-groups, the principal advances occurring in cattle and in textiles.



TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods, Living	Foods, Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(d) 1913	1913	1921	1914	1913-1914	July, 1914	June, 1927	Oct 1923—Sept. 1924	1923	July, 1914	July, 1914	1923—1927 = 1000	1923—1927 = 1000
1913.....	7.34	100	100	(a) 100	100	(b) 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	638
1914—July.....	7.42 (t)	102	102	(t) 103-0	102	132	125	62-2	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 678
1915—July.....	7.74 (t)	107	107	(t) 105-1	107	161	148	62-2	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 724
1916—July.....	8.46 (t)	124	111	(t) 118-3	111	204	180	66-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 786
1917—July.....	11.62 (t)	143	146	(t) 142-4	143	210	203	79-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 850
1918—July.....	13.00 (e)	152	167	(t) 147-4	152	209	208	92-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 812
1919—July.....	13.77 (e)	166	190	(t) 174-3	166	258	252	104-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 1019
1920—July.....	16.84 (e)	200	219	(e) 216-5	123-6	220	219	123-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 1034
1921—July.....	10.96 (e)	155	148	(t) 174-3	101-4	100	.....	101-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 977
1922—July.....	10.27 (e)	156	142	(e) 166-6	96-9	91-20	.....	91-20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923—July.....	10.17 (e)	156	147	(e) 169-7	100-3	107-51	.....	107-51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1924—July.....	9.91 (e)	153	143-3	(e) 169-1	100-6	124-21	.....	124-21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925—July.....	10.49 (e)	155	159-9	(e) 173-5	104-3	130-37	.....	130-37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926—July.....	11.07 (e)	157	163-5	(e) 174-8	102-7	166-35	.....	166-35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1927—July.....	10.92 (e)	155	153-4	(e) 173-0	102-7	199-35	.....	199-35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928—July.....	10.80 (e)	156	152-8	(e) 170-2	100-1	205-36	.....	205-36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929—July.....	10.98 (e)	156	153-5	(e) 170-2	100-0	218-01	.....	218-01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930—July.....	10.91 (e)	156	144-0	(e) 165-6	95-2	223-94	.....	223-94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931—July.....	8.11 (e)	137	119-0	(e) 150-3	85-9	201-59	.....	201-59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932—July.....	6.75	125	101-0	.....	77-0	179-53	.....	179-53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933—January.....	6.94	124	94-8	.....	73-7	186-84	.....	186-84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... April.....	6.83	122	90-4	.....	71-5	181-37	.....	181-37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... July.....	7.43	120	104-8	.....	75-2	177-34	.....	177-34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... August.....	7.43	122	107-9	.....	76-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... September.....	7.24	122	107-6	.....	76-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... October.....	7.27	122	109-8	.....	77-8	184-10	.....	184-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... November.....	7.37	123	104-7	.....	77-3	184-57	.....	184-57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... December.....	7.50	123	105-2	135-0	77-8	182-01	.....	182-01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1934—January.....	7.63	124	108-3	.....	78-3	179-28	.....	179-28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... February.....	8.04	126	108-5	.....	78-5	175-48	.....	175-48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... March.....	7.81	125	107-4	.....	78-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... April.....	7.53	123	108-4	.....	78-6	168-47	.....	168-47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... May.....	7.38	122	109-1	136-4	78-8	168-80	.....	168-80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... June.....	7.43	122	109-8	.....	79-1	169-84	.....	169-84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... July.....	7.51	123	111-8	.....	79-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... August.....	7.46	123	116-8	.....	79-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (j) To end of 1931, 13 articles; from 1932, 34 articles.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Canada	United States	Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Spain	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
		Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labour	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statistical Commission	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Directorial Office of Statistics	Official Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
No. of Commodities		502 (a)	81	126	45	38	150	45	125	48	74	71	188	43	56	92	—
Base period		1926	1923	1914	1914	1913	1924	1897-1877	1913	1928	1913	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
1913	July	64.0	(c)	(b)	(a) 100	100	(d)	85.0	100	100	100	(b)	1125	100	(a) 132.3	1088	(a) 1055
1914	July	64.4						82.4			(a) 119	100	(a) 1204	100	(a) 126.3	(a) 1098	(a) 1068
1915	July	70.3						106.4			(a) 141	100	(a) 1379	100	(a) 127.8	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1916	July	81.4						130.5			(a) 166	100	(a) 1585	100	(a) 154.9	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917	July	113.6						176.9			(a) 207	100	(a) 1723	100	(a) 196.4	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918	July	127.7						193.1			(a) 204	100	(a) 1810	100	(a) 259.1	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919	July	129.8						206.4			(a) 221	100	(a) 2237	100	(a) 326.8	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920	July	164.1						254.6			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1921	July	104.8						158.2			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1922	July	98.7						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1923	July	98.6						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1924	July	98.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1925	July	98.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1926	July	98.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1927	July	98.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1928	July	98.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1929	July	98.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1930	July	98.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1931	July	98.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1932	July	98.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1933	January	66.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1933	April	65.4						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1933	July	70.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1933	August	69.5						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1933	September	68.9						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1933	October	67.9						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1933	November	68.7						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1933	December	68.7						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1934	January	70.6						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1934	February	72.1						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1934	March	72.0						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1934	April	71.1						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1934	May	71.1						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1934	June	72.1						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1934	July	72.0						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1934	August	72.3						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1934	September	72.0						134.0			(a) 221	100	(a) 2613	100	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz". (h) Prior to 1926, number of commodities was 236. (i) Paper currency basis; index number on pre-war currency suspended from April, 1933.



**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 123·3 for August, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. There were no marked changes in any of the groups.

### South Africa

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1910=1000, was 1102 for July, a decrease of 6 per cent from the April level, due to declines in the jute, leather, hides and skins group, the grains, meals, etc. group, groceries, meat and chemicals.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 76·4 for August, an advance of 2 per cent for the month. This is the highest point reached since February 1931. The increase in August was chiefly due to substantial advances in farm products, foods and fuel and lighting materials.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9·4778 at September 1, an advance of 1·7 per cent for the month. This is a rise of almost 50 per cent in this index number since March 1, 1933, and is the highest point reached in three and one-half years.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$169·188 at September 1, a gain of 0·76 per cent for the month, and is the highest point reached in four years.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The National Industrial Conference Board index number, on the base 1923=100, was 79·6 for August, a rise of 0·6 per cent for the month. All groups except sundries were higher than the July level.

## The Primary Iron and Steel Industry in Canada, 1933

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a report on the primary iron and steel industry in 1933, covering the operations of plants engaged chiefly in the manufacture of (a) pig iron, (b) ferro-alloys, (c) steel ingots and direct steel castings, (d) rolled and drawn iron and steel products such as bars, plates, sheets, strips, rails, wire rods, structural shapes, etc. Thirty-six firms were included in this industry in 1933 and reports were received for 50 different plants or departments including 4 blast furnace departments, 2 ferro-alloy plants, 26 steel furnace divisions and 18 rolling or drawing mills.

Factory sales of pig iron, steel and rolled products were valued at \$18,492,549 in 1933 compared with \$16,197,526 in 1932, and \$36,911,245 in 1931. The 22 works in Ontario accounted for 63 per cent of the total sales for Canada, 6 plants in Nova Scotia provided 20 per cent of the total and 14 works in Quebec accounted for 14 per cent. There were also 4 operating plants in Manitoba, 1 in Alberta and 3 in British Columbia.

Capital employed in 1933 was reported at \$96,444,846 of which \$74,536,432 or 77·4 per cent represented the value of land, buildings and plant equipment. The total for Ontario was \$64,821,820; for Nova Scotia, \$18,380,730; for Quebec, \$11,773,013; for Manitoba, \$1,342,983; and for Alberta and British Columbia, \$126,300.

The average number of employees in the primary iron and steel plants was 5,200 in

1933 compared with 4,847 in 1932, and 8,026 in 1931. About 315 workers were employed in blast furnace departments, 209 in ferro-alloy plants, 1,467 on steel furnaces and 3,207 in rolling mills. Salaries and wages in 1933 totalled \$6,049,189 compared with \$6,131,057 in 1932 and \$11,072,054 in 1931.

A concise booklet entitled "How to Avoid Accidents in the Engineering Industry" has been published by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. The safety recommendations it contains represent the accumulated experience of employers, management and operators in this industry, and are based on facts, not theory. The booklet contains general engineering shop rules; rules for lathe operators; for drilling machine operators; for shaping machine operators; for screw machine, auto, semi-auto, hand screw and hollow spindle lathe operators; for boring, milling and gear cutting machine operators; for planing machine operators; for the safe operation of grinding machines, surface—internal—external; for safe power press operation; for the prevention of electrical accidents; and for hand tools; also hints to crane drivers and slingers; and sections on ladders; piling and storage of materials; first aid; skin infection; spitting; fooling and horseplay; and health hazards in chromium plating.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Contract by Employee not to Carry on Similar Business is Enforced

The Manitoba Court of Appeal, by a majority decision, recently reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Adamson in the action brought by a drug company in Manitoba against a former employee (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 1056). The defendant, a pharmaceutical chemist, entered the employment of the plaintiff company in January, 1928, and in March was put in charge of the company's retail drug store opened in that month at Flin Flon, the hiring being on a monthly basis at \$200 a month. He continued in that position until September, 1932, when he was dismissed on a month's notice. In the following month he was employed by the Copper Drug Company Limited as druggist and clerk in a retail drug store. On December 6, 1928, when he had been in the plaintiff's employment for eleven months, he signed at the plaintiff's request an agreement in the form of a bond for \$5,000, agreeing that he would not carry on a similar business in the territory of the plaintiff for a period of five years. Mr. Justice Adamson, in dismissing the action in the lower court, pointed out that the defendant did not sign the bond as a consideration for being taken into the service of the company, and the signing of the bond was something new imported into the agreement, and was not a condition of his employment. The agreement was therefore in the nature of a voluntary covenant, and was moreover a covenant "in restraint of trade."

The Court of Appeal, on the other hand, held that the mere continuance of a person in service, though terminable at the notice or will of the employer, is a sufficient consideration for a reasonable restraint against exercising the same trade on his own account after dismissal.

Chief Justice Prendergast, in the course of his judgment, said: "The business of druggists, with more diffused knowledge in matters of health and the prevalence of patent medicine, has undergone a great change, and I do not think, on the evidence as we have it, that much, if anything, can be made of the defendant's having become possessed of trade secrets or formulae of compounds. The defendant, however, being not a mere clerk but in effect manager, acquired as such an intimate knowledge of the terms and conditions of the company's dealings with manufacturers and wholesalers, and became identified with it in such a way that its customers would inevitably be diverted to the new store which started business next door. The plaintiffs have shown a considerable falling off in their business since the new store started. But this period has coincided with a depression which

has also affected the northern district and it seems that the amount of \$5,000 set forth in the bond is much in excess of actual damages. . . . In the conditions of our very sparsely settled northern mining country where Flin Flon is situate, the plaintiff's undertaking at that place was a hazardous one which they did not feel like entering into without securing such assurance as that given by the bond, without signing which, the defendant admits frankly, he knew that his employment could not continue. I would allow the appeal with costs, enter judgment for the plaintiffs for \$2,000 and grant an injunction as prayed for, also with costs."

Mr. Justice Dennistoun (agreeing with Chief Justice Prendergast and Mr. Justice Richards), said: "I agree that the appeal should be allowed, for upon the facts the bond sued on with its restrictive covenants was taken for the protection of the goodwill of the plaintiff's business, and not with the object of depriving the defendant of the means of livelihood. The defendant was made manager of the plaintiff's business at the mining town of Flin Flon upon his solemn contract under seal that he would not enter into competition with the plaintiff's drug business for a limited time in a limited area. As such manager he acquired special knowledge in respect to the stock in trade, its costs, and the profits at which it could be sold. This was highly confidential information in a newly opened mining camp. Moreover he obtained information as to the requirements of the plaintiff's customers, with some knowledge of their diseases and of those prescriptions, preparations, cosmetics, contraceptives, hair-dyes, salves, and other specifics for ailments or vanities which are not readily disclosed to strangers. Having acquired this intimate and personal knowledge, he placed it at the disposal of a rival business in violation of his covenant not to do so. He was in a different position from that of a mere clerk or counter salesman whose duties are automatic and can be performed in complete ignorance of his master's trade secrets. To put a man of that type out of business may well be held a contract in restraint of trade which is contrary to public policy. But to hold a person to a contract such as we have here is, in my judgment, well within the cases referred to by my learned brethren." (These cases were *Morris Limited versus Saxelby*, H. of L. 1916; *London and Yorkshire Bank versus Pratt*, 1887; *Reimer versus Rosen*, Manitoba, 1919).

Mr. Justice Trueman and Mr. Justice Robson dissented. *Northland Drug Co. versus Maguire* (Manitoba) 1934 *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 31, page 687.



### **Municipality not liable for Act of Contractor in Relief Work**

The Court of Appeal of Ontario allowed the appeal by the Town of Orillia, defendant, from the judgment of Judge McEvoy, awarding the plaintiff the sum of \$2,000 damages and costs against the appellant under the circumstances stated by Mr. Justice Davis in his judgment as follows:—

"The town of Orillia, on October 4, 1932, constituted seven persons (two of whom were members of the council) to be the 'Orillia Public Welfare Board' to supervise public welfare and relief work in the Town, to assist the council in the administration and distribution of relief funds derived from all sources, to consider all cases requiring or applying for relief and to make recommendations to the council as to the same, to organize and co-ordinate all community relief work and to exercise all the powers and duties given the Municipal Public Welfare Board by the Minister of Public Welfare for Ontario or by other Provincial or Dominion authority. The creation of this Board by the municipal council was sought to be warranted by the provisions of The Unemployment Relief Act, 1932, 22 Geo. V, ch. 4 (Ont.), Special reference was made to the expression 'direct relief' in secs. 3 and 4 of the Order in Council, schedule B to the Act. This Welfare Board acquired the right to cut and remove standing timber from a bush lot outside the limits of the municipality for distribution as fuel among the needy in the municipality, and the Board engaged the defendant James to haul some of this wood into the Town and distribute it amongst the needy as directed, at the price or sum of \$1.25 per cord. James owned a motor truck and used the same for carrying out this work. The plaintiff, his brother-in-law, accompanied him on the truck on the day in question as a helper, and suffered serious injuries when the truck, in attempting to pass another car travelling in the same direction, went into the ditch, obviously due to the recklessness of James in the operation of the truck. The plaintiff seeks in this action to recover his damages from the municipality.

"It is unnecessary to determine the nice questions raised as to whether or not the municipality had any authority to carry on such wood operations or to delegate such authority, if any, to this Board of citizens, because it is plain on the evidence that James was in any event an independent contractor and that the relation of master and servant did not exist between him and the Board or between him and the municipality. The power of control retained by the employer is the point on

which mainly turns the question whether a person is a servant or an independent contractor, and there is no evidence in this case of any such direction and control by the municipality or by the Board of the manner of doing the work undertaken by James as to constitute the relationship of master and servant.

"The judgment against the appellant municipality for the plaintiff's damages must be set aside. The appeal is allowed and the action dismissed with costs."

The judgment of the Court, allowing the appeal, was unanimous.

*McNeil versus the Town of Orillia (Ontario) 1934, Ontario Weekly Notes, page 538.*

The problem of accident compensation for persons injured while engaged on work relief projects in the United States has arisen in many States. There has been no uniformity in the rulings of the workmen's compensation commissions or in the court decisions upon this point. However, the majority of rulings and decisions have excluded such persons from the benefits of the compensation laws.

### **Compensation Board cannot reconsider Facts already dealt with**

The New Brunswick Supreme Court, in an appeal by an employer from the decision of the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board in re-opening a case and reversing its former decision, held that where the Board has disallowed a workman's claim on the ground that the injury he sustained did not arise "out of and during the course of his employment, the Board cannot re-open the case and reverse its decision under section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, as that section only deals with circumstances which follow the award, and not with those which precede it. Section 43 of the Act of 1932 provides as follows:—

"The Board may reopen, rehear, redetermine, review or readjust any claim, decision, or adjustment, either because an injury has proven more serious than it was deemed to be, or because a change has occurred in the condition of a workman or in the number, circumstances or condition of dependents, or otherwise."

The workman in this case had been employed on the Canadian National Railways for about 15 years in the capacity of carman's helper. While on his way to work on the morning of September 13, 1932, he was struck by a train while he was proceeding to his work by way of the company's tracks. The claim was disallowed by the Board on October 14, 1932, but on the claimant's application the

Board re-opened the case, and reversed their first decision, having heard the claimant's evidence that the path taken by him on the day of the accident was the usual way taken by the shopmen to reach their place of work, the track being used for this purpose with the knowledge of the management.

Mr. Justice Baxter, in his judgment, reviewed the provisions of the Act, concluding as follows: "The appeal is therefore open on the ground that all the established facts do not entitle the workman to compensation as a matter of law. The claimant's own testimony shows that he took a short cut instead of one of at least three roads which led to an entrance to the portion of the Government property where his work was. There is not

a syllable of evidence to show that he used the short cut 'with the full knowledge of the management' and besides the use of the tracks was forbidden by statute (Railway Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 170, s. 408). The facts are undisputed and there is a total absence of evidence to support the finding of the majority of the Board. . . . Of course the appeal must be allowed, without costs, on the ground that the Board had no power to reopen the claim; but it is as well to show, I think, that what may be considered a technical decision has not deprived the workman of anything to which he might otherwise have been entitled."

*The King versus Workmen's Compensation Board* (New Brunswick), 1934 *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3, page 753.



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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment showed a considerable increase in Canada on October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,864 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 933,486 persons, as compared with 923,078 in the preceding month. Activity has often shown a falling-off between September and October in the thirteen years of the record, the change on the average being a fractional reduction; the substantial increase this year is therefore especially interesting. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 100.0 on October 1, 1934, compared with 98.8 on September 1, 1934, and 90.4 on October 1, 1933. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index was as follows: 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8, and 1921, 91.3. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of October, 1934, reports were received by the Department of Labour from 1,700 local trade unions embracing a membership of 159,675 persons. Of these, 26,204 were reported idle, a percentage of 16.4, compared with percentages of 16.5 at the beginning of September, 1934, and 19.8 at the beginning of October, 1933.

Reports for September, 1934, received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed increases over August, 1934, and September, 1933, in the average daily placements effected, logging being largely responsible for the gains in each instance. During the month under review, September, 1934, the total opportunities for work numbered 32,350, applications made, 57,916, and placements in regular and casual employment, 30,441.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent at the beginning of October was

\$15.96 as compared with \$15.87 for September; 15.78 for October, 1933; \$21.96 for October, 1929; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.48 for October, 1914. The increase in October of this year as compared with the previous month was due to the somewhat higher cost of foods. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 71.4 for October as compared with 72.0 for September; 67.9 for October, 1933; 96.8 for October, 1929; 98.1 for October, 1926; 99.6 for October, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.8 for October, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 984. The index of the physical volume of business was somewhat lower in September than in August and May, the two high points of the year, but was substantially higher than in September last year. Of the principal factors included in the index those used as indicators of mineral production, manufacturing, electric power output and carloadings were lower in September than in August, while those of construction, trade employment, imports and exports were higher. As compared with a year ago all these factors were higher except exports. Information available for October shows employment slightly higher than in the preceding month and about 11 per cent higher than in October, 1933. Total carloadings and gross revenue of the Canadian National Railways also were higher, both as compared with the preceding month and with October last year. Contracts awarded for October and sugar production for the four weeks ended October 6 were lower than in the preceding period and in the corresponding periods of 1933.

The figures for strikes and lockouts during October show some decrease from the previous month in numbers of disputes, employees involved and also in time loss, but were greater than those for October last year. The number of disputes recorded was 16, involving 4,970 workers with a time loss in man working days of 52,011, as compared with

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934			1933		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	115,541,687	101,022,305	99,344,395	102,105,244	97,026,918	83,881,867
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	47,228,804	42,207,602	43,507,331	41,070,259	38,698,416	38,747,030
Exports, Canadian produce... \$	67,747,809	58,135,136	55,249,375	60,488,729	57,784,804	44,723,252
Customs duty collected..... \$		6,444,619	6,693,004	6,414,363	6,139,754	6,193,796
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,580,850,389	2,533,455,103	2,823,357,264	2,457,107,844	2,648,513,246
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		148,239,227	139,646,482	133,042,841	141,055,653	129,291,890
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,376,959,756	1,367,194,902	1,349,769,247	1,372,184,120	1,372,713,533
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$		879,761,929	853,355,407	912,211,074	904,822,716	884,771,869
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	85.2	83.8	83.8	70.4	81.6	81.8
Preferred stocks.....	69.5	67.4	67.3	59.7	61.0	61.7
(1) Index of interest rates.....	82.9	82.0	82.3	94.6	95.8	95.0
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	71.4	72.0	72.3	67.9	68.9	69.5
(*) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	15.96	15.87	15.92	15.78	15.78	15.96
Business failures, number.....		113	103	144	155	150
Business failures, liabilities... \$		1,628,426	1,360,691	2,321,926	2,344,568	2,358,000
(2) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	100.0	98.8	99.9	90.4	88.5	87.1
(*) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	16.4	16.5	17.9	19.8	19.9	21.2
Railway—						
(4) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	216,885	203,400	185,249	204,706	187,277	169,258
Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$	15,803,292	14,940,269	13,532,418	14,662,314	14,082,057	13,376,756
Operating expenses..... \$			11,565,237	10,350,857	10,308,990	10,576,247
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		12,042,793	10,929,992	11,984,497	11,173,335	9,943,272
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		9,009,213	9,859,359	7,926,050	8,170,006	9,204,670
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,751,108,054	2,441,503,348	2,102,826,079	1,752,166,269
Building permits..... \$		2,247,784	3,273,889	1,762,947	1,986,903	1,927,882
(7) Contracts awarded..... \$	11,152,700	12,494,000	13,543,900	15,014,300	8,886,900	9,479,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons		43,019	41,485	27,002	30,738	35,233
Steel ingots and castings..... tons		57,489	63,504	48,496	38,630	48,659
Ferro-alloys..... tons		1,147	2,458	9,563	2,033	1,796
Lead..... lbs.			30,276,573	23,834,911	23,487,631	24,349,685
Zinc..... lbs.			30,028,555	20,648,443	18,619,586	16,575,867
Copper..... lbs.			32,703,462	29,894,112	30,720,201	28,243,639
Nickel..... lbs.			14,272,129	10,734,268	10,645,933	10,216,700
Gold..... ounces		244,180	264,870	244,212	236,526	257,607
Coal..... tons		1,293,867	1,094,340	1,548,887	1,140,978	894,837
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		118,210,000	129,610,000	91,710,000	108,100,000	116,310,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,206,000	4,363,000	5,780,000	5,869,000	4,022,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		7,669,000	8,535,000	12,288,000	7,409,000	10,584,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		613,000	1,040,000	1,588,000	1,956,000	2,009,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		200,680,567	205,982,174	170,904,912	196,942,853	168,732,621
Flour production..... brls.		1,383,205	1,282,214	1,650,557	1,392,683	1,443,692
(*) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	86,934,082	88,679,472	95,041,690	87,616,868	60,377,719	88,089,347
Footwear production..... pairs		1,704,677	1,877,661	1,833,771	2,035,525	2,237,177
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		54,243,000	53,513,000	52,187,000	49,644,000	48,652,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		25,833,000	26,359,000	34,302,000	28,088,000	30,657,000
Newsprint..... tons		196,170	216,160	191,450	179,420	194,260
Automobiles, passenger.....		4,211	7,325	2,723	4,358	4,919
Index of Physical Volume of business.....		97.1	99.0	88.2	90.8	89.8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....		97.5	99.8	87.4	90.2	89.5
Mineral production.....		132.7	135.7	130.9	123.7	110.7
Manufacturing.....		99.5	100.7	87.9	97.0	96.9
Construction.....		41.3	40.7	45.4	28.6	27.2
Electric power.....		162.7	184.8	148.8	148.9	168.0
DISTRIBUTION.....		96.2	96.7	90.5	92.6	90.0
Trade employment.....		119.8	118.0	113.9	114.8	112.7
Carloadings..... lbs.		67.0	74.9	62.6	63.9	67.9
Imports.....		73.5	70.0	71.6	70.5	65.0
Exports.....		82.8	77.3	67.6	85.8	65.1

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending October 27, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 6, September 8 and August 11, 1934; October 7, September 9 and August 12, 1933.

(6) MacLean's Building Review.



19 disputes, 6,509 workers and 65,277 days' time loss in September, and 13 disputes, 1,101 workers and 18,141 days' time loss for October, 1933. A great part of the time loss was due to two strikes of loggers in northern Ontario and a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia, whereas in September about half of the time loss resulted from two strikes of clothing workers in Montreal. In October last year a strike of furniture factory employees at Stratford, Ont., caused most of the time loss for the month. Six disputes were carried over from September and ten disputes commenced during October. Eleven of the sixteen disputes were terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the employers, five resulting in compromises or being partially successful, while the result of one was recorded as indefinite. The disputes un-terminated at the end of the month numbered five and involved 1,350 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lock-outs in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

#### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established during the past month to deal with two disputes at Fort William, Ontario, which involved certain classes of railway employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, etc. An application from employees of the Winnipeg Electric Railways was received, and was being investigated by an officer of the Department with a view to securing a settlement without Board procedure. A dispute involving street railway employees at Brantford, Ontario, in connection with which an application had been received, was settled through the efforts of the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department. Further particulars of the proceedings under the Act during the month appear on page 991.

#### **Conciliation of labour disputes in United States**

The third monthly report of the National Labour Relations Board was submitted to President Roosevelt at the end of October through Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins (The establishment of this Board was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1933, page 874). "Despite the limited authority of the Board," it is stated, "we are happy to report that much has been and is being accomplished. In our last monthly report we pointed out that from August 6, 1933, to

July 1, 1934, 4,447 cases were handled by Regional Labour Boards, involving over a million and a half workers; that 2,633 of these cases were settled by the Boards through agreements; and that, in addition, 1,258 were settled as a result of decisions or recommendations, or by other appropriate methods. During the months of August and September, 1934, 1,477 cases were handled by the Regional Boards, involving over 600,000 workers; 409 of these cases were settled by the Boards through agreements, and 146 as a result of decisions or recommendations, while many of the remainder will be amicably disposed of later on. These bare statistics eloquently testify to the value of the work performed by the Boards.

"Quite apart from the successful settlement of controversies, the Boards have rendered another public service by bringing together in the principal industrial centres leading employers and labour representatives, who through their work as members of the Boards have acquired a mutual understanding of each other's problems and of the need of establishing sound and harmonious labour relations. The Boards would have been worth creating if they had accomplished no more than this."

In addition to dealing with the controversies brought before it the Board is engaged in "informal studies" with a view to assisting in the consideration of future legislative proposals. These studies include (1) analysis of decisions relating to collective bargaining, employee organization and similar matters, handed down by boards comparable to our own, such as the War Labour Board, the Railroad Labour Board, the National (Railroad) Mediation Board, the National Labour Board, the Regional Labour Boards, and the various boards created during the past year under codes and by the President; (2) analysis of the set-up, operation and accomplishments of these boards; (3) study of strike and other statistics compiled by the Department of Labour, with particular reference to the bearing of these statistics upon the problems with which our Board has to deal; (4) digest of significant material in current trade, labour and other journals and publications; (5) appraisal of the accomplishments of the conciliation and arbitration machinery set up prior to the Recovery Act in certain industries; (6) the history and results of State and Federal legislation dealing with industrial disputes; (7) the history, organization and accomplishments of certain foreign labour courts and of the Canadian, British, German and other systems of governmental regulation in the field of labour regulations.

### **Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare in Saskatchewan.**

A Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, under the Minister of Municipal Affairs, was provided for by an Order in Council passed by the Government of Saskatchewan on October 16. Certain duties are transferred to the new Bureau from the existing Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. The chief officer of the Bureau will be called the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. The Bureau is to administer such matters relating to the relief of distress as may be specified by the Minister; it will also administer the following Acts: the Factories Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the One Day's Rest in Seven Act; the Weekly Half Holiday Act; the Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Workmen's Wage Act, and such other acts as may from time to time be assigned by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to the administration of the Bureau.

The Bureau is authorized also to establish and maintain one or more department offices at such places within Saskatchewan as may be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; put employers who want workpeople, and workpeople who want work within Saskatchewan, into communication with one another free of charge; and co-operate with the Federal Labour Exchange.

The Bureau is further to collect, assort, systematize and publish information and statistics relating to: employment, wages and hours of labour throughout the province; strikes or other labour difficulties; trades unions and labour organizations; the relations between capital and labour and other subjects in connection with industrial problems; sanitary conditions of employment; and such other matters as may from time to time be designated by the Minister.

Finally, the Bureau is to provide facilities for finding employment and for the distribution of male and female labour throughout the Province.

### **Regulation of industry in Alberta**

By a proclamation on October 19 the Trade and Industry Act of Alberta was declared to be effective.

The provisions of this Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 442, in an account of the legislation at the last session of the Legislature. It provides for the establishment of a Department of Trade and Industry in the Alberta

government to inquire into conditions in any trade or industry which appear to be detrimental to the interest of trade or the public; to survey the resources of the province and plan for their development; to promote conferences of representatives of those engaged or employed in any trade so as to remedy any harmful conditions; to promote trade associations for the same purpose and to collect information regarding the various trades in the province and its resources.

If a conference of any trade agrees upon certain standards of ethics calculated to put an end to competitive practices harmful to the trade, its employees or the public, and, more particularly, agrees to establish minimum wholesale and retail prices, and minimum standards as to hours of labour and wages of employees, and if 66 per cent of those engaged in the trade, or if persons owning 66 per cent of the capital invested in the trade, approve such standards, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order that the code drawn up in accordance with the agreement shall be in force after a specified date and binding on every person carrying on the trade.

The Advisory Board to assist the administrator is to consist of 3 or 5 persons, one representing the consuming public. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations to provide for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in various trades. The Act applies to wholesale and retail dealers, druggists, printers, restaurant keepers, dry cleaners, barbers, hairdressers and plumbing, heating and sanitary engineers. If a representative number of persons engaged in any other trade, petition to be brought under the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister may declare such trade within the scope of the Act.

Provision is made also for inquiries into wages and for conferences between employers and employees for the purpose of collective bargaining. If no agreement is reached as to wages, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix a minimum wage for all classes of employees or for any specified class or in any specified district. A wage order may be varied or cancelled. An employer is not to interfere directly or indirectly with the free selection of representatives by any association or in any lawful activity of such association.

The Act also contains special provisions concerning the mining and distribution of coal.



**Progress under  
Quebec Labour  
Agreements  
Extension Act**

The Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of Quebec, in a speech at Montreal on October 18, announced that over 100,000 workers in the province already benefited from the legal protection of their wages which was afforded by the Collective Labour Agreements Act, passed by the Legislature this year. (The text of the Act was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417, and the various agreements have been outlined in subsequent issues as they have been extended throughout the districts to which they apply.) "I am not going too far," the Minister said, "in stating that, within a year's time, fifty per cent of industrial workers will benefit from the favourable dispositions of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act." The Minister expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which industry in the province had taken advantage of the Act, stating that since it was brought into force six months ago fourteen requests regarding the extension of collective labour agreements had been submitted either by employers or by employees; twelve of these had been approved and made obligatory either in one or more districts of the province or in the whole province.

"Once the collective labour agreement has been made obligatory by order in council, the contracting parties must do their best to have it observed," he continued. "In order to attain this end, the forming of a joint committee of employers and employees is authorized by the law. The representatives of such a committee may examine the pay list of employers and may prosecute, in the name of workmen, contractors who do not pay the legal minimum wages to their employees. The joint committee, therefore, is the corporate power responsible for the enforcement of the decisions it has come to." No particular fine is provided for those who violate the Act, because, Mr. Arcand said, "it seemed adequate to let workmen take advantage of their rights before civil courts."

More severe regulations regarding the duration of labour will certainly be brought into force in the province, the Minister added.

**Minimum wages  
in lumbering  
industry in  
New Brunswick**

The New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission, on October 17, published an order fixing minimum wage scales for the lumbering industry in the province. An earlier order, fixing scales of wages for logging operations, was noted in the *LABOUR*

*GAZETTE*, July, 1934, page 586. The new order provides as follows:

"The minimum rate of wages in the lumbering industry shall be thirty-two dollars (\$32) per month and board net or its equivalent in case of piece work, except in the case of booming and sorting in which the minimum rate shall be twenty cents per hour net.

"All previous wage scales fixed by the Commission are hereby superseded."

The earlier order, which is now superseded by the foregoing order, contained a section providing for a minimum wage scale for poplar pulpwood cutters of \$1.85 per cord, subject to a deduction for board not exceeding 50 cents a day. This section is now omitted, the rate specified above being made to cover the whole industry. The board consists of Mr. Justice W. C. H. Grimmer (chairman), Messrs. John H. Wallace and William S. Richards, commissioners, and H. Lester Smith, Secretary.

The provisions of the Forest Operations Act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1934, in an account of legislation enacted during the last session of the provincial legislature. In addition to fixing minimum wages the Commission has authority to assist in the settlement of disputes in the lumbering industry in the province on receiving an application from the employer or the workers.

**Purpose of  
Minimum Wages  
in British  
Columbia**

Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour and chairman of the Industrial Relations Board of British Columbia, stated in a recent address at Vancouver that in administering the Male Minimum Wage Act and the Female Minimum Wage Act, the Board's aim is, not to set a minimum wage for every occupation in the province, but rather to stop the "wholly unjustified" decline in wages, and also to exercise a stabilizing influence "by striking a level between the too low and too high wages being paid." He appealed to employers to co-operate in carrying out the instructions of the Board, which, he said, would prove to be the best policy for their business.

**Co-operative  
dairy at  
Hamilton,  
Ontario.**

"Two years ago," says the *Canadian Co-operator* for October, "a co-operative dairy was established in Hamilton. It was organized on a basis which took into account all essential interests, namely, those of the milk producers, the dairy workers and the consumers. The first year of operation was not successful, but in the second sufficient surplus was made to pay interest on capital

for the two years, and to pay a patronage dividend of 2 per cent to the producers on the milk they had supplied and 2 per cent to the consumers on the milk they purchased. It is not surprising that such a just and equitable arrangement—one which respected the rights of producers, dairy workers and consumers—should become popular in the city, and that in the short period of two years the co-operative dairy should grow into the third largest milk distributive institution in the city."

### **British views on proposed 40-Hour Week Convention**

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at a meeting held at Geneva in September, decided in favour of a proposal that the 1935 conference should discuss a convention for a 40-hour working week, to be applied successively to various predetermined branches of industry. The text of the resolution on this subject appears on another page of this issue. The British Government delegate and the British employers' delegate strongly opposed any proposed convention limiting hours of work which would not at the same time deal with the question of wages. Mr. Forbes Watson, the employers' delegate, claimed that the International Conference has assumed that trade unions had equal status and influence in all countries, and that "anyone with experience in industrial negotiations knew that it was impossible to ignore wages when discussing hours." He opposed the proposed convention on the ground that it would "inevitably attack the standard of living of the British working man and imperil his chances of employment in a competitive world."

### **Boys and girls under British Unemployment Scheme**

In Great Britain, as from September 3, 1934, the minimum age of entry into unemployment insurance, which had hitherto been 16 years, has been lowered, under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, to the age (not being less than fourteen years) at which the juvenile is no longer required by law to attend school (the provisions of this Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 744).

Every person who is required by the Unemployment Insurance Acts to become an insured contributor is under an obligation to obtain an unemployment book. Accordingly, as from September 3, it became incumbent upon all boys and girls within the lower limits of age prescribed by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, to obtain unemployment

books if they are engaged in insurable employment. Boys and girls who have recently left school, and are still seeking employment, and other juveniles under 16 years of age who, though ordinarily engaged in insurable occupations, had no insurable employment during September, will receive their unemployment books only when they obtain or are about to start in insurable work. During September, unemployment books were issued to approximately 625,000 juveniles of 14 and 15 years of age, including 353,000 boys and 272,000 girls, and in the first week of October further books were being issued at the rate of over 6,000 a day.

### **Unemployment policy of Australian Government**

In a speech delivered prior to the elections on September 15, 1934, at which his Government was returned, the Hon. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, stated that it would be the policy of the Government to give the campaign against unemployment, with particular reference to the needs of youth, precedence over other Commonwealth activities. A conference with the State Government, he announced, was to be summoned. Hitherto the responsibility for the relief of unemployment has rested with the States. The Commonwealth Government now intends to assume a larger share of this responsibility. To this end, the Government intends to assign to a Commonwealth Minister definite responsibility for Commonwealth action in relation to employment. The Minister is to be assisted by advisory committees in the several States. Among the proposals to be considered is a comprehensive scheme for national forestry. Special attention is to be given, in conjunction with the State Governments, to proposals for the training and preparation of youths for work. The Government has also in mind a series of large public works which, though possibly not reproductive from the outset, are regarded as likely to conduce to national development.

### **Effect of building activity on recovery**

A new publication by the League of Nations: "World Economic Survey, 1933-34," shows that various evidences of recovery were apparent in 1933, and continued into 1934, but that progress in this direction has become slower, especially in the sphere of international trade. Various differences in economic policy in the countries of the world are noted, one of these being in regard to the building industry. Some of the conclusions reached in the Survey on this



branch of the subject are summarized in the *Economist* (London) as follows:—

"In some countries, building activity has powerfully contributed to such recovery as has taken place. Classifying the countries by this criterion, it appears that building activity is attaining new records in Great Britain, but hanging back in the United States; that it is expanding in Italy, and contracting in France. In Britain it is going ahead owing to 'cheap money'; in America it is handicapped by the high cost of building, and the almost complete absence of private activity is not compensated by the large, though fluctuating, expenditure of public funds. In Italy, Signor Mussolini has combined a large public works program with cheap money and a deliberate plan for reducing costs. In France, all efforts are bent on reducing taxation and balancing the Budget; public works have had to be subordinated to these aims in the hope that they will stimulate private expenditure and investment."

#### Proposals for better housing in Canada

In an address before the Social Service Workers' Club at Ottawa on October 24, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, manager of the Canadian Construction Association, dealt with slum conditions and overcrowding. He described the measures that have been taken in other countries—Great Britain, United States, the Irish Free State, etc.—to cope with these problems by means of national housing plans. For Canada Mr. Reilly advocated the appointment of a commission to study the question of housing, slum clearance and the relief of overcrowding. "I would like," he said, "to see a commission appointed to make a survey of existing housing needs in conjunction with the various agencies, both provincial and local, who might be enlisted in the task. I would ask them further to study means by which the guarantee of the Government could be placed behind financing arrangements for existing agencies, both public and private bodies, and for what other methods might be found desirable to provide the necessary houses. They might even go further and organize the supply of materials by contracting for the quantities which it might be shown would be required. This investigating commission might then be merged into a more permanent body having authority to go on with plans which have secured the approval of Parliament."

"We, on our part, in the construction industry," the speaker continued, "are prepared, as never before, to assist in the rehabilitation of the blighted areas in the city and the

organization of new communities, where necessary. In recent years there have been a number of most interesting advances made in the production of new materials and the standardization of others which should make it possible for a new low-price house to be worked out, suited to the needs of the average family and designed in good taste. If these houses of standard interior pattern, and with a number of adaptations on the exterior to prevent monotony or uniformity, are handled under proper supervision by local authorities under the direction of a central authority, they can be produced on a large quantity basis, and at a very reasonable cost."

In conclusion, Mr. Reilly referred to the employment that would be created by a program such as he proposed. "How much better," he said, "would it be for the man of the family, instead of receiving a weekly sum from the town or city for his relief, to be earning real money in the factory producing materials or out on the job erecting homes to be occupied by his own and other families at present huddled together with others in unsanitary, unhealthy surroundings."

#### Housing program in United States

The work being carried on by the Housing Administration in the United States is described by the *United States News*, Washington, in its issue of October 22, as "the administration's most successful effort." "Although the campaign for modernization of homes is barely two months old," it is stated, "about \$50,000,000 in home repair work has been launched already. Loans made directly for this purpose by the Housing Administration total about \$10,000,000. A similar amount has been advanced by finance corporations and direct bank loans. Administrator Moffett estimated that more than 70 per cent of money spent on home modernization and repair will go to labour, thereby providing a considerable stimulus to re-employed in the depressed construction industry."

President Roosevelt recently directed the Federal Housing Authority to fix at 5 per cent the basic interest rate on home mortgages insured under the law enacted by Congress at the last session. Such insurance was authorized by means of a revolving fund administered under Federal auspices, on property up to 80 per cent of its appraised value. The basic purpose of the plan is to encourage the construction of new homes by making credit more readily available for that purpose. This is the second stage in the program of the new Housing Administration. Several months

ago it initiated a vigorous campaign to stimulate the modernization and repair of homes already built.

### Labour legislation in the N.R.A.

The "new type of labour law," which came into force in the United States with the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act in June, 1933, is the subject of a study by Mr. G. H. Trafton, in the September issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review*. The codes established under the Act, the writer points out, are national in scope, and are legally enforceable by the Federal Government; they extend to all employees in the respective industries the protection of minimum wage and maximum hour regulations which, under state laws, had previously applied only to women and children. "The labour provisions of every code include regulations fixing minimum wage rates, limiting hours of employment, restricting the employment of minors, and setting forth the right of collective bargaining. In some codes there are also regulations dealing with home-work, contracting, and use of prison labour. Many require safe and sanitary working conditions, and in a few there are brief provisions with respect to workmen's accident compensation. One code—the coat and suit industry code—has a section looking toward future adoption of a system of unemployment insurance.

The writer quotes statements by President Roosevelt and General Johnson, the former administrator, which describe the Act as instituting a system of "modern guilds" or "industrial self-government." "The codes," he says, "provide a self-imposed industrial law; the code authorities supply the instruments of self-regulation under the codes."

General Johnson resigned early in October from his position as National Recovery Administrator, and control was vested in three Boards; executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive branch is called the National Industrial Recovery Board, and consists of five members, appointed by the President (including Sidney Hilman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers). The legislative branch is called the Industrial Policy Committee, (all federal officials but one, and including the Secretary of Labour, the Secretary of the Interior, the Emergency Relief Administrator, etc). The judicial branch or Judicial Committee, will investigate violations of the N.R.A. Codes.

The Hon. J. G. Gardiner, premier of Saskatchewan, informed a delegation from the provincial Union of Municipalities on October 27 that his government would conduct an investigation into the feasibility of state medicine and hospitalization with a view to the framing of legislation on this subject.

Mr. O. H. Shenstone, president of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, at the quarterly meeting of the Associations held at Toronto on October 24, stated that medical science had so far discovered no cure for pneumoconiosis, the industrial disease resembling tuberculosis and caused by dust particles in foundries and other places of work. "Compensation," he said, "amounts to between ten and twelve thousand dollars for each case. The only means of prevention lie in good ventilation and cleanliness in the shop."

Mr. George Wilkie, K.C., of Toronto, has been appointed chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in succession to Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., and Mr. Earl Hutchinson, of Kenora, has been appointed vice-chairman of the Board succeeding Mr. H. J. Halford. Mr. George A. Kingston continues as the third member.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, on October 29, presented a memorandum to Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, in which co-operation for the amendment of the British North America Act was recommended for the purpose of securing uniformity of legislation throughout Canada in regard to hours of labour, wages and working conditions, and in order to provide for the elimination of unfair competition between provinces as regards production costs.

More than 200,000 persons borrowed money through co-operative credit societies in the United States in 1933. This was shown by a survey recently just completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The money so borrowed aggregated \$28,217,457, an average of \$138 per loan. The combined resources of these societies at the end of 1933 amounted to \$35,496,668. Reserve funds to cover possible losses amounted to \$2,372,711 and savings deposits to \$5,685,276. Uncollectible debts written off during the year formed less than one-fourth of 1 per cent of the loans granted. Dividends returned on stock amounted to nearly \$1,000,000.



## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**A**N application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on October 15 from employees of the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, Ontario, being assistant foremen, clerks, checkers, stowers, loaders, coopers, sealers and truckers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The cause of the dispute was stated to be the employees' demand for an agreement embodying increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions, as well as their request that an officer of the union be permitted to conduct the negotiations on behalf of the employees. Approximately 320 employees are directly involved in the dispute.

A similar dispute between the Western Stevedore Company, Limited, at Fort William, Ontario, and the same class of employees, members also of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, had been filed in the Department towards the close of September. This dispute directly affects 400 employees.

An officer of the Department visited Fort William on October 22 and discussed the matters involved with the representatives of the employees of the two companies; also with the general manager of the Western Stevedore Company, Limited. Although certain concessions were offered by the latter company, they did not meet the employees' demands, and, the two disputes being of practically an identical nature, the Minister proceeded with the establishment of one Board to deal with the two cases. The personnel of the Board is as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice R. M. Dennistoun of Winnipeg, Chairman,

appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, K.C., of Ottawa, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing companies, and Mr. Marcus Hyman, of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

An application was also received during October from employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being motormen, conductors, and busmen, members of the Street Railway Men's Unit, One Big Union. The application states that approximately 600 employees are directly affected or likely to be affected by the dispute, which relates to the alleged unjust dismissal of two employees. An officer of the department has been instructed to visit Winnipeg with a view to ascertaining if disposition can be made of the matter without the necessity of Board procedure.

As a result of departmental mediation, a settlement was effected during October in the case of a dispute between the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and its street railway employees, being members of Local No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. An application for the establishment of a Conciliation Board had been received from the workmen involved during September. The dispute related to the employees' request for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions, 35 men being directly concerned. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the department was instructed to visit Brantford, and his efforts were instrumental in bringing the parties into accord, the company granting certain concessions with respect to working conditions, and the employees agreeing not to press their demand for wage increases.

## AGREEMENTS AS TO CHANGES IN WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA

**N**EGOTIATIONS between representatives of the principal steam railways in Canada and of various classes of employees as to the restoration of the basic wage scales resulted early in November in agreements providing that the existing general fifteen per cent deduction from wages calculated on basic rates will be continued until January 1, 1935, when the deduction will be reduced to twelve per cent, to be reduced again on May 1, 1935, to ten per cent.

The agreements reached toward the end of 1933, following proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act with reference to some classes of employees, had provided for the deduction of fifteen per cent for a period of twelve months for each class, the effective dates varying from October 1, to December 31, after which the deduction was to be ten per cent unless notice of a desire for a change in the percentage had been given by either party (LABOUR GAZETTE, December,

1933, p. 1212 and November, 1933, p. 1065). Prior to this agreement the deduction had been ten per cent except that for engine, train and telegraph service employees it was twenty per cent from May 1, 1933, to November 1, 1933.

In recent weeks, in accordance with the agreements, the railway companies had notified the employees' representatives that revenues had not improved to a sufficient extent to allow of a decrease in the deduction. The employees' representatives proposed that basic rates should be restored.

In the United States, where the deduction was ten per cent, an agreement had been reached providing for a restoration of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on July 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on January 1, 1935, and the remaining five per cent on April 1, 1935. The railways then announced that an application for an increase in freight rates of ten per cent would be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The new agreements in Canada between the principal railways and employees of various classes are based on the agreement with reference to the following classes of employees: in engine service, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; in train service, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; in telegraph service, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The text of the agreement follows:

AGREEMENT between the Canadian National Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company respectively, and their Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen and Telegraphers respectively, made at the City of Montreal on the Third day of November, 1934.

THE PARTIES HERETO AGREE—

(a) that, effective from November 1, 1934, until December 31, 1934, fifteen (15) per cent shall be deducted from each employee's pay cheques calculated on existing basic rates of pay.

(b) that, effective from January 1, 1935, and continuing until April 30, 1935, twelve (12) per cent shall be deducted from each employee's pay cheques, calculated on existing basic rates of pay, and that effective from May 1, 1935, ten (10) per cent shall be deducted from each employee's pay cheques, calculated on existing basic rates of pay, and this deduction shall continue in effect thereafter, subject to the right of either party, after July 1, 1935, to serve thirty days' notice, as required by wage agreements now in effect, of a desire to change such percentage of deduction.

Similar agreements were reached between the Railway Association of Canada, representing several of the principal railways, and Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of

Labour, representing the Shop Crafts, and also between the Railway Association of Canada and the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees; between the two railways above mentioned and signal maintainers, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America; between the Canadian Pacific Railway and firemen, oilers and shop labourers, members of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and also between the same railway and the clerks, freight handlers and station employees members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

The agreement made a year ago as to shop trades provided that in shops working less than forty hours per week the deduction would remain at ten per cent. In such shops the new agreement provides for a deduction of only seven per cent effective from January 1, and five per cent effective from April 1, 1935.

The agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers and station employees also provides that employees partially exempt from the fifteen per cent deduction during the past year shall have a proportional restoration.

Arrangements have been made for negotiations during November between the Canadian National Railway officials and the representatives of the clerks, freight handlers, shop labourers, station and round-house employees, also express department employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Commercial telegraph employees of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific companies also are reported to have reached agreements for a similar modification of the deduction.

Social insurance, particularly in those aspects which concern the economical administration of medical and pharmaceutical benefits, was studied recently by a group of experts under the International Labour Office, and their conclusions have recently been published. The report draws attention "to the interest which an insurance scheme in preventing an illness rather than in curing it," and states that "emphasis should be laid on the importance of systematic prevention, which may, by itself, occasion economies in all directions." Recommendations are made under three main divisions, viz.: principles and rules for economical prescribing; drafting and application of guiding principles for economic prescribing; and control of excessive prescribing.



## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**T**HREE new decisions, and an interpretation of the decision in an earlier case, were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1934, page 733, and in previous issues; and the fifth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1933.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and members of any of the six railway brotherhoods, "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway Brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

#### **Case No. 436.—Canadian National Railway (Western Region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.**

A dispute arose over the payment of engineers and firemen on unassigned runs through terminals. The unassigned trains in question did not finish their trips at the terminals but ran through them. The employees claimed that in accordance with the schedules 100 miles "terminal to terminal" should be allowed in addition to "arbitrariness," and such further mileage as might be made. They cited Article 4 of the Engineers' and Firemen's schedules, which stipulated in regard to the "basic day" that 100 miles or less, five hours or less in passenger, and 8 hours or less in all other service, should constitute a day, with overtime *pro rata*.

They pointed out that mileage, as claimed, had been paid up to April, 1933.

The management contended that it was at liberty to run unassigned trains through terminals, and that the 100 miles "terminal to terminal" need not be paid in such cases.

The claim of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

#### **Case No. 437.—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

A conductor was dismissed by the Commission as an "undesirable employee" on the strength of evidence brought before a Grand Jury. This evidence, in the opinion of the management, proved that the man had been involved in the theft and sale of cases of liquor from his train.

The employees, on the other hand, contended that as the Grand Jury had brought in a decision of "no bill" in the case, an investigation should have been held in accordance with Rule 28 of the schedule, reading: "Trainmen will not be disciplined or dismissed until after investigation. They may, however, be held off for investigation for not exceeding three days" etc. They claimed that the man should be reinstated and paid for the time he was out of service.

The claim of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

#### **Case No. 438.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

A spare operator appeared on the payroll for 59 days in 1932. He was laid off on September 18 in that year, and was not employed thereafter. Claim was made for three days vacation with pay during 1933, but this claim was not allowed by the management. The employees' contention that the matter should be governed by Article 14, clause (g) of the Schedule for telegraphers and assistants, which reads as follows:—

"Spare telegraphers who at the beginning of the calendar year have had 306 days' cumulative service will be allowed 12 working days vacation in that year, at the minimum operator's rate, and each year thereafter will be allowed one day's vacation for each month's cumulative service during the previous year including vacation period if any."

The spare operator in question had accumulated 3 months' service during 1930, and the employees therefore asked that he be granted

three days' pay. They pointed out that from January, 1928, to January, 1933, the practice was that all spare operators submitted payrolls after January 1st of each year showing the number of days vacation due them account of service performed the previous year based upon one day's vacation pay for each month's service performed and these payrolls were paid without question. No change had been made in this rule since 1927. They requested that past practice be continued and vacation allowances be paid in accordance with the intent of the agreement.

The management cited Rules (a) and (g) of the same Article, and contended that it was not the intent of these rules that men no longer in the service should be restored to the payroll and allowed vacation with pay based on service performed during the preceding year. The claimant was, therefore, in their view, not entitled to vacation with pay during 1933, unless and until, returned to service in seniority order during 1933.

The Board decided that, as the operator was, in 1933, still on the seniority list and available as a spare operator, the provisions

of Article 14 clause (g) applied, and that he was entitled to vacation pay in 1933 on the basis of one day's pay for each 25½ days he was shown on the payroll in 1932.

#### **Supplement No. 1 to Case No. 429—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.**

This case was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 407. It concerned a dispute in connection with terminal payments to crews on interdivisional runs when passing through an intermediate terminal on their assignments. The Board, in their decision, had ruled that the employees' claim for terminal payments was valid where switching was performed by the train crew and not by a yard crew. The management and the employees subsequently disagreed as to the meaning of this decision, and asked for an interpretation. The Board interpreted the decision to mean that all time delayed at an intermediate terminal when switching is performed shall be paid for.

## **CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2**

### **Summary of Recent Decisions**

**R** EPORTS have been received of four cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1934, page 620, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925, the date of the inception of the Board, to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a

term of one year, subject to re-appointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

#### **Case No. 140—Operating Department, Central Region.**

This case was heard last February, when consideration was deferred pending further negotiations. Subsequently a settlement was effected and the Board consented to its withdrawal.

The case concerned the claim of a clerk at Capreol for two weeks' vacation with pay, which claim had been refused by the management. Out of 306 working days in the calendar year 1932 he was employed 264 days and was laid off for 42 days in a reduction of staff. The employees contended that under Article 14 of the schedule for clerks and other classes of employees, and in accordance with the



Board's decision in Case No. 127 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, page 1071), the claimant was entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay for the services performed during the year in monthly-rated positions. The management, on the other hand, gave details of the positions held by the claimant, maintaining that at the beginning of 1933 he had not held one year's continuous service with the railway in a monthly-rated position, and further contending that Article 14 contained no provision for the allowance of vacation with pay on the basis of time worked in the preceding year, with certain exceptions which called for continuous employment up to the vacation period.

#### Case No. 142—Stores Department, Montreal District.

This case also was settled by an arrangement between the parties that was reached after its first submission to the Board, and a request for its withdrawal was acceded to. A chauffeur in the Stores Department submitted that he had been denied the rights to exercise seniority as provided by Article 3, Rule (k), to the position of chauffeur at St. Henri, the management contending that dining car store employees formed a separate promotion group from that of the claimant.

#### Case No. 151—Operating Department, Central Region.

The claimant in this case was employed as a bunk room attendant at Toronto round house for a number of years. In January, 1934, he was removed from the position and an injured trainman was assigned to it. The employees contended that the position of bunk-house attendant was specified in the schedule, and that Article 1, rule (b), which defines the word "employee" as used throughout the agreement, contained no reference to trainmen; and therefore a trainman

was not an employee within the meaning of the schedule. A similar claim was decided in favour of the employee in Case No. 11 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, page 231).

The management cited various examples of the practice of filling vacancies in positions such as that in question with disabled employees whose cases have been dealt with by the Rehabilitation Committee.

In view of the decision in Case No. 11 and of the further fact that the seniority rights of bunk-room attendants are not limited in the schedule, the Board sustained the claim of the employees.

#### Case No. 155—Operating Department, Western Region.

An assistant accountant in the superintendent's office at Edmonton claimed pay for the time in 1933 he had been improperly displaced by a junior employee from his position, and assigned to a position carrying lower pay.

Article 3, Rule (k) of the Schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees," provides that "when reducing forces, senior employees with sufficient ability to perform the work will be retained, and employees laid off in such reductions will be permitted to transfer to a position of similar character within their seniority group, displacing a junior employee."

The employees contended that these provisions were not observed in this case, and that there was proper ground for a claim for the difference in the rates of pay between the two positions in question.

The Board held that the case should be governed by the foregoing article of the schedule, and that the action of the management was based on a misinterpretation of that article, and decided that the employees' contention should be sustained to the extent that the claimant was improperly displaced from the position of assistant accountant.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1934

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for October, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Oct. 1934 ...	16	4,970	52,011
*Sept., 1934 ..	19	6,559	65,277
Oct., 1933 ..	13	1,101	18,141

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees, and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. In-

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to October, 1934</b>			
LOGGING— Loggers, Cochrane, Ont.....	500	13,000	Commenced Sept. 5, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours, improved conditions and recognition of camp committees; terminated Oct. 31, 1934; in favour of employers.
MANUFACTURING— Boots and Shoes— Shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont.	28	150	Commenced Sept. 13, 1934; against discharge of worker; working conditions no longer affected by October 26, 1934; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Women's clothing factory workers, (Dressmakers), Toronto, Ont.	38	456	Commenced July 12, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 13, 1934; in favour of employer.
Cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	150	1,000	Commenced Aug. 31, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions; terminated by October 18, 1934; partially successful.
Printing and Publishing— Compositors, London, Ont.....	75	1,950	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; untermiated.
Other Wood Products— Furniture factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	300	2,000	Commenced Sept. 13, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition; terminated Oct. 8, 1934; compromise.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During October, 1934</b>			
LOGGING— Loggers, Sault Ste. Marie dis- trict, Ont.	900	20,000	Commenced Oct. 3, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours, improved conditions and recognition of camp committees; untermiated.
Loggers, Port Alberni, B.C.....	150	2,000	Commenced Oct. 10, 1934; against dismissal of workers for union activity; untermiated.
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S....	1,500	7,500	Commenced Oct. 1, 1934; for increased wages for longwall mining; terminated Oct. 5, 1934; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.....	85	680	Commenced Oct. 11, 1934; for increase in piece rates for timbering and bone; terminated Oct. 19, 1934; compromise.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	125	1,125	Commenced Oct. 22, 1934; for increased wages; untermiated.
MANUFACTURING— Vegetable Foods— Bakers, Winnipeg, Man.....	4	20	Commenced Oct. 25, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union; terminated Oct. 31, 1934; compromise.
Boots and shoes— Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	800	800	Commenced Oct. 29, 1934; sympathetic; terminated Oct. 29, 1934; indefinite.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.— Cap factory workers, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.	175	1,200	Commenced Oct. 22, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; untermiated.
TRANSPORTATION— Water— Pulpwood loaders, McNab Cove, N.S.	100	100	Commenced Oct. 15, 1934; for discharge of foreman; terminated Oct. 15, 1934; in favour of employer.
Longshoremen, North Syd- ney, N.S.	40	30	Commenced Oct. 18, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 18, 1934; compromise.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

formation as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Decreases occurred not only in the number of disputes but also in the number of em-

ployees involved and in the time loss incurred during October as compared with September. Nearly one-half of the time loss resulted from two strikes of loggers in Northern Ontario while one strike of coal miners in Nova



Scotia involved 1,500 workers with a time loss of 7,500 days. Approximately one-half of the time loss in September was due to two strikes of clothing factory workers in Montreal. The figures for October, 1933, except as to numbers of disputes, were substantially lower, the only dispute at that time involving large numbers of workers for a lengthy period being the strike of furniture factory workers at Stratford, Ont.

Six disputes, involving 1,091 workers, were carried over from September and ten disputes commenced during October. Of these sixteen disputes eleven terminated during the month, five in favour of the employers involved, five resulting in compromises or being partially successful, while the result of one is recorded as indefinite. At the end of October, therefore, there were five disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: compositors, London, Ont., loggers, Sault Ste. Marie District, Ont., loggers, Port Alberni, B.C., coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S., and cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: photo-engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; moulders, Peterborough, Ont., February 27, 1934, one employer; paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q., May 23, 1934, one employer; shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., July 25, 1934, one employer; and shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont., September 13, 1934, one employer, this last dispute being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is performed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involving a small number of employees in embroidery manufacturing establishments in Montreal occurred on October 1. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union called out employees in several establishments but only a small number of skilled men ceased work, returning the following day at increased wages. In one establishment two of these ceased work on October 10, claiming that the wages had not

been increased as arranged. The union had taken up with the provincial Minimum Wage Board the question of minimum rates of wages being set for the large numbers of women employed.

A minor dispute involved sixty-seven employees of a leather coat manufacturing establishment at Fenelon Falls, Ont., for one hour on October 8, resulting in wage increases and the signing of an agreement with the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers. The union had laid a complaint with the Minimum Wage Board for Ontario and the employer was prosecuted and fined on a charge of employing women after six o'clock without a permit from the Department of Labour and proceedings to enforce the Minimum Wage Act were taken.

A minor strike involving eight employees of a poultry dealer at Calgary, Alta., for a few hours occurred on October 26. Increases in wages were given and an agreement for one year was signed with the Food Workers' Industrial Union. This is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

Strikes of bakers in two bakeries in Montreal on October 16, for certain increases in wages, have been reported in the press but particulars have not been received. A third bakery was reported to be involved in a strike on October 21. Arrests in connection with picketing were reported.

A one day cessation of work by 850 coal miners in one colliery at Florence, N.S., on October 22 as a result of a dispute as to the erection of booms has been reported in the press. Work was resumed pending the report of an investigation by the mine inspectors. Particulars as to the dispute have not been received.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, COCHRANE DISTRICT, ONT.**—The strike commencing on September 5, to secure increases in wages, reduced hours, recognition of camp committees, a maximum rate of 75 cents per day for board and a number of other conditions, was terminated at the end of the month, the strikers returning to work without securing their demands. The strikers were reported to be chiefly members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, employed by contractors for pulpwood and railway ties. Many of the camps did not cease work. In connection with picketing and attempts to induce those working to strike, a number of strikers were arrested, some being convicted on charges of assault, resisting arrest, etc., and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, PRESTON, ONT.**—In connection with this strike against the discharge of one worker for infraction of a shop rule, alleged by the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union to be in reality a result of union activity, a ten per cent wage increase having been demanded, by October 3 the employer had replaced the strikers but the pickets continued to picket the establishment. A number were arrested on charges of assault, two of these electing trial by jury; another was given a suspended sentence. On October 26 the employer refused to negotiate with the strike committee as all positions had been filled. The union, however, claimed the strike was still in effect, and it is, therefore, included in the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

**DRESSMAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This dispute, resulting from a request for an increase in wages, piece rates, involving thirty-eight members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in one establishment, was called off by the union on October 13.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—At the middle of October it was reported that a number of the employers involved in this dispute had settled with the union but that the other employers involved had replaced the strikers, and the dispute has, therefore, been recorded as terminated.

**FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—This dispute, commencing September 13, was reported terminated by October 8, the workers securing increases in wages of ten to twenty per cent and the forty-four hour week but not union recognition.

**LOGGERS, SAULT STE. MARIE DISTRICT, ONT.**—A number of the employees of pulpwood contractors, some being members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union and some of the Industrial Workers of the World, ceased work on October 3 and succeeding days to secure conditions similar to those demanded by the strikers in the district around Cochrane, Ont. The strikers also made it a condition that the demands of the strikers in the Cochrane district should be conceded, the same pulp and paper company being affected. The provincial Minister of Lands and Forests, the Honourable Peter Heenan, formerly Federal Minister of Labour, as in September in connection with the strike in the Cochrane district, visited the locality and proposed that the dispute be referred to a board of inquiry which would ascertain whether the employers could pay the wages demanded, stating that the province might be able to reduce the timber dues. On the

other points in dispute he indicated that concessions to the strikers could be made. This proposal was rejected by the workers. The strikers attempted to induce those continuing to work to leave the camps and some intimidation was reported in the press. One picket at a railway station was arrested on charges of interfering with a passenger boarding a railway train. Toward the end of October and early in November it was reported that some of the strikers were resuming work.

**LOGGERS, PORT ALBERNI, B.C.**—Employees in one logging camp of a lumber company ceased work on October 10, their demand for the reinstatement of four employees organizing for the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union being refused. The employer stated that at the termination in May of the Vancouver Island loggers' strike it was stipulated that no organization or camp meetings would be permitted in his establishment. The saw-mill employing about 350 men was shut down owing to the lack of logs. The strikers were partly replaced so that toward the end of the month the camp and mill were again operating, apparently on a reduced scale.

**COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.**—A number of employees in one colliery, members of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, ceased work on October 1 to secure higher rates of wages for longwall miners. A tentative rate per ton had been set for some new work, subject to negotiations under the agreement between the company and the United Mine Workers of America. A revised rate was referred by the local concerned to the district officers for further negotiations, but the members of the other union ceased work and picketed the mine and no work was done except by maintenance men. Later, maintenance men on one shift were kept out but officials performed the work. Attempts to bring about sympathetic strikes in other collieries were successful to only a slight extent, one being affected for a few days by a breakdown of machinery. The company, however, was unable to fill contracts for coal at Montreal and released the ships chartered for its delivery. The United Mine Workers' union adopted a resolution that its members should resume work on Saturday, October 6, the officers to resume negotiations with the company. A sufficient number of men to partially operate the colliery reported for work and the Amalgamated Mine Workers' Union called the strike off on Monday. A small number of strikers have been arrested on charges of intimidation in connection with picketing, being released on bail.



**COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.**—Employees in one mine ceased work on October 11 as a result of a dispute as to the piece rate for timbering. The mine had been operated under a co-operative agreement until a strike in September (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, p. 908). It was arranged that the wage scale in the district would be paid but when negotiating an agreement the dispute as to timbering arose. The employer offered to increase the rate but this was not accepted until the strikers returned to work on October 19, terminating the strike. The agreement is to be in effect until March 31, 1935.

**COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.**—Employees of one company ceased work on October 22 when their demand for an increase in wages similar to that given in other mines in the district some time ago was refused. The employer offered to make certain changes but this was not accepted, and at the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

**BAKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Bakers in one establishment ceased work on October 25 demanding increases in wages, reduction in hours to eight per day and recognition of the Food Workers' Industrial Union. The establishment was closed, indirectly involving about twelve other employees. Work was resumed after five days, the piece rates being increased, which the employer stated would raise weekly earnings about \$1 per week, making the level from \$19 to \$21. The dispute as to hours appears to have been regarding overtime, on which the union reported a concession was made.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of employees in some fifteen factories in Toronto ceased work for one day on October 29 in protest against the arrest of members of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union picketing an establishment in New Toronto involved in a strike from July 25, 1934, to the end of August. The strikers have been replaced but the union has continued to picket. Following some violence the municipal authorities stopped the picketing but later offered to allow the strikers only to picket. The union officers interviewed the provincial Attorney-General and later arranged with the municipal authorities to restrict the picketing to the strikers and union officers pending the trial of the other pickets.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONT.**—Employees in fifteen cap factories ceased work on October 22, the agreement between the United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union and employers,

members of the Cap Manufacturers' Guild, having expired on September 5 and not been renewed. The employers proposed reductions in wages and a change in hours from forty per week to forty-four. The union proposed some wage increases. As a result of negotiations, settlements were reached with the two Hamilton firms and most of the Toronto firms, work being resumed about October 26. The forty hour week was retained, with some adjustment in wages. At the end of the month the dispute with the remaining employers was in progress. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**PULPWOOD LOADERS, McNAB COVE, N.S.**—Men engaged to load a boat demanded that the foreman be discharged, and, this being refused, ceased work about October 15 and were replaced by other employees of the company.

**LONGSHOREMEN, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.**—The employees who were involved in this dispute had demanded a wage rate of 40 cents per hour for day work and 50 cents for night work instead of payment by the ton with a guarantee of 40 cents per hour under which it was stated the earnings averaged 45 cents per hour. The demand being refused, the employees ceased work for six hours on October 18, most of them returning under an arrangement by which the number of men was adjusted so that earnings averaged 40 cents per hour for day work and 45 cents to 50 cents for night work. Some of the night men picketed the operations and police supervision was secured.

The United States Department of Labor has recently published a report of the discussion of industrial accidents and diseases at the 1933 meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. Addresses on the many phases of workmen's compensation and its allied subjects were presented at the convention by leading authorities.

President Roosevelt, on October 12, signed an executive order establishing the 36-hour work week in the cotton garment manufacturing industry in the United States, effective December 1. The action was taken on recommendation of a special impartial committee which had been created under an agreement of the parties that the findings would be accepted as final. Under the order, not only will the work week be shortened from the present forty hours, but weekly wages will be kept at the present total, and piece rates will be increased by 10 per cent.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1934, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in September was 18 and 6 were in effect from the previous month, making a total of 24 disputes in effect during the month, involving 4,100 workers, with a time loss of 29,000 working days for the month.

Of the 18 disputes beginning in September, 5 were over demands for increases in wages, 6 over other wage questions, 3 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 4 over other questions. During September, 18 disputes were terminated, of which 4 were in favour of workers, 4 in favour of employers and 10 ended in compromises.

### Irish Free State

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1933 was 88, involving 9,059 workers resulting in a time loss of 200,126 working days during the year. Of the 88 disputes beginning in the year, 37 were over wages questions and 32 over the engagement or dismissal of workers. The industries most seriously involved were transportation and building.

During the year, 85 disputes were terminated, of which workers' claims were admitted in 25 cases, admitted in part in 27 cases, and rejected in 18 cases, while employers claims were wholly successful in 6 cases, successful in part in 5 cases. In 4 other disputes, the result was indeterminate.

### Belgium

A dispute involving 16,000 employees in the woollen textile industry at Verviers and district was in effect from February 26 to July 31 over demands for changes in working conditions, but these demands were not secured.

### France

The number of strikes beginning in the year 1932 was 330, involving 54,088 workers. In the year 1933, 331 strikes began, involving 84,391 workers. The results of strikes terminated in 1932 were: 39 in favour of workers, 104 in favour of employers and 46 ended in compromises; while in 1933 the results of strikes terminated were: 38 in favour of workers, 123 in favour of employers and 82 ended in compromises.

### Hungary

At Pecs, 1,200 coal miners remained in a mine without food for five days to enforce their demands for increased wages and more days work per week. At the end of this time, a compromise was reached whereby an advance in wages rates and more work was granted, although not all the concessions the miners had originally demanded were granted.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in July was 97 and 105 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 77,557 and the time loss for the month 2,595,185 working days.

A strike of 5,000 fishermen and allied workers at Boston began October 8 and was reported to have terminated November 6. The demands made for a larger share in the proceeds of catches and higher wages for shore workers were not secured, it was reported.

At the expiration of their agreement, 25,000 silk and rayon dyers at Paterson, New Jersey and neighbouring centres went on strike October 24, demanding a new agreement providing for closed shop and an increase in wages with a shorter work week. Efforts were being made by the Textile Labour Relations Board to settle the dispute and joint conferences were held, but no agreement had been reached at the end of October.

The award of the board appointed by the President of the United States at the conclusion of the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific coast, which strike was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, July and August, provided that hiring halls are to be under joint management of the employers and the union, with the dispatcher to be chosen by the union, the establishment of labour relations committees, a reduction in hours to 6 per day with a 5 day week and an increase in hourly wage rates of 10 cents per hour, making wages 95 cents an hour for straight time.



OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA  
Financial Summary as at September 30, 1934

THE accompanying table gives a financial summary to September 30, 1934, of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156, amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42) and under the concurrent Acts adopted by the provinces participating in the scheme.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1934

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Totals
	Act. effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act. effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act. effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act. effective March 1, 1934	Act. effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act. effective July 1, 1933	Act. effective May 1, 1928	Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at September 30, 1934.....	6,670	8,491	9,766	11,352	48,457	1,352	9,645	5	95,738
Average monthly Pension.....	\$ 17 80	\$ 19 08	\$ 18 62	\$ 13 82	\$ 17 60	\$ 10 61	\$ 16 44	\$ 20 00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.87%	1.17%	1.34%	2.16%	1.36%	1.52%	1.00%	0.05%	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	2.16%	3.37%	2.81%	5.02%	4.31%	6.38%	2.10%	0.89%	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	40.14%	34.78%	47.50%	42.57%	31.49%	23.80%	47.44%	5.62%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during second quarter of fiscal year 1934-35, (Period July 1-Sept. 30, 1934) \$	351,156 48	485,893 83	549,358 12	554,579 31	2,534,677 23	42,049 04	478,884 21	361 07	4,996,959 39
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 263,255 50	\$ 363,674 77	\$ 411,569 32	\$ 415,934 48	\$ 1,890,611 87	\$ 31,526 78	\$ 359,331 92	\$ 361 07	\$ 3,736,275 71
Total amount of pensions paid by Province during two quarters of fiscal year 1934-35, (Period April 1-September 30, 1934).....	\$ 693,088 75	\$ 955,726 06	\$ 1,083,932 29	\$ 928,086 51	\$ 5,019,925 62	\$ 82,760 56	\$ 943,758 72	\$ 795 57	\$ 9,708,074 08
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 519,704 70	\$ 714,174 73	\$ 811,429 84	\$ 696,064 88	\$ 3,743,297 45	\$ 62,070 42	\$ 708,237 13	\$ 795 57	\$ 7,255,774 72
Total amount of pensions paid by Province since inception of the Old Age Pensions Act to September 30, 1934.....	\$ 4,897,835 87	\$ 8,963,485 69	\$ 9,485,030 05	\$ 1,020,447 46	\$ 42,026,515 04	\$ 181,593 92	\$ 8,696,910 65	\$ 7,334 60	\$ 75,279,153 28
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	\$ 3,399,972 89	\$ 5,696,775 27	\$ 6,140,402 79	\$ 765,335 59	\$ 27,569,699 50	\$ 136,195 44	\$ 5,648,061 03	\$ 7,334 60	\$ 49,273,777 11

\* Percentage figures based on estimated population for 1934, furnished by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Coal Combine Conviction Upheld on Appeal

THE conviction of the five coal companies found guilty of forming a combine in violation of the Combines Investigation Act (reported in LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1934, pages 30-35) was upheld by a unanimous judgment of the Quebec Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side, delivered on October 5, 1934. The five accused companies, engaged in the importation and distribution of British anthracite coal, were convicted at Quebec City on December 12, 1933, following an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act. The appeal of the companies found guilty was heard in May, 1934, and has been dismissed by the present judgment.

The lengthy reasons for judgment read in French by Mr. Justice St. Germain on the dismissal of the appeal are reviewed below. A briefer statement of reasons for judgment was also written in English by Mr. Justice Bond, who, stating "it is unnecessary for the purposes of the present cause to attempt to determine what would be a fair price for coal, even if it were feasible to do so," finds that "the appellants' intention was to gain control of the industry so as to exclude (as, indeed, they succeeded in doing to a marked degree) competition in the trade, and by so doing to enable them to create a price structure based not upon the intrinsic merits of the business, that is, the cost of coal laid down at the wharf and subsequently delivered to the consumer, or the fair return upon capital invested, or upon the turnover, or upon the net profit per ton,—on the contrary, an arbitrary price structure was agreed upon, as a result of the combination, based upon American differentials, and this, in my opinion, brings the agreement within the prohibitions as being undue and detrimental to the public, and also designed to restrict competition unduly between the Canadian Import Company and the Weaver Company.

"Similar comment applies to the manoeuvres adopted by the appellants to exclude Russian coal from entering the territory in competition, and, in a lesser degree, Scotch anthracite and German."

The five convicted firms were found guilty at the trial under one charge laid under the Combines Investigation Act and two counts concerning violations of section 498 of the Criminal Code, and were sentenced to pay fines totalling \$30,000. The charge under the Combines Investigation Act was stated in the indictment as that of forming a combine—

"which had and was designed to have the effect of preventing and lessening competition in the purchase, barter, sale and supply of coal and coke, and which has operated, is operating and is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, to wit: consumers, other dealers in coal and in coke, and others."

The acts in violation of section 498 of the Criminal Code under which also the firms were convicted were generally described in the Crown's bill of indictment as those of conspiring to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, supplying, storing and dealing in coal, in coke, and of similar action to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the purchase and sale of these classes of fuel.

The contentions of the appellants are considered by Mr. Justice St. Germain in the appeal judgment under the following principal heads:

1. the basic agreements,
2. combine to prevent independent importers in Canada from securing supplies of Welsh anthracite,
3. the lessening of competition of Russian coal,
4. the lessening of competition of German coal,
5. the eliminating or lessening of competition of British coke,
6. control of prices.

Stating that the facts concerning the case as set out in the judgment delivered at the trial are not contested by the appellants, Mr. Justice St. Germain proceeds to point out that "the sole question for us to decide is whether the conviction appealed against is justified in law, in relation to the said facts."

In 1929 and 1930 two basic agreements providing for a wide measure of control of the importation of anthracite coal from Great Britain were signed by the major companies accused. The trial Judge had held that the original agreement of 1929 was unlawful with respect only to three clauses concerning the fixing by the Canadian Import Company and the Weaver Company of wholesale and retail selling prices. The judgment of the Appeal Court finds the basic agreements to be unlawful not only in the matters condemned by the trial judge but also in other matters for which these agreements provided, including arrangements made to exclude Russian anthracite from Canada prior to the placing of an embargo on that commodity by the Dominion Government and arrangements for the selling of British anthracite at a common price by the Weaver and Canadian Import companies.

In concluding his examination of the nature of the basic arrangements between the accused companies, Mr. Justice St. Germain states:

"At no point is it established that the difficulties which had accompanied the development of the anthracite trade preceding the



formation of the agreement in question were the result of the lowering of prices by too active competition.

"... I am of the opinion that the motive which ruled in drawing up the agreement was one likely to operate to the detriment of the public, aimed at unduly lessening competition. In addition, the operations which followed closely after its formation could, in my belief, not fail to confirm this interpretation."

Regarding Russian coal, the judgment of the Appeal Court goes further than that of the trial Judge and declares that the object of the agreement of the coal importers was to maintain the price of Welsh coal by preventing competition from Russian coal. That agreement, the judgment says, was likely to operate against the public interest. Confirmation is given to the findings of the trial Court

against the combined efforts of the appellants to prevent independent importers in Canada from securing supplies of Welsh anthracite and to prevent or lessen the competition of German coal and British coke. The appeal judgment quotes with approval the comments of the trial Judge in condemning the agreements to maintain common wholesale prices which the appellants entered into with the Hartt and Adair Coal Company and the Scotch Anthracite Coal Company, and also the trial Judge's findings against the arrangements regarding uniform retail prices which these companies made with other members of the Montreal Coal Association.

Five other coal companies indicted as members of the combine have not yet been tried and arrangements for trial of the latter firms are now being made.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

RECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the industry and district, by Orders in Council, of an agreement affecting marble and tile setters and terrazzo layers at Quebec, building trades at Joliette, and ornamental iron and bronze workers at Montreal, the correction of one clause of the Order in Council affecting printing trades in Quebec city and district; and also applications for the extension of agreements affecting painters in Three Rivers and district and building trades in St. Hyacinthe and district.

Under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 417, applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour by any association of employees or employers who are parties to a collective agreement to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages and hours of labour made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade or industry within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" for the establishment of these conditions, an Order

in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade or industry in the territory included in the agreement, from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory are to govern all individual labour contracts in the specified trades and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement. Applications for the extension of certain agreements and Orders in Council subsequently passed under this Act have been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month, beginning in June, 1934.

*Marble and tile setters, terrazzo layers, etc., Quebec City and District.*—The application for the extension of the agreement in these trades was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 913. The agreement was made between five terrazzo, tile and mosaic contractors and the Catholic Union of Labourers. An Order in Council, approved October 18, 1934, makes the conditions in the agreement obligatory for all employees and employers in the trade in the district named according to the following conditions:—

1. (a) In the present contract the term "terrazzo layers" signifies and includes any man levelling the surface so as to lay the terrazzo and measures, divides the said surface and draws the lines, and prepares the

samples and mixes the materials and spreads the mixture and supervises the rolling and polishing of the terrazzo;

(b) The term "tile setter" signifies and includes any man who measures the surface in order to receive the tile and who sets the tiles;

(c) The term "marble setter" signifies and includes any man who measures the surface in order to receive the marble, cuts and sets the marble.

2. In the cities of Quebec and Lévis, and within a radius of ten miles of their limits; in the towns of Rivière du Loup, Thetford Mines, the rate of wages for the trades hereinafter mentioned will be the following:—

	per hour
Marble setters (current work) . . . .	\$0 50
Tile setters (current work) . . . . .	0 50
Terrazzo layers (current work) . . . .	0 50
Raw cement layers . . . . .	0 40
Men working on machines . . . . .	0 40
Joint finishers . . . . .	0 50
Labourers (common) . . . . .	0 35

3. In the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce, Kamouraska, Rimouski, Gaspé, Saguenay, Arthabaska, with the exception of the economic zones mentioned in the preceding article, the rate of wages, hereinafter specified, will be the following:—

	per hour
Marble setters . . . . .	\$0 45
Tile setters . . . . .	0 45
Terrazzo layers . . . . .	0 45
Raw cement layers . . . . .	0 35
Men working on machines . . . . .	0 35
Joint finishers . . . . .	0 45
Labourers . . . . .	0 30

4. The time of labour shall conform with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1496 of July 12, 1933, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the Limitation of Working Hours, 23 Geo. V, chap. 40).

5. Duration of the agreement.—The present agreement shall remain in force until the 30th of April, 1935, and shall renew itself automatically for another year unless one of the parties hereto notifies the other party of its intention to modify or revoke same and such within thirty days before its expiration. In the case of work being carried on at the date of the expiration of the present agreement, the same conditions shall continue until the completion of the said work.

*Building Trades, Joliette and District.*—The agreement was made between the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Incorporated, and the Workers' Association of Joliette, and the application for its extension was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 912. An Order in Council, approved October 11, 1934, and amended October 24, makes the agreement

obligatory for the employees and employers of the following trades according to the following conditions:—

1. The rate of wages to be the following for each of the trades mentioned below:—

Trade	Wage rate per hour. cents
Bricklayers . . . . .	50
Carpenters and joiners . . . . .	45
Cement finishers . . . . .	40
Electricians . . . . .	45
Hod carriers . . . . .	30
Labourers, common . . . . .	25
Lathers—metal . . . . .	40
Lathers—wood . . . . .	35
Marble setters . . . . .	50
Masons, stone . . . . .	50
Ornamental ironworkers:	
Erectors . . . . .	40
Helpers . . . . .	35
Painters . . . . .	40
Plasterers . . . . .	40
Roofers—slate and tile . . . . .	40
Roofers—composition . . . . .	35
Sheet metal workers . . . . .	40
Tile setters . . . . .	40
Terrazzo layers . . . . .	40
Plumbers and steamfitters . . . . .	45
Stationary enginemen . . . . .	40
Stone breakers in quarries . . . . .	30

2. The hours of labour will be in conformity with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1253 of June 14, 1933, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the limiting of working hours (23 Geo. V, ch. 40).

3. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement includes the counties of Joliette and Montcalm.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph one (1) of the present conditions, it is stipulated and agreed that, in the city of Joliette, the following rate of wages shall be in force:—

Trades.	Wages per hour. cents
Bricklayers . . . . .	60
Carpenters and joiners . . . . .	50
Carpenters and joiners' apprentices . . . . .	35
Cement finishers . . . . .	40
Electricians . . . . .	45
Hod carriers . . . . .	35
Labourers, common . . . . .	30
Lathers—metal . . . . .	40
Lathers—wood . . . . .	35
Marble setters . . . . .	50
Masons, stone . . . . .	60
Ornamental ironworkers:	
Erectors . . . . .	40
Helpers . . . . .	35
Painters . . . . .	40
Plasterers . . . . .	60
Roofers—slate and tile . . . . .	40
Roofers—composition . . . . .	35
Sheet metal workers . . . . .	40
Tile setters . . . . .	40
Terrazzo layers . . . . .	40
Plumbers and steamfitters . . . . .	50
Stationary enginemen . . . . .	45
Stone breakers in quarries . . . . .	35



5. It is expressly stipulated that building contracts given and signed before the adoption of the Order in Council approving the present petition shall not be subject to the provisions of the present agreement.

6. The present agreement shall be in force from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present petition and shall remain in force until the 31st of March 1935.

*Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers (Shopmen) Montreal and District.*—The agreement was made between eight building and contracting firms and the Canadian Union of Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers of Montreal and the application for its extension was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, page 912. An Order in Council was approved October 11, 1934, making the agreement obligatory for all employees and employers in the trades according to the following conditions:—

1. The rate of wages to be the following:

Trades.	Wages. cents
Mechanics.. . . .	55
Fitters.. . . .	45
Helpers.. . . .	35

2. The hours of labour to be 8 hours per day and 45 hours per week; the time of labour to be from 8 a.m. to noon and from 1 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m., with the exception of Saturday when there shall be no work during the afternoon. All overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half based on the regular wages. Double time will be paid for work carried on on legal holidays and from midnight to 8 a.m., on ordinary working days.

3. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises, in addition to the island of Montreal and l'Isle Bizard, the following counties: Assomption, Terrebonne, Laval, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, Vaudeuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères.

4. It is expressly stipulated that contracts given and signed before the adoption of the Order in Council approving this petition, shall not be subject to the provisions of the present agreement.

5. The present agreement applies only to employees of workshops.

*Printing Trades, Quebec City and District.*—In the Order in Council governing conditions in the printing trades in Quebec city and district, which was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, page 911, article 10 should be deleted and the following substituted:—

10. Double overtime will be paid for any work done on Sunday, Christmas day, New

Year's day, Labour day. This clause does not apply to men regularly employed on night shifts.

*Painters, Three Rivers.*—Notice of application for the extension of the agreement between painting contractors and the National Catholic Union of Painters of Three Rivers was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 3. This agreement provides for a wage rate of 45 cents per hour for painters.

*Building Trades, St. Hyacinthe.*—Notice of application for the extension of the agreement between the Montreal Builders' Exchange and the National Catholic Union of Building Trades of St. Hyacinthe was printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 3. The wage scale for the various trades in this agreement is the same as the scale of wages for the counties of Joliette and Montcalm but outside of the city of Joliette, which is printed above in the Order in Council covering building trades in Joliette and district, with the exceptions that in application for St. Hyacinthe the rates for bricklayers, masons and plasterers are 60 cents, for electricians 50 cents and stone breakers in quarries are not included.

## Coal Production in Canada in September

Canadian coal mines produced 1,293,867 tons of coal during September as compared with 1,140,978 tons a year ago. The average production for September during the past five years was 1,150,150 tons. The output of bituminous coal during September totalled 881,621 tons; sub-bituminous coal, 40,417 tons, and lignite coal, 371,829 tons. Nova Scotia's production was recorded at 596,649 tons or an increase of 19.4 per cent over the September, 1933, total of 499,850 tons. Alberta mines produced 479,662 tons consisting of 141,131 tons of bituminous coal, 40,417 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 298,114 tons of lignite coal. In September, 1933, Alberta's output was made up of 117,799 tons of bituminous coal, 62,169 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 256,720 tons of lignite coal. Production from British Columbia sources amounted to 116,070 tons, a 3.1 per cent advance over the total for the corresponding month of 1933. A 9.5 per cent increase was shown in Saskatchewan's output; in September 73,715 tons were mined and a year ago 67,330 tons. New Brunswick operators reported an output of 27,771 tons as against 24,288 tons in September, 1933.

Canada's coal supply, including imports, in September was computed at 2,867,007 tons; the average for the month during the past five years was 2,760,078 tons.

## MINIMUM WAGES IN MANITOBA

### 10 Per Cent Reduction to Terminate December 31, 1934

THE Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has issued a ruling (published in *The Manitoba Gazette*, October 6), extending to December 31, 1934, "but not thereafter," the 10 per cent reduction in the scale of minimum wages for female employees which had been in effect since March 1, 1933. It is stipulated the reduction shall not be applicable to Regulation No. 5, governing employment in hotels, restaurants, etc. This reduction was first put into effect for one year by an Order operative from February 28, 1933 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1933, page 280). The text of the Order continuing the reduction is as follows:

Public notice is hereby given that the Minimum Wage Board, at its meeting held on Tuesday, September 25, A.D. 1934, ruled that the ten per centum (10%) reduction in the scale of minimum wages for female employees in the Province of Manitoba effected by the Board on March 1, A.D. 1934, and extended until September 1, 1934, shall continue and remain in force until the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1934, but not thereafter. And further that the said ten per centum (10%) wage reduction shall not apply on Regulation No. 5, governing the employment in hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands, which said regulations became effective August 14, A.D. 1934.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 26th day of September, A.D. 1934.

GEORGE N. JACKSON,  
*Chairman, Minimum Wage Board.*

### Minimum Wage Reductions in Saskatchewan Restored

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan recently decided, pending further investigation, to restore as from September 1 the reductions that had been made in the minimum wages in certain occupations. Order No. 6, which provided for a reduction in the minimum wages for female workers in shops and stores, laundries and factories, hotels, restaurant and refreshment rooms, beauty parlours and barber shops, was amended last July, the previous reductions of 10 per cent for minimum wages under \$13, and 15 per cent for minimum wages of \$13 and over, being reduced to 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. That order was to continue in force until September 30, 1934 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1934, page 753).

The provincial Board now consists of the following members:—R. J. Dickenson, Moose Jaw; Miss F. V. Pearce, Regina; Mrs. J. F. Cairns, Saskatoon; Miss Irene Campbell, Moose Jaw; and Alderman Ralph Heseltine, Regina.

## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

### New Order governing Employment in Laundries, Dyeworks and Dry Cleaning Establishments

THE Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec has re-issued Order No. 1, governing laundries, dyeworks, etc., in the Province. The method followed in the present order differs from that in the order dated January 1, 1929, which it replaces (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1929, page 175). That order in turn amended the original Order No. 1, which was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1926, page 1195. In the order of 1929, the minimum wage was fixed at \$12 per week in Montreal; and \$9 per week in the remainder of the Province, with corresponding minimum wages for inexperienced workers during two periods of 6 months each. The new order, which follows, provides that 70 per cent of the working force shall be paid fixed hourly wages of 22 or 18 cents, lower wages at hourly rates being fixed for the remaining workers.

ORDER No. 1 (replacing Orders 1a and 2a, in force since January 1, 1929) governing female employees and males when replacing females in any class of employment, in Laundries, Dye Works, Dry Cleaning Establishments and all Services connected therewith.

1. *Minimum.*—No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:—

City and Island of Montreal, and radius of 30 miles around and beyond the Island.

15 per cent of the employees at not less than 16 cents per hour.

15 per cent of the employees at not less than 20 cents per hour.

70 per cent of the employees at not less than 22 cents per hour.

Province of Quebec, excepting the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 30 miles around and beyond the Island of Montreal.

15 per cent of the employees at not less than 13 cents per hour.

15 per cent of the employees at not less than 15 cents per hour.



70 per cent of the employees at not less than 18 cents per hour.

The worker's salary shall be paid to her in cash; a part or the whole of the salary cannot be retained for any cause or purpose whatever. This salary shall be given to her in a sealed envelope on which shall be written: her name, her register number, the date of the week or of the fortnight she has worked, the number of hours she has performed, the rate per hour, the amount of money included in the envelope; same must be initialed by the person who paid the employee.

2. All employees are subject to the above specified minimum wages.

3. *Hours of Work.*—The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Inspection Department (Chap. 182, R.S.P.Q., 1925).

4. *Waiting Time.*—Any employee required to wait in the establishment shall be paid for the time thus spent.

5. *Discharge of Employees.*—No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee, because such employee has lodged a complaint with the Board or has testified or is about to testify in any investigation or proceedings permitted or prescribed by or taken under the provisions of this Act.

6. *Penalties.*—Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine or imprisonment. (See Section 12 of the Act.)

7. *Posting.*—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place where the employees have access.

8. This Order shall come into force and be effective on January 1, 1935, and is replacing Orders Nos. 1a and 2a which were in force and effective since January 1, 1929.

GUS. FRANCO, *Chairman*.  
OMER BRUNET,  
C. J. GRIFFIN,  
EUG. BRUNET.

MONTREAL, October 17, 1934.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Order Prohibiting the Carrying on of Certain Agreements under the Male Minimum Wage Act

THE following order of the Board of Industrial Relations, which administers the Male Minimum Wage and other Acts was published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, October 18, 1934:—

#### MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

*ORDER prohibiting the Carrying-on of the Agreements, Schemes, Joint Contracts, or Undertakings Hereinafter mentioned.*

The Board of Industrial Relations, a Board duly appointed under the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it under section 8 of the said Act and all other powers it thereunto enabling, having held such inquiry as the Board considers adequate, and being of the opinion that the hereinafter-mentioned agreements, schemes, joint contracts, or undertakings are intended to have the effect, either directly or indirectly, of defeating the true intent and object of the said Act in respect of the payment of a minimum wage, hereby *orders*:—

1. That the carrying on of the agreement, scheme, joint contract, or undertaking entered into between the Empress Taxi & Sightseeing Co., Limited, of the one part, and David McVie, Frank Whitford, David Charter Milne, and Alexander V. Stevens, of the other part, under the terms set out in a written communication addressed to A. E. Chilton, Superintendent of the said Empress Taxi & Sightseeing Co., Limited, Victoria, B.C., dated the 27th day of September, 1934, and signed by the said David McVie, Frank Whitford, David Charter Milne, and Alexander V. Stevens, is hereby prohibited in whole or in part, and that, except as to

transactions which took place prior to the coming into force of this Order, the payment of any money and the doing of any person of any act, or thing in connection with the aforesaid agreement, scheme, joint contract, or undertaking are hereby prohibited.

2. That the carrying-on of the agreement, scheme, joint contract, or undertaking entered into between the Empress Taxi & Sightseeing Co., Limited, of the one part, and Monte T. Powell, of the other part, under the terms set out in a written communication addressed to A. E. Chilton, Superintendent of the said Empress Taxi & Sightseeing Co., Limited, Victoria, B.C., on the 1st day of October, 1934, and signed by the said Monte T. Powell, is hereby prohibited in whole or in part, and that, except as to transactions which took place prior to the coming into force of this Order, the payment of any money and the doing by any person of any act or thing in connection with the aforesaid agreement, scheme, joint contract, or undertaking are hereby prohibited.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 15th day of October, 1934.

*Board of Industrial Relations,*  
ADAM BELL, *Chairman*,  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER CARROTHERS,  
CHRISTOPHER JOHN McDOWELL,  
JAMES THOMPSON.

In the official list of ministerial appointments appearing in the Saskatchewan Gazette of August 15, the Hon. George Spence is designated as Minister of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, and Hon. Charles M. Dunn, as Minister in charge of the Child Welfare Act.

## FINDINGS OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON HOUSING IN TORONTO

THE Hon. Herbert A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in his address at the recent convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 922) dealt with housing problems and slum clearance, with special reference to conditions in Toronto. He submitted the conclusions reached by the Housing Committee, representing various social groups, which had been appointed by the Board of Control in Toronto last March in response to an appeal by the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of slum dwellers in the city. The report, which was presented to the mayor and corporation of Toronto on November 5, reports in part as follows:—

### The Problem Stated

There is a housing problem in Toronto. Our limited survey has revealed some 1,500 houses that are unhealthy, along with many others that are lacking in the elementary amenities that should be present in Canadian cities. While all of these houses in Toronto are by no means concentrated in particular areas, there are certain districts which are especially bad and which may be termed "blighted" areas. In these districts the defects of the environment often makes unsatisfactory even those houses that are in good condition. These unfit houses and bad districts undoubtedly play a part in generating health and social problems towards the alleviation of which the city must spend large sums of money. Moreover, there is a physical shortage of suitable dwellings in the city for the existing population. This is partially obscured at present by much doubling up and overcrowding. But if the wage-earners of the city were to recover reasonably full employment within a short time it is probable that, as computed in our preliminary report, a shortage of some 25,000 dwelling units would become apparent.

The major reasons for the existence of this housing problem appear to be as follows: Many tenants cannot afford to pay rents high enough to give them good housing. Even those heads of families who are regularly employed do not earn enough, in many cases, to obtain good housing. Satisfactory houses for families of average size cost at least \$25 or \$30 a month at present, while many employed heads of families can pay no more than \$12 to \$15. At present one of the biggest problems of the whole housing question in Toronto is the provision of adequate dwell-

ings for families whose average earnings, on account of low wage rates and seasonal and interrupted employment, amount to no more than \$50 per month. For these, the rentals should not exceed \$10 per month.

While this condition has been particularly acute during the last two years, on account of the great decrease in wage rates which has affected large numbers of workers, the problem is not a new one. Prior to the depression there were many who could not afford decent housing of the kind then available, and there is little prospect that the reappearance of "prosperity" in itself, will end the problem. As for the unemployed, they, of course, have been quite without means to pay for proper housing, and the relief system in Toronto does not provide adequately for rentals, so that they have been forced into the poorest and most unsanitary dwellings in the city. The poverty of so many wage earners means that a solution of their housing problem through home ownership is impossible. Home ownership is completely out of the question for the poorer wage-earners and there are many objections to the great bulk of the workers undertaking to buy their own homes. Indeed, it may be said that home ownership has become a luxury which only a minority of the population may now enjoy.

Failure to provide good housing more cheaply, in place of the old unsatisfactory buildings which are now rented for what they will bring, is due to reasons such as the following:—

(a) In certain districts where there are unfit houses, notably in the central down-town section, land prices are very high. This land is usually held for speculation in the hope that it will later be in demand for business purposes. Housing cannot possibly yield sufficient revenues to make adequate returns on land held at such prices. Where there are old dwelling houses on this land they are rented for what they will bring, and often the landlords do not find it worth while to keep them in decent repair. They certainly see no advantage in putting up new dwellings on this high-priced land.

(b) The use of land in Toronto is very uneconomical. There is a low average density of population, even in the downtown sections, and a large amount of land is devoted to streets. Hence the mileage of sewers, street lighting systems, etc., is relatively high. The resulting high costs of civic development and services make for a heavy burden of



taxes per acre of land and thus create charges that must be covered by rents. In large part, this condition is a reflection of the fact that Toronto for long years "just grew," without any far-sighted planning to guide its development in the social interest.

(c) With the existing methods of building and financing houses the costs of construction are such that even were there cheap land and low taxes it would be difficult or impossible to provide good houses cheaply enough for the poorer tenants. In many respects our existing building and financing methods are wasteful and expensive. The construction of a single house on a single lot, the system that has prevailed, is uneconomical since it does not make possible certain economies inherent in larger scale operations on good-sized plots of land where a housing scheme is set up as a unit for the whole area.

Apart from considerations of cost, the present unplanned single house single lot system is unsatisfactory, uneconomical and out of date. It involves very uneconomical use of land. It does not provide open spaces close to houses for children's play, adult recreation and aesthetic satisfaction. It produces drab environments that may easily become slums.

Certain older districts in Toronto have become "blighted" areas already, as mentioned above. There is no prospect of these areas being improved unless there is a planned community attack upon the problem that they represent. Other areas are deteriorating and inevitably moving towards the slum stage.

Our existing legislation is insufficient to protect us against the slum menace. The health and building regulations do not give sufficient powers to the city to order the demolition of houses which fall far below any acceptable minimum standard of fitness for dwellings. The city's zoning system is ineffective to prevent the further deterioration of certain districts. The civic planning that is in effect in Toronto is doing nothing constructive to destroy old slums or to prevent new ones from emerging.

#### *Recommendations*

The provision of housing accommodation up to a minimum standard for every family in Canada, at a rent within the family capacity to pay, is a public responsibility. There is an urgent need for re-housing in certain areas, so that poorer people can be provided with good low cost dwellings. Since private enterprise cannot fulfill this task the governments, national, provincial and municipal, must take the necessary steps to meet the problem. The

policy adopted should be guided by the following principles:—

1. Any re-housing scheme must be a socially planned undertaking. The rehabilitation or replacement of individual unfit dwellings is not enough. Re-housing must extend over a whole area to obtain maximum economies and benefits.

2. The possibility of speculative profit resulting from any community housing scheme should be prevented by adequate legislation.

3. All the land of the area for development must be acquired at a reasonable figure without undue delay. The existing system of land acquisition for public purposes is too slow, and too costly.

For any centre where the problem is to be dealt with on a considerable scale, as in a city such as Toronto, a permanent town planning commission should be appointed. The commission's duty would be to plan schemes of development for the city. The commission would have no power to expend money in actual development. This is a function which must continue to be vested in the hands of the city council. To guarantee complete independence of the commission it should have funds provided for it definitely from year to year and should have full power to make public its proposals. After their appointment, the commissioners should arrange for the construction of a master plan for the development of the city, and experts should be engaged to undertake this work. The commission and its staff would then be able to carry on with the amendments and the changes of the new schemes that would be necessary from time to time.

Town planning should be extended beyond the problems of street and traffic adjustment, so that it may provide a basic plan of community development within which intelligent housing and slum clearance schemes can be worked out. Successful housing, either by private or by public enterprise, depends very largely upon effective town planning. There should be formed a sub-committee or a division of the town planning commission to be known as a housing committee. The function of this body would be to study the housing problems, to correlate housing reform with town planning, and generally to work for the improvement of housing conditions.

A provincial town planning bureau should be organized to approve housing schemes for grants-in-aid through relief funds or other funds to assist local communities in preparing housing schemes, to nominate directors to housing corporations to which the province has subscribed money, and to give assistance and

leadership to municipalities in their planning activities.

Health and building legislation should be strengthened to provide greater powers to condemn dwellings that do not measure up to a reasonable minimum standard of health and decency, or to order their improvement up to this standard.

Specifically, the following policies regarding new housing are recommended:—

1. New housing schemes should be undertaken by municipal public housing authorities.

2. Financial assistance should be provided by the Dominion, the province and the municipalities concerned, whether by direct payment or by guarantee.

3. There should be careful survey and planning work done by town planning commissions to determine the proper sites for low-cost housing schemes. Any housing schemes undertaken should be worked as part of a long-term scheme of community development for a larger area. All housing schemes should be based upon modern methods of effective land utilization to provide maximum access for inhabitants to light, air, open spaces, and community amenities.

4. The management of housing schemes should be vested in capable persons who follow methods of dealing with tenants such as

those initiated by Octavia Hill in England, and pursued with success in many European schemes. Management of this kind will go far to prevent people from making slums out of their new quarters.

5. Legislation should be enacted to enable municipalities to acquire properties in an area for re-housing at reasonable prices and without undue delay.

6. Safeguards should be established to ensure that only low wage-earners be given accommodation in housing subsidized by public funds.

In conclusion, we are convinced that there must be Dominion leadership and guidance with respect to housing in Canada. The Dominion can enormously assist housing reform if it will provide funds for housing projects. As an item of permanent policy, it should go far beyond this, providing funds to assist housing projects, as well as providing an expert service of advice and assistance to provinces and municipalities, and generally giving leadership in the field of housing reform. In addition we believe that our proposals, if adopted on a sufficiently ample scale, would eventually do away with a great part of the present unemployment, and the necessity for the payment of large sums of money for relief purposes.

## UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES

### Recommendations on Methods of Unemployment Relief

**F**ORMULATING plans for reorganization as an Association of Dominion Mayors, the Union of Canadian Municipalities recently held its annual convention at Quebec-Three Rivers with a representative attendance of delegates. According to a synopsis of the convention in a recent issue of the *Municipal Review of Canada*, the policy of reorganization will proceed at an early date. It was further intimated that Mayor W. G. Bullbrook, of North Bay, had accepted the presidency on the following conditions: (1) that the U.C.M. shall be reorganized as an Association of Dominion Mayors; (2) that it shall be a parent body to the provincial mayors either organized or otherwise; (3) that its aim would be to further legislation in the interest of municipalities with every effort being made to make personal contact, so that the mayors, knowing one another better, might co-operate more easily; and (4) that reasonable efforts be made to interest all municipalities.

### Resolutions on Relief Matters

Featuring the discussions was the debate on the problem of relief, which resulted in the adoption of two resolutions. The first of these, after pointing out that municipalities were restricted in their sources of revenue, declared: "that the Dominion Government assume the whole responsibility for all necessary relief costs," and further recommended to the Dominion Government "the advisability of their undertaking certain public works in lieu of direct relief, that would be applicable to the location, and that they bear 100 per cent of the cost of such public works after making due investigation as to the location and the municipalities in which this work would be undertaken."

The second resolution advocated a special Relief Tax, as follows: "Whereas unemployment and necessary relief measures are national problems; and whereas a portion of the cost of providing food, clothing, shelter,



medical supplies and means of life is a charge upon taxpayers, many of whom have accumulated heavy tax arrears due to adverse economic conditions which have, in turn, affected the industrial, mercantile and professional sections of our population; and whereas some communities have no unemployment or relief problems whilst others are heavily burdened, thus throwing disproportionate costs on those least able to pay; and whereas many citizens of the Dominion who have, in times of prosperity, made large fortunes which are now preserved and invested in such a manner that they have not shared responsibility with the average home and property owner; therefore be it resolved that in order to make the most equitable spread of this national responsibility a special tax, to be known as the Relief Tax, be levied in such a manner as to produce all necessary funds from those whose incomes can best support this national charge."

The convention also urged as a measure "absolutely essential to the well being and independence of home life" that "the Dominion government be asked to consent to and to recommend the giving of cash instead of the present direct relief."

### Canned Food Production in Canada

Statistics of canned food production in Canada in 1931 and 1932 were published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as a bulletin in the annual Census of Industry Series. The development in the production of canned foods in Canada, it is stated, showed a remarkable expansion since the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1900 the total value did not exceed \$8,250,000, whilst in 1930 it had increased to more than \$55,000,000 or six and one-half times as much. In 1932 the value of production dropped \$33,000,000. The principal commodities used in the canning industry are fish, fruits and vegetables, milk and meats, whilst the industry itself forms an adjunct of considerable importance to other industries, notably the tin can industry, the wooden box industry and the paper and printing industry.

The development of the canned foods trade has effected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year, not always with all the flavour of the freshly gathered product, but with much of their original freshness and flavour. The pro-

### Other Recommendations

Among the chief recommendations contained in the other resolutions adopted were:—

Consideration of radio dissemination of information concerning methods and operation of municipal, provincial and federal governments.

Enactment of national legislation for wider powers of taxation for municipalities.

Establishment of a joint commission to inquire into delimitation of the spheres of taxation among the different taxing bodies in order to remove as far as possible any existing duplication of taxes.

Care of immigrant temporary relief by the Dominion Government.

Enactment of unemployment insurance by the Dominion Government.

Enactment of national legislation providing for a minimum wage for men.

Reduction of the age limit for old age pensions from seventy to sixty-five years.

Extension of the benefits of mothers' allowances legislation to include mothers with one child under sixteen.

Indigent hospitalization to be paid for on an equal basis between the municipality and the government.

ducers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market and the consumer in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety. The consumer also enjoys the protection by frequent inspection under the "Meat and Canned Foods Act, 1907" and subsequent amendments, administered by the Health of Animals Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The principal statistics of the industry for 1932 are shown in the following table:

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE INDUSTRIES PRODUCING CANNED GOODS, 1932

1932	Fish, canned	Fruit and vegetable preparations	Condensed and evaporated milk	Meats, canned
Establishments....	442	258	26	25
Capital invested...\$	10,429,754	40,586,892	6,469,831	405,000 <sup>1</sup>
Employees.....	11,164	5,954	745	70 <sup>1</sup>
Salaries and wages \$	1,810,623	4,056,746	968,948	79,000 <sup>1</sup>
Gross value of products.....\$	11,462,577	30,034,537	7,392,897	685,765

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

### Summary of Proceedings of the 54th Convention

**T**HE fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was convened at San Francisco, Calif., on October 1, 1934. Mr. Edward D. Vandeleur, president of San Francisco Central Labor Council, after calling the convention to order, presented Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, who gave the invocation. A welcome from organized labour of the State was extended by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, California State Federation of Labor, while the civic welcome was extended by Hon. Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco.

President William Green, after accepting from the temporary chairman a gavel made by the members of the District Council of Carpenters of San Francisco, thanked the previous speakers for their welcome and continued: "At these annual conventions, when the Congress of Labor meets for the purpose of appraising the past and planning for the future, it is well we restate anew those things for which we stand and those things to which we are uncompromisingly opposed." Speaking of unemployment, the president suggested as a remedy the distribution of the amount of work available among all those who are entitled to work, and stated that the Federation insisted "that the hours of labour in America shall be reduced to a point where the slack of unemployment shall be taken up, and for that reason we stand unflinchingly for the application of the six-hour day and the five-day week in this country." The advantages gained by organized labour under the National Recovery Act were explained by the speaker, who stated further that the program of the Federation provided for unemployment insurance, old age pensions, abolition of child labour, and the development of a comprehensive social program. He asserted the opposition of the Federation to communism and fascism, and all subversive forces that are constantly attempting to undermine free institutions, democracy and liberty.

After the appointment of the convention officers, the report of the credential committee was presented, which showed that there were credentials received from 433 delegates, representing 89 international and national unions, 2 departments, 23 state branches, 76 central bodies, 97 local trade and federal labour unions, and 3 fraternal delegates, one of whom represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and two the British Trades Union Congress.

*Executive Council's Report.*—In this report, under the heading "organizing work and problems," mention was made of the gains recorded in organization in the mass production industries and industries that are making best use of technical progress. The report further referred to the growth of federal unions in specific industries, such as rubber, automobiles, chemical industries, aluminum, lumber and sawmills, filling stations, et cetera. The total union membership was placed at 5,650,000, and union strength, based on elections held under N.R.A. boards at 12,000,000. A total of over \$40,000,000 was paid in trade union benefits by national and international unions during the year 1933. Under the caption "National Legislation" the report called attention to two bills fundamentally affecting labour, the Industrial Disputes Bill and the Railway Labor Act. Other legislation passed by Congress was referred to in the report, including (1) Restoration of 10 per cent of the 15 per cent wage-cut for government employees; (2) Improving conditions of rural letter carriers; (3) Creation of Adjustment Board to adjust disputes; (4) Retirement system for railroad employees; (5) New Philippine Independence Act which eliminates immigration from the Islands; (6) Bank deposit guarantee extended for a year and raised to \$5,000; (7) Appropriation of \$950,000,000 for unemployment relief; (8) Authorizing the President to appoint boards to adjust disputes in private employment; (9) Appropriation of \$3,000,000 for vocational education; (10) Authorizing construction of 102 naval vessels and 1,100 air crafts; (11) Restoration of automatic promotions for Government employees.

Under the section "Labour in the National Recovery Administration" were shown the effects of the N.R.A. as judged by trends in weekly earnings, hours of work, child labour and home work, enforcement machinery, and coverage of codes. Reference was also made to the various industrial relations boards set up under the National Recovery Act.

Other subjects dealt with in the report were: Unemployment; relief; national income; public education; adult education; jurisdictional problems; progress in special industries; and international.

A supplementary report was submitted upon that section of the executive council's report under the caption "building trades." It mentioned the efforts put forth to find a solution of existing difficulties and a settle-



ment of the differences which had arisen between the Building Trades Department of the A.F. of L. and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

During the Wednesday morning session the reports of the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were presented, and later in the day they addressed the convention.

According to the report of the audit committee, total receipts, including balance brought forward, amounted to \$1,472,565.60, expenditures totalled \$906,859.24, leaving a balance on hand as of August 31, 1934, of \$565,706.36.

*Committee on Organization.*—This committee in its report made reference to the many subjects dealt with in the executive report under the caption "Organizing Work and Problems." While difficulties were met with in organizing the workers in certain industries, it was stated that 800,000 new members had been admitted to the labour movement during the year ending August 31, 1934.

The following resolutions were concurred in by the Committee and adopted by the convention: (1) Favouring the organization of agricultural and packing and cannery workers in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour; (2) favouring further organization work among hotel, restaurant and cafe employees and seeking the co-operation of all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. in attaining this objective; (3) Authorizing the appointment by President Green of a committee of five to investigate the conditions of the coloured workers of the United States and report to the next convention.

*Committee on State Organizations.*—The report of this committee reviewed the events of interest to workingmen in Puerto Rico. It also urged state federations of labour to press for the enactment of minimum wage laws.

*Committee on Executive Council's Report.*

—In opening its report, the committee referred to the large decline in fraternal contributions, which was attributed to the shrinking incomes of the employed rather than to a lessening of the needs of the members. The affiliated organizations were urged to continue these benefit features, thereby relieving to a degree the suffering and distress among the membership. Pleasure was expressed at the increased number of members working the five-day week and it was recommended that the executive council and affiliated organi-

zations continue their efforts to secure the shorter work week for all workers, which in the opinion of the committee was the only effective remedy for the prevailing unemployment situation.

In referring to that part of the executive report under the heading "organization and collective bargaining" which subject is covered in section 7A of the National Recovery Act, the committee commented on the experiences of the industrial relations boards in the cotton, textile, bituminous coal, automobile, petroleum and construction industries, and it was the judgment of the committee that practically all of the more recent strikes which have occurred can be charged to: (a) The failure of employers to recognize the right of employees to organize into *bona fide* labour organizations of their own choosing, without interference, or coercion of employers; (b) The discrimination and discharge of employees by employers, because of joining *bona fide* labour organizations; (c) The refusal of employers to recognize and make effective the principle of collective bargaining; (d) The refusal of employers to negotiate agreements with the representatives chosen by the employees, members of *bona fide* labour organizations; (e) The failure of employers to co-operate with the agencies of the Government and the employees in setting up machinery to promptly hear and decide disputes; (f) The refusal of employers to observe the Labour provisions of the law, or place in effect decisions rendered by constituted authority that were favourable to employees, while at the same time demanding and accepting all of the benefits accruing to industry under the same law.

The officers of national and international unions were urged by the committee to be prepared to meet any and all new conditions developing out of the present financial situation referred to in the executive report under the heading "National income."

Regimentation of workers should not be allowed a place in American industry, the committee declared, and this practice, wherever encountered, should on every occasion be condemned and protested by the representatives of labour.

In regard to the jurisdictional dispute between the brewery workers and the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen, the committee's recommendation that the A. F. of L. continue their efforts to bring about a condition under which the decision of the Washington convention will be observed and complied with, was adopted by the convention on a roll call vote.

*Committee on Shorter Work Day.*—After reviewing the unemployment situation and its causes at considerable length, the committee recommended that the convention strongly reaffirm its endorsement of the six-hour five-day, work week and record itself in advocacy of and as proposing to the country the universal adoption without delay of this program. And further that such reduction in labour hours should carry with it no reduction in weekly pay. The committee also recommended that the executive be directed to spare no effort to have legislation enacted that would give full effect to the 30-hour week. These recommendations were unanimously adopted by the convention. Before continuing, the chairman of the committee requested President Green to speak on the subject as he felt that it was of such importance to all the people of the country that it should not be passed over without any impressive record.

President Green, in speaking on the subject of the short work week, declared that the American Federation of Labor "pioneered in offering this proposal, not for the purpose of enabling men to work less, but for the purpose of creating work opportunities for more and as a remedy for unemployment. And it is upon that sound foundation that we eternally and immovably stand." Continuing, the president said: "And so that there may be no misunderstanding here or elsewhere, I wish to declare with all the emphasis that I possess that it is the unalterable, uncompromising purpose of the American Federation of Labor to drive onward and forward until the six-hour day and the five-day week are universally accepted and universally applied. We shall secure it by one of two methods, or perhaps through the application of both. We shall secure the six-hour day and the five-day week through the mobilization of our economic strength, through its continuous pressure upon industry and upon the owners of industry, or we shall secure it by legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States."

President Green stated further that the officers of the International Union of Elevator Constructors had already negotiated an agreement with their employers providing for the 6-hour day and 5-day week for that industry, with the reservation in the agreement that the Elevator Constructors' organization is at liberty to support any other building trades' organization that may determine to make a fight for the shorter work day and week. "There is the position of the American Federation of Labor," the president concluded; "we offer it as a challenge to industry and to the government. Out from this convention will go a determined, united army, mobilized

and strengthened and enlisted for the purpose of driving home the acceptance of the six-hour day and the five-day week, and nothing will stop us in our realization of this economic reform."

The following resolutions in which the committee on shorter work-day concurred were adopted by the convention: (1) Favouring the enactment of Federal legislation reducing working hours without reducing wages; (2) supporting the movement for an 8-hour day with one day off in seven for all fire fighters in the United States and Canada. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

*Report of Committee Upon the Action of the Previous Convention Relating to the Boycott on German Goods and German Services.*—This committee in its report set out the reasons why the American Federation voted to use the boycott against German goods and services and presented statistical data to show the result attained. The following recommendations made by the executive council to the convention were concurred in by the committee: "(1) That we renew our vigorous protest to the crushing of trade unions and the enslavement of the erstwhile free workers of Germany; (2) That we renew our pledge to fight 'by moral and economic force' against the military brutality imposed upon our fellow men; (3) That we, as trade unionists, continue to employ in this fight the traditional trade union weapon, the boycott against the Nazi government, until labour in Germany is again made free and the persecution authorized by this Nazi government of our fellow men—simply because of their race or creed—shall cease; (4) That we heartily endorse the appeal made by President Green in his letter of December 26, 1933, to all organized labour for definite, co-ordinated action to make thoroughly effective this boycott of Nazi-made goods and Nazi-controlled services."

*Union Labels.*—The committee on union labels paid tribute to the memory of John J. Manning, for many years chairman of this committee, who died during the past year. Two resolutions were submitted to the committee and on its recommendation were adopted by the convention: (1) That a united and emphatic demand for the union store card be made by members of all affiliated organizations and that an organizing campaign be carried out in all branches of retailing; (2) calling upon the officers, members and friends of the labour movement to patronize only those places where union shop cards and buttons are properly displayed.

*Committee on Legislation.*—This committee expressed gratification at the gains made in



securing legislation beneficial to the workers and recommended continuation of efforts in this direction. In comment on that section of the executive report dealing with rural letter carriers, air mail legislation and Government employees, the committee drew attention to the effectiveness of the American Federation of Labor as a protection for government employees and for maintaining proper standards of employment in government service. Some criticism was expressed by the committee of the lack of progress in naval vessel and aircraft construction as a means of relieving unemployment, and highway construction as an emergency program for re-employment was recommended.

In dealing with the subject of convict labour, attention of the delegates was drawn to the fact that convict-made goods were allowed to carry the N.R.A. label and they were asked to instruct the executive council to protest against this practice. The foregoing recommendations, as well as the following resolutions approved of by the committee were adopted by the convention: (1) immediate restoration of wages, salaries and allowances of government employees and that funds available be sufficient to meet the restored payroll; (2) opposing the use of cost-of-living standards as a basis for determination of wages or salary; (3) that prevailing rates of wages prescribed by the various trade unions in the various industries be paid on government contracts awarded to private business and commercial concerns; (4) in favour of higher government standards for employees in its employ; (5) optional retirement after 30 years; (6) establishment of a civil service court of appeal; (7) approval of the Employees' Compensation Commission; (8) retirement for Panama Canal employees after 25 years; (9) protesting against legislation affecting the civil service status of employees in the prohibition bureau, United States Department of Justice; (10) right of vote for citizens of District of Columbia; (11) that federal legislation be enacted to prohibit enlisted men doing building construction work or enlisted personnel from doing repair work on naval vessels; (12) to secure such clarification of the National Industrial Recovery Act, especially Section 7A, as would make official misinterpretation impossible and definitely outlaw company unions; (13) that the age limit for temporary employment in the United States Civil Service be raised to 55 years; (14) advocating legislation to prevent lynching; (15) that the United States exclusion laws and contract labour laws be made applicable to seamen; (16) in favour of

greater protection for United States seamen by restoring provisions of Seamen's Act.

*Committee on Industrial Relations.*—To this committee were referred two resolutions bearing on the labour policy of two concerns. It was recommended that every assistance possible be given the workers with a view of correcting the conditions complained of. In both cases the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

*Committee on Education.*—This committee drew attention to the program of retrenchment in public education, which it was claimed, "has reduced school efficiency and educational opportunity beyond the point of retrenchment to the point of extinction." After reviewing the results of the alleged retrenchment in public school education the committee stated: "And now the organized labour movement of America, the American Federation of Labor, wholeheartedly and unreservedly pledges itself to the defence of the public school system of America, to its full and complete restoration, to the maintenance of educational standards for the development of character, culture, and citizenship, and to the principle of equal educational opportunity for all the children of America regardless of race, creed, or social status." The committee also declared vocational education to be an essential part of a socially balanced educational program. The convention adopted, on the recommendation of the committee, the following resolutions in favour of: federal aid to schools; the extension of free high school and college educational facilities; cessation of the policy of retrenchment in public education; development of the educational program of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the correlation of their vocational training with public employment agencies; closer co-operation between the educational authorities and the Workers' Education Bureau.

The committee further urged the members of organized Labour to unite in an effort to secure ratification of the proposed Child Labour Amendment to the constitution by a sufficient number of State Legislatures during the coming year.

*Committee on Adjustment.*—To this committee was referred the supplementary report and decision of the executive council in connection with the appeal of representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, from the decision of the Building

Trades Department with reference to affiliation of these organizations with the Department. After hearing those interested in the case, as well as representatives from other organizations, the committee were of the opinion that the following recommendation of the council was the only hope of adjusting the differences and so recommended:—

The Executive Council will continue its efforts to compose the differences existing between the Building Trades Department and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and to reach a settlement of the differences which exist. In the event a settlement is brought about and an agreement reached satisfactory to the executive officers of the Building Trades Department and the three organizations named, it shall be approved and accepted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

In the event, however, that no such agreement is reached a convention of the Building Trades Department shall be called to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in the City of Washington within forty-five days from the adjournment of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Building Trades Department in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor; the call for this convention to be issued by the President of the American Federation of Labor to all organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department as determined by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; the President of the American Federation of Labor to preside at said convention, and the action taken at said convention to be regarded and accepted as the legal action of the 1934 convention of the Building Trades Department. The business transacted at this convention in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department shall be regarded as legal and binding by the American Federation of Labor upon all affiliated organizations, and the officers elected by the convention shall be recognized as the legally elected officers of the Building Trades Department.

After a discussion which occupied the greater part of two sessions the recommendation of the committee was adopted after several amendments had been voted down.

*Committee on Laws.*—To this committee were submitted two resolutions for the enlarging of the executive council, two in regard to amending the laws of the Building Trades Department, and three involving a reduction and re-apportionment of *per capita* tax. For the first two resolutions, the committee substituted the following, which was adopted by the convention after a lengthy discussion, and after several amendments had been voted down:

"The officers of the Federation shall consist of a president, fifteen vice-presidents, a secretary,

and a treasurer, to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session, unless otherwise determined by the convention, and these officers shall be the executive council."

Non-concurrence was recommended in resolutions favouring a lower *per capita* tax and this was adopted.

The two resolutions coming from the Building Trades Department in regard to changing its constitution were not dealt with owing to the fact that the convention at an earlier session upheld the decision of the executive council that the convention of the Building Trades was not legally held.

*Committee on International Labour Relations.*—In the report of this committee mention was made of the appointment by President Roosevelt, as authorized by resolution of the Senate, of John L. Lewis as labour representative in the United States delegation to the International Labour Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, June, 1933. It was the opinion of the committee that closer contact with the International Labour Organization would benefit the A. F. of L. The committee recommended that the A. F. of L. through the Pan-American Federation of Labor continue to offer counsel and support to those organizations that are seeking the welfare of wage earners along constructive union principles. The convention adopted the report of the committee.

*Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.*—To this committee was referred a resolution urging the affiliation of local unions with state and central bodies. The subject matter of this resolution was approved by the committee and its recommendation to that effect was adopted by the convention.

*Committee on Building Trades.*—Satisfaction was expressed by this committee that an act had been passed by the federal government which would prevent contractors and other employers compelling employees to "kick-back" part of their wages in order to hold their jobs. The committee urged the Executive Council to endeavour to have the administrator of the Federal Housing Act set up immediately the machinery which will provide loans to launch the housing projects as provided for in the Act. The report of the committee was adopted.

*Committee on Union Labels.*—The committee expressed approval of that part of the executive council's report dealing with "Union Labels," and made the following recommendation, their report being adopted by the convention:—

Let every craft or organization using the label see to it that the same is registered in every



State in the Union for the protection which it will insure and for the educational value to the general public which is bound to follow.

**Resolutions.** The committee on Resolutions in commenting on that portion of the executive report under the heading "Labour and the National Recovery Administration," alleged that only a slight advance had been made during the year ending July, 1934. Employment in the sixteen industrial pursuits, it was stated, showed increase in employment of 9.8 per cent with average weekly wages up 6.4 per cent, and an increase in the cost of living of 6.3 per cent.

The committee declared that the N.R.A. had made a distinct gain in the elimination of child labour in many industries and that home work for women and children had been measurably improved by the standards set up under the codes.

The committee endorsed the opinion of the executive "that the major defects of the N.R.A. had been in its enforcement machinery," and that "the condition of improving the labour provisions of the codes depends upon first, an increase in wages; second, a drastic shortening of working hours; third, an accurate system of reporting, and fourth, labour representation."

Dealing with unemployment the committee joined with the executive in hoping for such a solution as may "avoid a radical departure from our present order," and submitted that "employment opportunities for all able and willing to work must be had and our army of unemployed must not be allowed to become a permanent burden upon the community." The necessity of a sound program of old age pensions was reaffirmed by the committee, as was also the need for adequate medical care for all in the low income group.

The committee also approved of that part of the executive report referring to the subject "wages in Canada" in which the opinion was expressed that as a result of an agreement between the railway managements and employees there would be closer co-operation between the standard railway organizations.

In lieu of fourteen resolutions dealing with the form of organization in the American Federation of Labor, the committee, after reviewing the condition prevailing in mass production industries, recommended the following:—

To meet this new condition the Executive Council is directed to issue charters for national or international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the Executive Council may be necessary to meet the situation.

That the Executive Council shall at the earliest practical date inaugurate, manage, pro-

mote and conduct a campaign or organization in the iron and steel industry.

That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such national and international unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions.

After considerable discussion the convention adopted the recommendation of the committee.

Eleven resolutions were grouped under the heading of social insurance and the committee recommended the endorsement of the general proposals for social insurance approved by previous conventions. This was approved by the delegates.

On the committee's recommendation the following resolutions were adopted by the convention:—

Equal pay for equal work.

Barring all commuting of workers from countries bordering the United States for purposes of employment.

Increase in maximum of relief per family.

Declaring for state fund workmen's compensation legislation.

Instructing the executive council to continue its efforts to have a practical and far-reaching housing program put into effect.

Approving of the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Act as the model Workmen's Compensation law.

That dramatization of labour history, statements of the principles and purposes of the American Federation of Labor and addresses dealing with labour problems be prepared for electrical transcription.

Increasing wages and decreasing hours of labour on the Boulder Dam project.

Adoption of a code for the book-keepers, stenographers and accountants' union.

Adoption of Child Labour Amendment.

That the executive council prepare necessary legislation for the regulation of apprenticeship and the adequate training of apprentices.

Securing of a national cleared radio channel for radio station WCFL, Chicago, Ill.

That public employees have the right to organize.

That telegraph and telephone companies be compelled to comply with the law and give more reasonable rates and improved service to consumers.

Enactment of a federal anti-lynching law.

Safeguarding of the American trade union movement from racketeering or gangsterism.

That the American Federation continue its efforts to secure the unconditional pardon of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

A code for telegraph communications industry.

That Public Works Administration should not employ non-union workers.

A civil service court of appeals.

Protesting against the abrogation of the building trades agreement covering Public Works Administration work, relating to employment agencies.

That cases of non-compliance of employers with decisions of N.R.A. Labor Board be placed before President Roosevelt.

Appointment of a committee to devise means of providing for workers displaced by automatic machinery.

Opposing any extension of sales taxation and urging the extension of income and inheritance taxes.

Equal wages for equal work, regardless of sex, race or colour.

Revival of the Civil Works Administration.

A code for the zinc industry.

Study of health insurance by the executive council of the A. F. of L.

Participation of the A.F. of L. in campaigns to promote the program of the Federal Housing Administration.

Adequate protection for all wage-earners from unfair competition, from price cutting, and from all unfair practices.

Labour representation on emergency relief projects committees.

Union co-operation in whisky and wine industry.

A code for the barber trade.

A resolution of sympathy to be transmitted by President Green to A. G. Walkden, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, on the death of his wife was unanimously adopted by the convention.

*Address of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour.*—After thanking the President and delegates for the cordial welcome extended to her, Secretary Perkins stated that it was not the place of a government official to advise the Congress as to what should be its internal policies but rather to listen to the delegates statement on their problems, to hear, digest, reconcile and to transmit for further consideration the thoughts, ideals and aspirations of the working men and working women as represented in the American Federation of Labor. Miss Perkins was of the opinion that "insofar as the pay envelopes of America are full, insofar will America be a prosperous, successful and happy country." "It is in the building up of this great internal market of wage earners and farmers that the future prosperity, and future hope and future effectiveness of this great constitutional democracy

which we call our country and to which we are all devoted lie." She reviewed the events of chief interest during the past year, more especially with reference to the National Recovery Administration and stated the position of Labour and the Labour Advisory Committee in relation to this administration. Under the N.R.A. Labour had to assume new responsibility, but the speaker expressed confidence that the Federation would discharge this new responsibility with its usual statesmanship. A stable and healthy industrial life cannot be built, she declared, unless a sound and co-operative relationship exists between those who manage industries and those who labour for them.

The Secretary referred to the establishment of boards of arbitration and conciliation for the purpose of keeping industrial peace for the benefit of employers and labour and in the public interest. In dealing with the subject of strikes she compared the first half of the year 1919 with the first half of 1934, both years being years of recovery after a depression, and showed that in 1919, 1,300,100 men were involved in strikes, while for 1934 there were only 523,000. About two-thirds of the subjects coming before the National Labour Board were connected with alleged violations of Section 7A of the National Recovery Act, which section gives to labour the opportunity to bargain collectively, and which provides that labour shall be free from coercion or influence of employers in choosing its representatives for collective bargaining. The various regional conferences and the inter-state conference on labour laws held in Washington last March held under the auspices of the Department of Labour were forward and significant steps and in the speaker's opinion should go far toward bringing about better and more uniform state labour legislation.

The Secretary announced that Labour Service and Labour Standards Division of the Department was now functioning, its duty being to study the problem of industrial health and safety, wages, working hours, housing, education and many other factors bearing upon the workers' life. She mentioned the program of social security which had been referred to by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress and which are now being worked out by a commission. The program would include the following features: unemployment insurance—stabilization of incomes to the aged—assistance to those who are put in the poverty class because of invalidism and illness—development of continuing and continuous work, and those based on social needs.



*Other Addresses.*—The address of Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Organization, Geneva, is outlined elsewhere in this issue. Other addresses were delivered by the following speakers: Mrs. Mary E. Ryder, president of the National Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries; Mr. Max Winter, former Senator of the Austrian Parliament; Hon. Richard Welch, United States congressman; Andrew Furuseth, International Seamen's Union of America; Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary, Workers' Education Bureau; Hon. Joseph A. Padway, general counsel, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Senator James J. Davis; Sol. Rosenblatt, Divisional administrator under the N.R.A.; Dr. A. Meiklejohn, Director, Experimental College of the University of Wisconsin; Hon. Charles R. Mabey, Vice-Commander, American Legion; Francis J. Gorman, Vice-president, United Textile Workers of America; Walter M. Citrine, President, International Federation of Trade Unions and general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress; B. Charney Vladeck, general-manager, *Jewish Daily Forward*; James C. Vanzant, Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

President Green made presentations to the fraternal delegates from the I.F.T.U., the British Trades Union Congress, and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

*Election of Officers.*—The election of officers resulted as follows: President, William Green, Washington, D.C.; First vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; Second vice-president, T. A. Rickert, New York, N.Y.; Third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington, D.C.; Fourth vice-president, John Coefield, Washington, D.C.; Fifth vice-president, A. O. Wharton, Washington, D.C.; Sixth vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York, N.Y.; Seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet, Washington, D.C.; Eighth vice-president, George M. Harrison, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.; Tenth vice-president, W. L. Hutcheson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Eleventh vice-president, Major L. Berry, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.; Twelfth vice-president, John L. Lewis, Washington, D.C.; Thirteenth vice-president, David Dubinsky, New York, N.Y.; Fourteenth vice-president, Harry C. Bates, Washington, D.C.; Fifteenth vice-president, Edward J. Gainer, Washington, D.C.; Treasurer, Martin F. Ryan, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D.C.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, Henry F. Schmal, St. Louis, Mo., and Dennis Lane, Chicago, Ill.

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Jack O'Connell, San Francisco, Calif.

The choice of convention city for 1935 was referred to the executive council.

## RECENT LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions

The twenty-third annual convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions was held in Toronto recently with a representative attendance of delegates from provincial centres.

Dealing with the application of the NRA codes in the United States the officers' report stated that while the codes were a factor in enforcing proper working conditions in the States, yet in Canada "it is left almost solely to organized labour to establish the conditions that make for the standard of living." The report also pointed out that "the continued agitation of organized labour for a system of contributory unemployment insurance seems to be bearing fruit." By a resolution adopted later in the proceedings the Dominion Government was urged "to immediately establish a national system of contributory unemployment insurance."

The apprenticeship situation as it affected the printing trades was reviewed in a report by the vice-president in charge of apprentices. Reporting on the matter, the committee on

officers' reports advocated a reduction in the quota of apprentices and regretted "there was no reference to the advisability of a standard contract with uniformity of matrix laws and general working conditions being fostered by the unions."

The strike in the London newspaper offices formed the subject of an adopted resolution which saw in the dispute "a concerted and determined effort on the part of certain unfair employers to destroy not only the International Typographical Union but the international trade union movement in Canada." The resolution requested the assistance of the Ontario Government to bring the struggle to an end.

Another resolution urged that the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec be given a fair trial by the Quebec local participating therein. All information concerning the operation of the law is to be disseminated among affiliated locals. The Quebec Government was also asked to amend the law so as to provide for limitation of apprentices in the printing and other trades.

## International Typographical Union

Officer's reports presented at the seventy-eighth annual convention of the International Typographical Union held recently in Chicago made reference to the position of Canadian locals. In particular, the report of the second vice-president, Francis G. Barrett, dealt with the Canadian jurisdiction. Referring to the application of the five-day week in Canada, this official declared that it caused members of the union executive considerable trouble, owing to certain conditions which he enumerated as follows:—

"First, we are confronted with a strong minority, who do not favour the law. Second, there is a strong nationalists' movement for a national Canadian typographical union. Third, there appears to be a concerted action on the part of employers to eliminate from Canada the International Typographical Union and delete from contracts any reference to the International organization."

That part of the report dealing with Canadian membership, finances, etc., was as follows:—

"The membership in Canada is a little less than 5,000, divided into forty-six local unions throughout the entire Dominion. From May 31, 1919, to June 20, 1933, there was expended

for defensive purposes on Canadian members \$4,740,798.55, while the income from the same source which could be allotted for that purpose was \$1,077,588.09. The Canadian members represent about 6 per cent of the I.T.U. membership. It is important to note that in the fourteen years mentioned above there was \$17,107,124.86 spent in the entire jurisdiction of the International Union. Of this amount \$4,740,798.55 was paid to our Canadian brothers, so that we find in the last fourteen years 6 per cent of the membership received 28 per cent of total disbursements for defence." It was explained that these amounts did not include the fraternal features such as pension and mortuary.

In the report of the secretary-treasurer, tabular statistics were presented of the receipts from Canadian unions and the benefits paid to Canadian unions during the period June 21, 1933, to June 20, 1934. The total receipts from Canadian locals, applied to various benefits, amounted to \$145,977.92, while the total amount of benefits expended in Canada was \$144,224.92.

Montreal was selected as the convention city for 1935.

## Federated Association of Letter Carriers

The twenty-fifth convention of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers was recently held at Ottawa with a representative attendance of delegates.

Prior to the business proceedings, the convention was welcomed by Mayor P. J. Nolan, of Ottawa; Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; V. C. Phelan, President of the Civil Service Federation of Canada; and A. Frechette, Postmaster of Hull, Que. During the convention Mr. Phelan addressed the delegates on matters more directly pertaining to the welfare of the organization and the Federal Civil Service. Mr. E. J. Underwood, Chief Post Office superintendent, also spoke to the delegates as the representative of the Department.

The following recommendations, among others, were contained in the resolutions adopted:

Shortening of the period during which holidays may be taken to eight months instead of twelve, namely from April 1, to November 30.

Restoration of statutory increases as from April 1, 1932.

Filling of vacancies at the salary of the grade.

Payment of overtime in cash at the rate of time and one-half.

Strict adherence to seniority rights in promotions made locally or through the Department.

Adoption of a more uniform size of envelope to facilitate the handling of first class mail.

"That all investigations demanded by the officers of a postal station be not made in the present established manner of demanding the version of the accused, but to control and verify the accusations brought by said officers."

That the part time employee who has not outside position be placed at the head of the list of those eligible for a permanent position.

The placing on each carriers' walk of suitable receptacles for relayed mail (provided with lock and key) so as to dispense with the carrying of unnecessary loads.

That where a letter carrier has more mail than can comfortably be carried, bundles be sent out by vehicle.

The printing of address labels at the top of magazine covers and not upside down.

That all misdemeanour, major or minor, be punishable to the individual and not to the service as a whole.



The prohibition of mail matter wrapped in cellophane owing to the impossibility of redirecting.

The granting of reduced rates of postal workers on the government railway, and that the association endeavour to receive from the railway companies a fare of one cent per mile for carriers and their families.

### International Photo-Engravers' Union Canadian Conference

Commencing October 13, a two-day session of the Canadian Conference of the International Photo-Engravers' Union was held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Delegates were present from Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Winnipeg, and the meeting was presided over by W. C. Golby, third vice-president of the international organization.

In his opening address, the chairman advised the delegates that the calling of the conference was the result of a suggestion contained in a resolution sponsored by F. D. Smith, Toronto, and adopted by the delegates at the recent convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union in Indianapolis, Ind. The delegates were further advised that the object of the conference was to improve the condition of Canadian locals by solving the problems confronting them. He suggested that the following matters should be taken up and discussed: The open shop "menace"; the number of competent workers to be found in non-union shops; the organization of non-union men and past members of the union; agreements terminating next year; ladies' auxiliaries; permitting union members to work in non-union shops; and unemployment, and unemployment benefits.

Reports of conditions in each of the cities represented were presented and showed that steady progress both financially and in the matter of unemployment had been made since 1932, which was considered the worst year from a financial standpoint. The report of the Montreal delegate indicated that the sum of \$41,209.29 had been paid out to members out on strike or unemployed in a period of a little over three years by this local which had an average membership of 112 during the period mentioned.

There was considerable discussion on clothing for letter carriers, and also a revised constitution was adopted.

The officers elected were: President, J. W. Fitchett, Toronto; Vice-president, Joel Sauve, Montreal; Secretary-treasurer, J. J. Reaves, Toronto.

Quebec City was unanimously selected as the convention city for 1935.

The conference went on record as being in favour of Class "A" membership plan (a special and classified membership at a nominal initiation fee with limited dues and exemption from international and local assessments), to be left to the discretion of each local committee as to when it should be put in force.

A suggestion that an effort be made to have all future agreements terminate at the same time was approved by the conference. No definite action was taken in regard to permitting members to work in non-union shops, but the question is to be given serious thought by the delegates.

A message of greeting and assurance of international co-operation was received from International President Edward J. Volz.

After a full discussion the principle of ladies' auxiliaries for Canada was endorsed.

### New Labour Organizations in Canada

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has issued a charter to a Trades and Labour Council in the town of Fort Frances, Ontario, the chief officials being as follows: President, Albert W. Locking; secretary, Bruce F. Warner.

Two federal labour unions in Toronto were chartered recently by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, namely:

Toronto Radio and Electrical Appliances Employees Federal Labour Union No. 25; president, A. Gutherless, 28 Mechanics Ave., Toronto; recording secretary, Miss E. Lefevre.

Toronto Optical Workers Federal Labour Union No. 42; president, D. Oakley, 44 Doncaster Ave., Toronto; recording secretary, W. McGuire, 26 Wolfrey Ave., Toronto.

### New Trade Union Regulations in Brazil

A new system of trade union regulation was promulgated last July by the provisional government of Brazil to take the place of an Act passed in 1931. Trade unions are defined in the decree as organizations of the economic and vocational groups of the population. Their function will be to defend the interests

of the group or trade and those of their members, to co-ordinate the rights and obligations of employers and workers in relation to economic and social conditions and to co-operate with the Government in the study and solution of problems directly or indirectly affecting the interests of particular groups. In their

capacity as organs for the defence of particular trades, the unions are entitled to approach the administrative and judicial authorities not merely on their own behalf or on that of their members, but also as representatives of the trade or group. They may establish and administer employment agencies, schools, and all other institutions for social welfare and relief, with the exception of co-operative institutions, which fall within the province of the co-operative societies alone. As organs of the co-ordination of the rights and obligations of employers and workers, the trade unions will have the right to conclude or approve collective agreements and to co-operate, in conciliation boards and labour courts, in settlement of disputes between employers and workers.

The following classes of persons are entitled to form unions: employers carrying on an agricultural, industrial or commercial activity of the same character; workers employed in the same or similar or kindred trades; persons engaged in a liberal profession, and persons working on their own behalf. The right to form trade unions does not extend to public servants other than manual, professional or technical workers in the service of an agricultural, industrial or transport undertaking managed by the Federal Government, a State Government, or a municipality. The exception made by the former Act in the case of domestic servants does not appear in the new Decree. It may be added that only workers in possession of a trade book, issued to them in accordance with law, are entitled to form trade unions or to become members thereof.

The conditions with which unions must comply are not the same for employers as for workers. Employers' unions must include at least five undertakings or, if this number is not reached in a particular locality, at least ten individual members. Workers' trade unions must be composed of at least one-third of the workers practising the same trade in the locality concerned.

The exercise of administrative and representative functions must in all cases be honorary. But if a person has to leave his work in order to carry out his functions as an officer of a union, the general meeting may in case of necessity grant him an allowance, which may not exceed his earnings in the exercise of his own occupation. An officer of a union may not hold any lucrative post under the union. The Decree prohibits all political or religious propaganda by unions and all propaganda on behalf of candidates at an election in which, by reason of its nature or its object, the union is not directly concerned.

Membership of unions is open to all persons of either sex over 14 years of age who are engaged in the occupation concerned and comply with the conditions laid down by the rules and by law, unless their incapacity is regularly proved. A member does not lose his rights when he abandons the exercise of his trade through retirement, invalidity or unemployment. Persons involuntarily unemployed are not obliged to pay subscriptions, but may not hold any executive office.

The Decree makes provision for the right to establish local councils of unions representing different occupations and federations of unions belonging to the same occupational group and for the right to combine three or more federations in a confederation, which must have its headquarters in the capital of the Republic.

A trade unionist who loses his employment by reason of the abolition of his post shall be given preference, other things being equal, when the post is restored. Employers are prohibited from taking any action against workers on the ground of their activities as trade unionists. If a worker is discharged in these circumstances, he is entitled to an allowance equivalent to as many months' wages as he has years of service. If his wage is withheld or reduced, he will be entitled to payment in full. In addition, the employer may be punished by a fine.

Workers organized in recognized unions must be given preference for employment in the public services and on public works.

Measures undertaken by non-official agencies in the United States to improve the conditions of employment of domestic workers are described in Bulletin No. 112 of the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor. It is shown that a considerable number of placement agencies, including educational institutions and welfare organizations such as the Young Women's Christian Association, have developed standards for conditions of household work. Recommendations as to the observance of proper conditions are made to the prospective employer, or special types of placement procedure are adopted. Most of the standards for full-time workers, junior or adult, contain some provision setting a minimum wage. Hours of work are not usually specified, though some agencies try to restrict the working hours of adult workers to 8 or 10 hours a day, and to enable junior workers to attend classes. Most of the standards contain a provision regarding time-off, and require that the employee shall have a private room.



## RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED TO ONTARIO GOVERNMENT BY JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS

**R**EPRESENTATIVES of the Ontario Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Brotherhoods met the Ontario Government on October 19 and submitted their memorandum of proposed legislation. The Brotherhoods were represented by: A. J. Kelly and J. L. Lebreche, Railroad Trainmen; A. H. Nethery, Railroad Conductors; J. T. Wilson, Locomotive Engineers; and W. L. Best and H. B. Crawford, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The representatives of the government present were: Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, Premier and Provincial Treasurer; Hon. Harry C. Nixon, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Arthur Roebuck, Attorney-General and Minister of Labour; Hon. David A. Croll, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Public Welfare; Hon. T. B. McQuestin, Minister of Highways and Public Works; and Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests and Northern Development.

*Mother's Allowances Act.*—Under this legislation the Brotherhoods urged a number of amendments "in order to make less restrictive the conditions under which allowances may be made." Enumerating these, the memorandum requested the following changes in the Act: (1) In cases of desertion the law at present stipulates five years as the waiting period before a mother may receive an allowance. It was asked that this be reduced to two years. (2) Instead of a residence qualification of two years, one year was urged as being sufficient to qualify. (3) At present, only mothers with two or more children under sixteen years of age, and foster mothers with two or more orphan children are eligible for allowances. It was requested that this be amended so that mothers with one child could become beneficiaries.

*British North America Act.*—It was urged that the Ontario Government pass at its first session a resolution favouring an amendment to the British North America Act restricting the powers of the Senate to veto a bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice, in harmony with the present practice of the Parliament of Great Britain.

*Workmen's Compensation Act.*—Several amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were urged. The Brotherhoods asked first for an amendment that would clarify the inclusion, within the Act, of employees of municipal corporations, public utilities, hospitals, school boards, etc., along the lines of a reso-

lution adopted by the Trades and Labour Congress Convention of 1933. This resolution sought legislation making it compulsory upon all public bodies to insure their employees under the Act.

A broader and more liberal application of Section 2 was sought in order: "(a) to ensure the payment of compensation for all injuries or diseases arising out of and in the course of employment, and (b) that an injury should not be regarded as attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman, unless it can be proven conclusively that the injury was the result of a wilful and intentional act on the part of the injured workman."

An amendment to Section 17 was sought to "make it more clear that an employer shall not, either directly or indirectly, deduct from the wages of any of his workmen any part of any sum which the employer is or may become liable to pay to the workman as compensation under the Act, or to deduct from the wages of any of his workmen any amount by reason of such workman receiving compensation for a permanent partial disability."

The memorandum declared it essential that provision should be made for the appointment of a medical committee of review which would adjudicate upon disputed or contested claims involving the physical condition of an injured workman or his fitness to resume employment.

This part of the memorandum, with the sections concerned is given below, the recommendations being in italics:—

"20. (1) A workman who claims compensation, or to whom compensation is payable under this Part, shall if so required by his employer submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid for by the employer and shall if so required by the Board submit himself for examination by a medical referee *or by a medical committee of review, paid for from the accident fund if the workman examined is under Schedule 1, and paid for by the employer if the workman is under Schedule 2.*

"21. (1) Where a workman has upon the request of his employer submitted himself for examination, or has been examined by a duly qualified medical practitioner selected by himself, and a copy of the report of the medical practitioner as to the workman's condition has been furnished in the former case by the employer to the workman and in the latter case by the workman to the employer the Board may, on the application of either of them refer the matter to a medical referee; *provided that where any claim for compensation involving the physical condition of an injured workman has been contested, such claim shall be referred for*

*review to a committee composed of three medical practitioners appointed by the Board, one of whom shall be selected by the injured workman, one selected by the employer, and the third who shall be chairman selected by the Board, such committee to be known as a 'Medical Committee of Review,' shall have access to all the files of the Board pertaining to the claim.*

(2) The medical referee or the Medical Committee of Review to whom a reference is made under the next proceeding subsection or who has examined the workman by the direction of the Board under subsection 1 of Section 20, shall certify to the Board as to the condition of the workman and his fitness for employment, specifying where necessary the kind of employment and if unfit the cause of such unfitness, and the said certificate shall be conclusive as to the matters certified."

The memorandum registered opposition to the creation of appeal boards for making final decisions, and urged that in cases of permanent total disability "compensation be continued until the workman is able to resume his former occupation or has been placed in other suitable and equally remunerative employment." In cases of permanent partial disability, where the workman has not been able to resume former employment and has not been placed in suitable employment, it was recommended that compensation be paid at the full rate for total permanent disability "until the workman has been placed in and is able to perform some suitable employment."

Amendments to the medical aid provisions were sought whereby "medical aid" was to include "all medicine necessary as a result of an injury or industrial disease." It was also urged that the words "for a period of one year" be eliminated in the section providing for the repair of dental appliances and artificial apparatus.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—Reiterating their endorsement of national unemployment insurance, the Brotherhoods urged that "your Government give favourable consideration and lend its influence towards clearing up any constitutional questions which may be involved in order that a national unemployment plan may be given legislative effect in Canada as early as practicable."

Believing that in any system proposed, "due consideration should be given to the appropriate share of the cost to be borne by industry and the state," the memorandum added: "Whilst we do not contend that any unemployment insurance scheme would furnish a complete solution of our unemployment problem, we do believe that such a measure based upon sound actuarial principles, efficiently administered and with the endorsement and co-operation of provincial and municipal governments will constitute a forward step

towards effecting an orderly and systematic method of providing out-of-work benefits for many of our citizens."

*Highway Traffic Act.*—The two objectives sought under this legislation were: (a) uniform traffic regulations with all provinces in Canada; (b) that all operators of motor vehicles be required to pass a qualifying examination as to visual acuity, colour perception and hearing.

Reference was also made to protection at highway crossings, and the continuation of the policy of eliminating all level crossings was recommended, having "first consideration for those crossings which are found most dangerous." Pending complete elimination, it was pointed out that adequate protection should be given by warning signals or an effective stop law. Subways or overhead bridges were recommended on new highway construction.

*Regulation of Motor Vehicle Competition.*—After referring to the campaign for regulatory measures to improve highway transportation and to "equalize the opportunity between motor vehicle and steam railway service" the memorandum drew attention to the policy as submitted by the Brotherhoods to the Federal Interprovincial Conference which met on December 14, 1933. These recommendations included the placing of all truck and bus transportation under the supervision of a transport commission with powers similar to those of the Board of Railway Commissioners; the licensing and taxing of all commercial vehicles, commensurate with the use made of the highways, the establishing of reasonable standards of working conditions, and guarantees of financial responsibility, etc. The memorandum then referred to the resolutions adopted by the Federal Interprovincial Conference (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1934, page 96), claiming that these fall "very short of the more constructive suggestions" that should have resulted. In conclusion, the memorandum emphasized that "existing regulations lacked effective control"; that "no good cause can be shown why motor vehicle transportation should not be subjected to requirements similar to those imposed on steam railways"; and that the solution lay in "some central government authority possessing Dominion-wide jurisdiction" and vested with the authority "to eliminate and prevent destructive competition."

Two other matters recommended in the memorandum were assistance to parents in the purchase of school books for children attending the public and separate schools, and the maintenance of existing exemptions under the Income Tax Act.



## UNITED STATES RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

**I**N an action brought by Class I railway and other transportation companies in the United States for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the Railroad Retirement Act passed by Congress at the last session (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 655), Chief Justice A. A. Wheat of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia declared that the Act was unconstitutional. In the course of this judgment the Chief Justice said:—

“The plaintiff's claim in a broad way is that the act is not a regulation of interstate commerce and in addition points out certain provisions of the act which they claim invalidate it because they are not regulative of interstate commerce or are arbitrary, unreasonable, capricious and confiscatory, and amount to a taking of their property without due process of law. . . .

“I am not prepared to say that the enactment of a statute providing for the compulsory retirement at a certain age of employees of railroads engaged in interstate commerce, together with provisions for the pensioning of employees so retired is beyond the power of Congress under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. Congress has power to regulate the relation of master and servant between interstate carriers and such of their employees as are actually engaged in interstate commerce. The fact that so many of the plaintiff carriers have for many years maintained voluntary retirement and pension systems furnished persuasive evidence of their belief that such systems tend to promote the efficiency of their personnel by stimulating loyalty, encouraging continuity of employment with resulting security for old age, and thus increasing the morale of those in the organization. It is argued, however, that the features of the voluntary pension systems which tend to promote these desirable ends not only are absent from the retirement act but that it contains other provisions wholly subversive of those ends. . . .

“When the act is examined in detail, however, I find it contains provisions which, in my opinion, were beyond the power of Congress and which render it unconstitutional. In the first place, the act is unconstitutional because it extends its provisions to persons not engaged in interstate commerce. The Retirement Act confers its benefits upon all employees of any company to which it relates without regard to distinction between

interstate commerce, intrastate commerce, or activities which do not constitute commerce at all. . . .

“The present act applies to all employees of the plaintiffs. Indeed, there is no claim that it does not. It appears from the record in this case that some 200,000, approximately one-fifth of all the employees of the plaintiffs, do not work in interstate commerce or in work so closely connected therewith as to be a part thereof. Among these men may be mentioned mechanical employees, executive and general officers and their staffs, not including the operating vice-presidents and their staffs; those engaged in accounting not having a direct relationship to interstate transportation; those engaged in the construction of buildings, or the construction of new equipment; those who devote themselves to finances, custody and administration of funds or corporate proceedings and records; those engaged exclusively in work relating to real estate taxes and titles, in the management, operation, care and protection of buildings or lands not devoted to or used in connection with transportation and men employed in coal mines. As to some of these men, there may be room for differences of opinion as to their proper classification, but it is plain that there are many who are not in any real sense engaged in interstate commerce. . . .

“It seems to me that Congress exceeded its power to regulate interstate commerce, when it attempted to make all employees of the plaintiffs beneficiaries under this act, making no distinction between those engaged in interstate commerce and those not so engaged. . . .

“Furthermore, the act provides annuities for all persons, who, at the time of its enactment, were, or within the period of one year before its enactment had been, in carrier service and who had attained, or thereafter should attain, the age of 65 years, or had completed or thereafter should complete 30 years of such service. The right to the annuities is not dependent upon the rendition of service subsequent to enactment and the computation of the annuities is not confined to service rendered subsequent but includes service rendered prior thereto. . . .

“The statute provides that upon the re-employment hereafter by any carrier of any man previously in railroad service all of his prior service is to be counted as part of the service entitling him to the annuity. The

evidence tended to show that there are to-day over a million persons with that possibility. To require the plaintiffs to contribute huge sums of money to be devoted to the payment of pensions or annuities based upon services long since completed and fully paid for seems to me to take their property without due process of law.

"I am constrained, therefore, to hold that the act is unconstitutional."

In reference to the foregoing decision it is reported that employees of United States lines in Canada have had 2½ per cent taken out of their pay-checks every two weeks to create a pension fund under the Act. Approximately 75 men at St. Thomas, Ontario, for example, were to be retired on February 1, 1934, while others would have been retired at Windsor, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie and at other points where United States railway companies operate lines in Canadian territory.

## WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Address by the Director, Mr. Harold Butler, before the American Federation of Labour

THE aims and accomplishments of the International Labour Organization were set forth by Mr. Harold Butler, the Director, in an address delivered before the American Federation of Labour at the convention at San Francisco on October 11.

President William Green, in welcoming Mr. Butler, said: "It might be appropriate for me to explain that when the International Labour Office was formed the distinguished President of the American Federation of Labour, our late beloved Samuel Gompers, presided at the conference. The Director of the International Labour Office, who is here with us now, Director Butler, was the secretary of that conference. . . . For more than fifteen years Director Butler has been connected closely with the work of the International Labour Office. He is a distinguished scholar, an economist, a philosopher."

Mr. Butler opened his address with a reference to the entry of the United States into the Organization. "The invitation to address this convention," he said, "was extended to me on the very day when the Government of the United States announced its willingness to accept membership of the International Labour Office and when, by the unanimous vote of the delegates representing the Government's employers and workers of some forty-five nations, an invitation to membership was immediately extended. That was for me a doubly historic occasion. I could not help casting my mind back more than fifteen years to the morning when Samuel Gompers was elected to the chair of the Committee appointed by the Peace Conference to report on Labour questions. I remembered well how the great leader of the American trade union movement skilfully guided the discussions which resulted in the Labour Charter to which the International Labour Office owes its existence and under which it functions to-day. It was fitting that he should have held that

position. He had systematically fought for the right of labour claimed by your convention in 1914 to assist in 'restoring fraternal relations protecting the interests of the toilers and laying the foundations of a lasting peace.' This very thought is embodied in the Preamble to our Constitution, which declares that 'there can be no lasting peace without social justice.'"

After further words of introduction, Mr. Butler proceeded with his address as follows:—

"I want to give you a short outline of what the International Labour Office is and what it has done.

"First of all I want to make it abundantly clear that it is not a political body. It does not serve or seek any political aims or objects. It stands entirely aloof from the international rivalries and antagonisms which bulk so largely in foreign politics.

"Its objectives are social and economic. Its principal motive is to maintain and improve standards of Labour and living, by helping to insure the social security of the worker, by affording him protection against the social risks—unemployment, accident, sickness, old-age, and by upholding minimum standards which will prevent commercial competition—national and international—being fought out at the expense of the worker.

"Many of these objects can only be achieved through the action of governments in execution of laws duly passed by parliamentary assemblies. In the struggle against unemployment, in guaranteeing of compensation against accident, in assisting the aged, the community has a responsibility towards each of its citizens, which can only be discharged by legislative measures. In most industrial communities the state has taken action along these lines. When it comes to setting up international standards which gov-



ernments bind themselves to observe, the state alone can guarantee their observance. Hence the International Labour Office is in the first place an association of governments.

"But it is not an association of governments alone. In industrial affairs governments cannot do everything—nor is it desirable that they should. Industrial questions are the primary concern of the partners of industry—the employers and the workers. Questions affecting wages, hours and conditions of Labour cannot be settled without negotiation between the accredited representatives of capital and Labour through the process of collective bargaining. Hence the International Labour Office includes capital and Labour as well as governments. It is a three-party organization. At all our meetings the chosen representatives of organized employers and organized labour sit alongside the representatives of governments with the same freedom of speech and the same right to vote. They are not tied down by any official instructions. They can speak as they like and vote as they like on every issue that comes under discussion. The International Labour Conference is not a formal, lifeless gathering of government officials and diplomats, but a live and active industrial Congress reflecting the moods and opinions of every branch of industrial life.

"What then are the principles which guide this international parliament of industry, and how does it work? It has two governing aims laid down in the preamble to its constitution. The first is removal of conditions of labour 'involving injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people' in the world. The second is the removal of the competitive advantage derived by those who 'fail to adopt humane conditions of labour.' To attain these ends the conference works out 'draft conventions' or treaties. To be adopted by the conference they require a two-thirds majority; but they do not become binding in any country until they have formally been ratified by its government—that is to say—until its legislature and its executive have proved them and have declared themselves ready to accept the obligations they entail. Every country is free to make its own final decision, to accept or to reject any draft convention. The International Labour Organization is based on the principle of voluntarism. Moreover in the case of Federal states there is a special provision which allows them to treat a draft convention simply as a recommendation in cases where the power to enforce its provisions belongs to the states and not to the federal power. Canada and Australia have adopted this procedure in reference to conventions which cannot be dealt with federally.

There is also another important provision of the constitution under which no country can be called upon to lower its existing standards. In point of fact I know of no case in which a country has lowered its standards by accepting a draft convention, though there are hundreds of cases in which standards have been raised.

"Up to the present time 44 of those labour treaties have been adopted and no less than 633 formal ratifications have been recorded, while there are a great number of cases in which countries have gone far towards conforming with labour treaties without being able to accept them in every particular. These treaties touch almost every phase of industrial life. They deal with child labour, with the protection of women in industry, with hours of work in manufacturing and mining industry, with conditions on board ship, with safety and industrial diseases, with unemployment and with all branches of social insurance. They constitute a real international labour code. Perhaps I can give you the best idea of its scope and effect by picturing the position of a worker, whose country has put the major labour treaties into operation.

"First of all he cannot be employed until he is 14 years old, in industry or commerce. While under the age of 16 he may not work at night in any industry, and in most industries not till he is 18. His hours of work in any industrial occupation may not as a rule exceed 48 per week and he will be entitled to one day's rest in seven. If he meet with an accident or is stricken by any of the principal industrial diseases, he will have compensation guaranteed to him by law, and he will have the protection of a government controlled fund against sickness, old age or invalidity. Finally if he is unemployed, a government employment service will help him to find a job, and if he cannot do so, he and his family will be preserved from destitution by a state scheme of insurance or relief.

"I might add that if he is a seaman, he can apply for a job to an employment office jointly administered by shipowners and seamen. When he is engaged, it will be under articles of agreement protecting his rights, and if he meets with shipwreck, he will be entitled to be repatriated and compensated during the period of unemployment at the cost of the shipowner.

"From these few examples you will see that the international labour code is a reality. It has meant a permanent improvement in the conditions of labour in many European countries. More than that it has brought about a marked advance in the conditions of great eastern countries like India and Japan, where

products are now beginning to compete in the world's markets. They are already carrying out a number of draft conventions, which means that they are progressing towards western standards.

"I should like to emphasize, however, that the standards set by the international labour code are minimum standards. It fixes no maximum levels and prevents none being fixed. It operates on the same principle as the codes in this country. It does not replace collective bargaining, but lays down general limits. Just as under the NRA any industry may go beyond the minimum standards of hours and wages, so may any country that chooses go beyond the standards set by the international labour code. In fact, it may well be called a code of fair international competition, and it is coming more and more to be so regarded.

"One other point I should like to make. The standards already set are not fixed for all time. They are subject to change and revision. In the last few years three conventions have been improved by revision. Now we are engaged in revising the standard laid down for hours of labour. Fifteen years ago it was set at 48 hours per week. The great technical changes which have been made in industry have caused great and widespread displacement of labour. In every country there is an army of unemployed. As President Roosevelt said the other day, it is impossible to contemplate these armies becoming permanent standing armies. The world has got to solve the unemployment problem. It will not be easily solved, but the conviction is gaining ground that it cannot be solved without a reduction of hours. The question of an international 40-hour week was first raised by the International Labour Office in 1932. So far we have not succeeded in securing agreement, but the question is set down for further consideration at next year's conference. When that debate takes place, the influence of the United States, the only country in the world that has yet introduced shorter hours and has first-hand experience, will be very powerful and will give a strong impulse towards a shorter working week being adopted internationally. The United States has set the example, and the presence of American delegates at Geneva will help the rest of the world to follow it.

"But I don't want to think that the International Labour Office is just a machine for international labour legislation. It is much more than that. It is confronted with the great economic and social problems of our time. It is clear that the world as a whole is passing into a new age, which requires a

new adjustment of its economic forces. Things are not going to right themselves automatically. Not only the United States but every industrial country is trying to work out a new economic balance. It is becoming more and more evident that the welfare and happiness of the great mass of individuals cannot be secured without some measure of forethought and well-conceived action on the part of the community. Here in the United States you have a very important committee considering the problem of economic security under the able chairmanship of the Secretary of Labour. The whole NRA program is a great concerted effort to readjust the economic life of the American people to the new conditions of the post-war age. You are tackling the fundamental problem of our age boldly and directly. But every nation has to solve the same problem. Its setting may vary with local conditions, but in essence it is the same everywhere. In the last analysis it is an international problem, a world problem. It involves the whole question of trade between nations, of fair competition between nations, of the exchange of goods and services between nations, of the international adjustment of currency values. It involves not only an effort by each nation to attain a new economic balance internally, but also a co-operative effort between nations to set the world's economic house in order. That cannot be done in a day or in a year. There is no short-cut to international recovery. During the past year some real progress has been made. The world as a whole is better off than it was eighteen months ago. But a great deal of reconstruction remains to be done before a return to prosperity is achieved. It can only be worked out on democratic lines, by free discussion, by the conflict of ideas and interests leading to open covenants openly arrived at. That is the American way as it is the British way. It is the way in which the International Labour Office is making its contribution towards working out a new economic and social order. The whole of our discussions are founded in the belief that the right way will be found through the prevailing ideas of right and justice, not through methods of violence. The spirit of our constitution is utterly opposed to arbitrary and oppressive action, whether from the right or from the left. It is for that reason, because it is shaped in conformity with American ideals of co-operation and of free discussion, that we warmly welcome the help that the United States more than any other country can give, and that we look to the powerful support of the American Federation of Labor as embodying the concepts of liberty and



justice which have inspired the Labour Movement of this country. We would say to you in the words of St. Paul 'Come over and help us.'"

### New Members of the Organization

During the month of September three states previously outside the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization became members.

On September 18, during the Fifteenth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was admitted to membership.

On September 27, the Kingdom of Afghanistan was admitted by the Assembly.

On September 28, the Republic of Ecuador notified Secretariat of the League that it had decided to ratify the Treaty of Versailles (to which it was a signatory but which it had not ratified) in respect of those parts which embody the Covenant of the League and the Constitution of the International Labour Organization.

The total membership of the International Labour Organization is thus brought to 62 states.

### 68th Session of the Governing Body

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its sixty-eighth session at Geneva from September 26 to 28. This was the first session which had been held since the membership of the Governing Body was increased from twenty-four to thirty-two.

Mr. deMichelis, Italian Government representative, was appointed chairman of the Governing Body for the year 1934-35. He emphasized the importance of the increase in the number of countries represented on the Governing Body and also of the entry of the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics into the Organization. The latter development would give rise to new problems which the Governing Body would endeavour to solve in a spirit of understanding and justice. The prestige of the Organization would be enhanced by these new developments, and he hoped that there would be a corresponding increase in the effectiveness of its work.

The following vice-chairmen of the Governing Body were elected: Government Vice-Chairman, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canada; Employers' Vice-Chairman, Mr. Oersted, Denmark; Workers' Vice-Chairman, Mr. Mertens, Belgium.

The Governing Body was called upon to decide what steps to take as a result of the

resolution of the reduction of hours of work adopted by the International Labour Conference in June, 1934. By 22 votes to 7, the Governing Body adopted the resolution following:—

"The Governing Body decides:

"(1) to place the reduction of hours of work on the agenda of the Nineteenth Session of the Conference;

"(2) to instruct the Office to draw up a draft for a single Convention providing for the reduction of hours of work in all classes of establishments. The Conference shall determine at that Session and at subsequent Sessions the classes of establishments to which this reduction shall apply and the methods of application for each of them;

"(3) to reserve until the next Session of the Governing Body—which will have before it reports to be prepared by the Office, including the information received in the meantime from the Governments—the final selection of the industries, establishments or categories to which it is proposed that the Nineteenth Session of the Conference should apply the reduction of hours of work."

After the vote, the Chairman announced that, according to the Standing Orders, he would himself place on the agenda of the next session of the Governing Body the question of workers' spare time in relation to the reduction of hours of work.

The Robert Owen Foundation for Co-operative Organization of Industry and Commerce announces the annual national essay contest for 1935, open to all persons living in Canada over 17 and under 30 years of age. Essays, not exceeding 3,000 words in length, should be received by the President (Mr. H. E. Langford, 91 Gothic Avenue, Toronto) before January 15, 1935. A cash prize of \$50 will be granted to the writer of the best essay on one of the following subjects: (1) Democracy in industrial management, and its relation to efficiency; (2) How can a Canadian government, federal or provincial, encourage and support co-operative enterprise; (3) Co-operative goal versus State socialism. The name of the writer must not appear on the essay itself, but must be submitted on a separate sheet, together with a note stating address, occupation, place and date of birth, and education received. The Robert Owen Foundation was started in 1931, for the purpose of promoting interest in the application of co-operative principles to economic life. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, Robert Owen Foundation, Toronto, Ontario.

## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF OCTOBER, 1934

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

**T**HE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy with fall ploughing and ordinary farm chores. City markets showed an off-period between the peak months of summer buying and of Christmas sales. Despite this and the fact that the weather had been unpleasant, business was brisk. Logging continued active with many men reporting to camps for the winter cut. Good catches of mackerel were reported, although heavy storms and fogs hindered shore fishermen in some localities. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from four to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked five, five and one-half and six days. Manufacturing showed moderate activity, but some idleness was registered in the iron and steel industry. Not much work was available in the building line, and highway construction and National Defence camps continued as a relief measure. Railway and steamship companies reported business slightly on the increase. Trade was fair. A number of requests for housemaids and charworkers was received in the Women's Division and many placements made.

There was little activity in farming in the Province of Quebec, but logging companies were busy, and numerous vacancies for bushmen were listed and filled. Manufacturing industries were slack, with the exception of textiles and clothing at Montreal, furs and clothing at Quebec City, and cottons and machine shops at Three Rivers. Building construction showed some improvement, particularly at Montreal, where substantial orders were received for building tradesmen, including bricklayers, plasterers and joiners, and at Three Rivers, where wharf and warehouse construction, besides other undertakings, furnished work for a number of carpenters and bricklayers. In Hull, increased placements of men were recorded on highway work. Transportation at Three Rivers and Quebec City was active, but throughout the province trade was dull. Many vacancies for household workers were listed in the Women's Division, and although the number of applicants registered was high, difficulty was experienced in filling all positions offered, especially at Montreal.

A number of orders were listed in Ontario for experienced ploughmen, but the demand for general farm labour was light. The volume of activity in logging was responsible for a greater call for men than has hitherto prevailed, small gangs being sent out almost daily from the North Bay office. In the camps further north strike trouble prevailed and this handicapped the industry. Plenty of applicants were available, however, to meet all demands. Fine weather had prolonged operations in the mining districts, but it was expected a large portion of the work now in progress would be stopped during the winter except where development had reached the shaft sinking stage. In general, the industrial situation continued with little change recorded, although some industries reported increased working hours and additional staff employed, as a result of the re-hiring of former workers. The metal trades, also, which for some time had been passing through a period of extreme slackness, showed decided improvement. Quietness prevailed in building construction and highway work was somewhat slacker than usual, due to the approach of winter. At Hamilton, transportation by rail and water was active, but at Sarnia and St. Thomas, conditions were not quite so satisfactory, while at Stratford, prospects in railroad shops were more favourable. The demand for domestics in the Women's Division continued good, but openings for clerical help were scarce, as were also those for hotel and restaurant workers.

Little change was noted in the placement of farm hands in the Prairie Provinces, except for the seasonal layoffs due to the completion of the harvesting or threshing season. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining men for general farm labour, partly owing to low wages offered and partly to their preference for camp work. Although there was little demand for loggers, conditions were gradually improving. Mining was fair, with a slight increase noted in applications and placements. No change was noted in manufacturing, which, for the most part, was very quiet. Building construction was practically over for the season, but building permits at Winnipeg had made a very good showing and had proved that month to have been one of the best of the year. Road work, both city and country, was progressing rapidly. There was also a greater movement of men to the



Federal and provincial relief camps. At Lethbridge, railway operation was steady, with most C.P.R. employees working full time. Retail trade was better, particularly in furniture sales and collections were fair to good. The Women's Division was somewhat more quiet than previously noted, with sufficient applicants on hand to meet all local demands.

Farming in the Province of British Columbia was quiet and applicants for positions plentiful. The fall rush in the fruit industry was over and a number of fruit packers had been laid off, though the crop for the year had been a good one and fairly large. Logging was quiet, with saw and shingle mills

running with limited output. Mining was active, but no demand for miners. Salmon fishing had ceased for a few days owing to low water in the streams, but catches were reported as fair. Factories at Nelson continued busy. Building construction was very slow, with few new undertakings in sight, and relief camps alone seemed the only outlet for the unemployed. Shipping and longshoring were active at New Westminster and Victoria, but quiet at Vancouver. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fair, with collections slow. Orders for women domestic workers were fairly plentiful, but there were numerous applicants to meet all demands.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on October 1 was 8,864, the employees on their payrolls numbering 933,486 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September was 1,700, having an aggregate membership of 159,675 persons, 16·4 per

cent of whom were without employment on October 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 65 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of October as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a considerable increase, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,864 firms, whose staffs aggregate 933,486 persons, as compared with 923,078 in the preceding month. Activity has frequently declined between September and October in the thirteen preceding years for which statistics are available, the change, on the average, being a fractional reduction, so that the substantial gain this year is particularly important. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 100·0 on October 1, 1934, compared with 98·8 on September 1, 1934,

and 90·4 on October 1, 1933. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index was as follows: 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8; 1927, 110·3; 1926, 106·5; 1925, 99·5; 1924, 95·0; 1923, 100·7; 1922, 95·8; and 1921, 91·3.

The most outstanding feature of the October 1 survey of employment was the unusually pronounced expansion in bush operations, which directly provided work for over 7,600 persons among the co-operating firms, an increase that in the fourteen Octobers for which statistics are available has only once been exceeded (viz., in 1929). Mining showed the greatest October 1 gain on record; transpor-

tation, building construction and trade also reported considerable improvement over the preceding month. A slight advance occurred on the whole in manufacturing, being the ninth consecutive gain since the opening of the year. On the other hand, communications, highway and railway construction and hotels and restaurants released a large number of persons as the active season drew to a close.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given below.

### Employment by Economic Areas

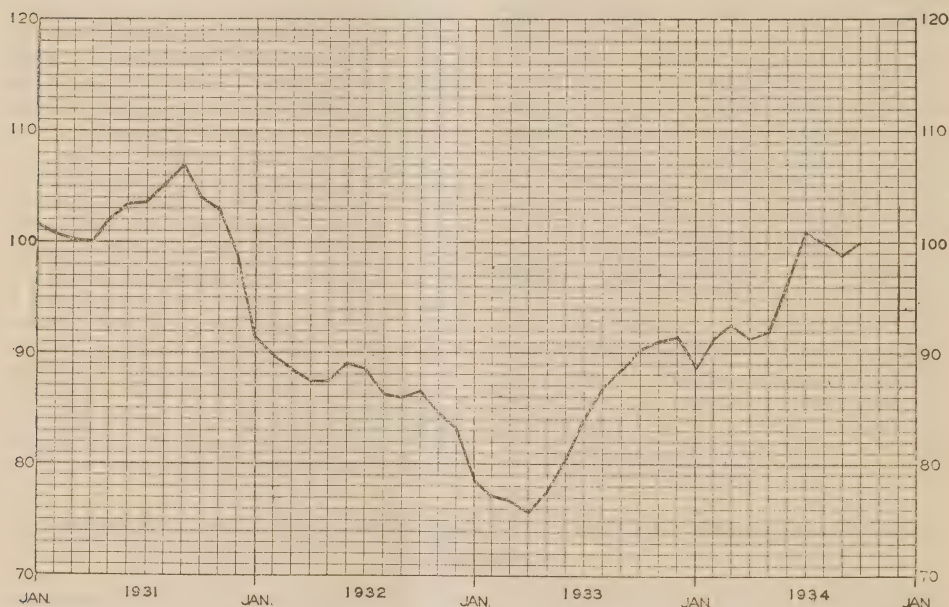
Firms in British Columbia showed a moderate decrease, while the tendency in the remaining economic areas was favourable, the

(mainly of lumber products), railway construction and services reported decreases as compared with the preceding month, but there were gains in logging, coal-mining, shipping, building and highway construction, and also in vegetable food factories.

*Quebec.*—For the sixth consecutive month, activity advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging, railway transportation, shipping, laundering, and dry cleaning and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, building, highway and railway construction, mining and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment; within the manufacturing group, lumber, leather, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-metallic

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



largest advances taking place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

*Maritime Provinces.*—A further increase was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 610 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 72,147 persons on September 1, to 73,015 at the beginning of October. This was the sixth consecutive monthly advance recorded since April 1; it compared favourably with the decline noted at the same date of last year, when the index, at 90.9, was over twelve points lower than that on October 1, 1934, viz., 103.1. Manufacturing, as a whole

mineral plants were slacker, while vegetable food, fur, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing establishments recorded improvement. Statistics were compiled from 2,127 firms in Quebec with 262,706 workers, compared with 261,078 at the beginning of September. A more extensive advance had been noted on October 1, 1933, but the index then was lower.

*Ontario.*—The trend was upward in Ontario, according to 3,899 employers of 398,349 persons, or 5,317 more than at the beginning of September. A rather larger gain over the



preceding month had been reported on October 1, 1933, when the index, at 89.6, was considerably lower than that at the latest date, viz., 104.8. Manufacturing as a whole (particularly in textile and canning factories), logging, mining, building construction and retail trade showed heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, while employment declined in iron and steel plants, transportation, highway construction and services.

*Prairie Provinces.*—There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, improvement occurring in manufacturing, logging, transportation, trade, construction and mining, while services were seasonally quieter. Within the manufacturing group, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and non-metallic mineral plants showed heightened activity, but lumber mills were slacker. The additions to staffs in mining were especially noteworthy. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,309 firms with an aggregate working force of

120,211 employees, compared with 116,888 on September 1. A much larger advance had been recorded at the beginning of October in 1933, when it was due to a considerable extent to unemployment relief undertakings; the index was then three points higher than the 95.7 of the latest date.

*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed moderate curtailment, mainly in manufacturing (owing to the termination of the fish and fruit canning season), while transportation and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining, construction and trade reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, lumber mills also recorded improvement. Data were tabulated from 918 employers, whose payrolls declined from 79,933 persons on September 1, to 79,205 at the beginning of October. Losses on a much greater scale were registered on October 1, 1933, and the index then, at 85.6, was lower by nearly ten points than the 95.4 on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921.....	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922.....	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924.....	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932.....	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	95.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1934.....	100.0	7.8	28.1	42.7	12.9	8.5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, but upward in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, while in Ottawa practically no general change took place.

*Montreal.*—There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,229 co-operating establishments employed 129,092 persons, or 491 more than on September 1. Manufacturing, shipping and trade showed the greatest gains; within the manufacturing group, vegetable foods, textiles and non-ferrous metals indicated considerable expansion, while leather, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral plants were slacker; construction also released workers. Much larger advances on the whole had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, and the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

*Quebec.*—Activity in Quebec declined at the beginning of October, 346 workers having been laid off since September 1 by the 167 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 12,845 on their paylists at the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services, and shipping and manufactures were also slacker. The index was slightly lower than at the beginning of October, 1933, when a smaller decrease had been reported.

*Toronto.*—Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,309 firms, employing 116,540 persons, compared with 113,802 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, vegetable food, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, pulp and paper, leather and miscellaneous manufacturing groups, and trade also absorbed many more workers. On the other hand, transportation and services were slacker. Rather larger additions to staffs had been reported on October 1 of a year ago, but employment generally continues at a better level, the index, at 96.5 at the latest date, being 5.6 points higher.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922.....	93.5	.....	100.4	.....	.....	.....	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.0	.....	99.6	112.4	95.9	.....	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924.....	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	.....	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925.....	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926.....	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	89.7
Oct. 1, 1932.....	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	83.5
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	70.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1934.....	13.8	1.4	12.5	1.4	2.9	1.3	3.9	3.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



*Ottawa.*—Construction was not so active, while manufacturing and trade showed small gains. The forces of the 163 employers furnishing data aggregated 12,903 workers, or 24 fewer than on September 1. The index of employment was several points higher than on the same date in 1933, when a slight increase had been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—A moderate falling-off occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were small declines of a general character. The non-manufacturing industries showed, on the whole, only minor changes, except that trade was rather busier. Statements were tabulated from 260 firms with 26,875 employees, compared with 27,000 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was lower, a much larger reduction on the month having then been reported.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—There was a decline in the number employed

in the Border Cities, chiefly in the automobile and allied trades. One hundred and fifty-seven establishments employed 11,671 workers, as against 12,227 on September 1. An increase had been noted on October 1, 1933, when employment was in smaller volume.

*Winnipeg.*—Further improvement was indicated in Winnipeg on October 1, when the 427 co-operating firms employed 36,764 workers, or 491 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, building and trade were more active, while road construction and transportation reported curtailment. The situation at the beginning of October a year ago had remained practically the same as in the month before, and the index then was a few points lower, standing at 82.3, as compared with 86.5 on October 1, 1934.

*Vancouver.*—Employment in Vancouver showed its first curtailment since January 1, according to 381 employers with 28,397 persons on their payrolls, compared with 28,790 on

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921.....	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922.....	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	89.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924.....	95.0	92.7	96.0	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925.....	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926.....	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927.....	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932.....	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	106.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1934.....	100.0	50.6	3.3	5.8	2.3	10.7	14.7	2.6	10.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

September 1. Manufacturing reported little general change, but there was a falling-off in communications and transportation. A similar reduction on the whole had been recorded on October 1, 1933, when the index stood at 85.9, as compared with 90.5 at the beginning of October of the present year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

There was a further slight advance in factory employment on October 1, when the 5,288 co-operating establishments reported 471,930 operatives, or 407 more than on September 1. Seasonal curtailment was noted in clay, glass and stone, rubber, fish-preserving, sawmilling, and iron and steel plants, while the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products was also slacker. On the other hand, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textiles, to-

bacco and beverage, electrical current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous manufactures afforded augmented employment.

The slight increase noted, on the whole, on October 1 continues the uninterruptedly favourable movement that has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, nearly 72,200 persons have been added to the staffs of the approximately 5,200 reporting firms, while the index has advanced from 80.0 on January 1 to 94.4 at the beginning of October, or by 18 per cent. The period of expansion in 1933 was shorter by a month, and the index, at 86.7 on October 1, though 16.5 per cent higher than at January 1, 1933, was 8.9 per cent lower than at the latest date.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were losses in dairies and fish-preserving establishments, those in the latter being especially

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1934	Sept. 1 1934	Oct. 1 1933	Oct. 1 1932	Oct. 1 1931	Oct. 1 1930	Oct. 1 1929
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	50.6	94.4	94.3	86.7	84.1	91.8	107.8	120.2
Animal products—edible.....	2.3	113.9	125.9	109.2	109.7	102.8	111.7	117.1
Fur and products.....	.2	89.6	81.9	99.5	88.6	91.2	107.5	103.1
Leather and products.....	2.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	90.6	92.0	86.7	97.7
Boots and shoes.....	1.5	103.0	105.2	97.4	97.4	100.7	88.4	100.7
Lumber and products.....	4.0	71.8	74.2	63.9	58.1	72.9	92.4	116.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.3	63.9	68.9	54.4	46.6	60.6	83.4	114.7
Furniture.....	.7	76.9	72.3	71.7	72.9	98.2	110.1	125.4
Other lumber products.....	1.0	92.6	92.2	87.6	82.2	90.6	106.2	115.8
Musical instruments.....	.1	50.4	43.0	29.8	48.5	66.4	73.3	101.8
Plant products—edible.....	4.1	135.0	125.3	119.6	121.0	116.5	143.1	134.8
Pulp and paper products.....	6.1	95.0	94.4	88.0	87.3	96.9	108.6	114.2
Pulp and paper.....	2.7	86.3	86.4	76.8	73.4	86.6	104.4	111.9
Paper products.....	.9	106.8	105.2	100.8	99.7	99.5	109.8	116.8
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	102.5	101.4	98.6	101.7	109.7	113.9	116.3
Rubber products.....	1.2	91.8	94.3	89.2	81.0	94.4	107.9	137.2
Textile products.....	10.0	109.4	108.1	104.5	98.6	96.2	99.3	106.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.8	121.4	122.6	114.3	105.0	95.3	92.8	102.2
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	89.3	90.3	81.2	75.7	75.1	84.3	96.5
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.8	117.4	119.3	125.8	109.8	99.1	86.3	98.5
Silk and silk goods.....	.9	467.9	469.7	413.3	378.5	330.8	293.0	217.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.0	115.0	114.0	118.2	110.0	105.7	104.9	115.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	100.8	96.1	93.5	92.1	95.4	106.9	107.6
Other textile products.....	1.0	91.6	91.7	86.9	80.9	86.8	89.4	105.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	114.8	114.0	117.0	115.2	111.6	128.0	128.2
Tobacco.....	.9	105.9	103.7	111.5	109.8	102.7	114.9	115.5
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	126.6	128.4	124.5	122.7	124.4	148.8	148.2
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	130.7	122.1	112.2	95.9	97.7	131.7	177.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	120.4	121.1	111.4	107.5	113.9	116.7	120.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.9	74.5	75.8	64.0	70.2	106.0	127.1	136.7
Electric current.....	1.6	117.6	116.6	112.2	113.9	132.4	133.6	138.9
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	108.5	105.1	95.7	105.2	134.5	158.7	158.2
Iron and steel products.....	10.0	70.6	71.2	62.5	61.1	71.6	98.2	120.9
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.1	81.4	85.7	66.7	59.8	77.8	102.6	132.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	81.9	82.2	65.8	68.9	93.1	115.5	132.5
Agricultural implements.....	.3	34.6	37.0	25.3	21.4	23.9	40.8	103.0
Land vehicles.....	4.4	68.0	69.4	64.2	62.4	62.8	95.3	112.8
Automobile and parts.....	1.1	71.4	79.4	65.9	46.0	59.6	89.4	126.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.2	53.5	48.3	47.5	61.8	66.9	106.3	146.2
Heating appliances.....	.5	98.2	93.5	89.9	81.7	105.2	122.4	138.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.4	64.6	65.0	54.7	54.8	99.6	144.3	175.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.5	78.0	74.5	65.0	64.9	78.2	99.8	123.0
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	82.8	77.0	68.1	67.4	87.8	98.8	113.7
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	112.7	111.9	91.6	81.7	101.8	132.5	132.9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.5	136.3	138.7	128.2	121.4	124.6	138.2	149.1
Miscellaneous.....	.6	121.7	114.2	104.1	99.1	103.2	115.1	116.6

<sup>1</sup>The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



pronounced following an unusually active season. Statistics were received from 257 manufacturers, employing 21,078 persons, as compared with 23,369 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most pronounced in British Columbia, was on a smaller scale than that registered on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was nearly five points lower.

*Leather and Products.*—Practically no change was indicated in the leather industry on October 1, footwear factories showing reductions in staffs, while miscellaneous leather goods afforded more employment. The 259 employers making returns reported 20,101 workers, or 14 more than on September 1. A decline had been noted at the beginning of October of a year ago; the index number then stood at 100.1, compared with 100.0 on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further seasonal contractions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a higher level than on October 1, 1933. The decrease on the date under review took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture and other wood-using factories were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 37,555 persons was reported by the 792 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 38,813 at the beginning of September. The tendency was downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, but was elsewhere favourable.

*Musical Instruments.*—A slight gain was registered in musical instrument plants, in which employment was brisker than during last autumn. Thirty-five establishments reported 1,437 employees, as compared with 1,371 in the preceding month.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Practically all branches of the vegetable food division showed improvement; the largest gains, however, occurred in canning and chocolate and confectionery factories. The staffs of the 438 reporting firms aggregated 38,707 persons, or 2,693 more than in their last return. Employment was more active in all provinces except British Columbia, firms in Ontario showing the most pronounced advances. The general increase was much greater than that registered on the corresponding date in 1933, when the index was slightly lower.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was an increase in the staffs reported by 572 employers in this group, who had 57,431 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 57,014 at the beginning of September; this took place very largely in printing and publishing houses.

Considerable gains were recorded in Ontario and the Western Provinces, but there were losses in Quebec. An important reduction, on the whole, had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, and the index number then was several points lower.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed a decline on October 1, 1934; data were compiled from 50 firms with 11,698 employees, as against 12,023 in their last report. A small increase had been recorded on the same date in 1933, when employment was generally quieter.

*Textile Products.*—Hosiery and knitting and garment factories reported heightened activity, but there was a falling-off in cotton and woolen mills; 919 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 91,732 workers at the beginning of September, to 92,913 on the date under review. Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion, although the tendency was generally favourable. Greater gains had been noted at the beginning of October last year, but the index then was lower than on October 1, 1934.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was an increase in employment in these industries at the beginning of October, according to 161 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 14,946 workers, or 161 more than on September 1; tobacco factories showed greater activity. Employment was in smaller volume than in the autumn of 1933, when improvement on a larger scale had been shown.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Reductions in staff were indicated in building material plants, in which employment was brisker than on October 1, 1933. The forces of the 190 co-operating employers were decreased by 155 persons to 8,155 at the beginning of October of the present year.

*Electric Current.*—Slight improvement occurred in electric current plants on October 1, when 98 establishments employed 14,815 workers, compared with 14,710 on September 1. No general change had been indicated on the corresponding date of last year; the index number then stood at 112.2, compared with 117.6 on October 1, 1934.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 106 of which had 11,865 employees, or 394 more than in their last report. This gain, which took place mainly in Quebec and Ontario, was rather smaller than that noted on October 1, 1933, but the index was then many points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The heating appliance, steel shipbuilding, wire, pipe, foundry and machine shop and some other branches of the iron and steel group registered increased employment, while there were reductions in the automobile, agricultural implement and crude, rolled and forged divisions. Statements were received from 809 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 92,825 persons, as compared with 93,686 in the preceding month. Employment declined in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while a betterment was shown in the Maritimes and British Columbia. Less extensive curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of October last year, but employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 62.5, compared with 70.6 on October 1, 1934.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—A combined working force of 17,753 persons was reported by the 147 co-operating employers, who had 17,632 at the beginning of September. There was improvement in the precious and the base metal division, while smelters and refineries were slacker. The index was some 21 points higher than in the autumn of 1933.

### Logging

Statements were tabulated from 271 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 7,619 workers to 31,272 on the date under review. This advance was on a much greater scale than in the early autumn of 1933, or of any other year of the record except 1929. The index, at 113.4, on October 1, 1934, was only once exceeded on that date in the last thirteen years, viz., by that of 117.1 indicated at the beginning of October 1, 1929. Camps in Quebec and Ontario absorbed most of the men added to payrolls on October 1 of the present year, but the trend was generally upward.

### Mining

*Coal-Mining.*—There was an important increase in coal-mines, in which the index of employment was higher than on October 1, 1933, when the improvement over the September 1 payrolls was on practically the same scale. Returns were received from 101 operators employing 24,621 persons, as compared with 22,488 in their last report. Gains were indicated in both Eastern and Western coal-fields, those in Alberta being most pronounced.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in this group showed a further increase on October 1; 122 employers reported 23,314 workers, or 870 more than at the beginning of September. Ontario registered most of the advance. A smaller

gain had been noted on the corresponding date last year, and the index number then was many points lower.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—A reduction was made in this group, in which statistics were received from 80 firms employing 5,969 persons, compared with 6,469 in the preceding month. The index was decidedly higher than on October 1, 1933, when little general change in the situation had occurred.

### Communications

There was a falling-off in employment in communications, in which the companies and branches furnishing data reported 21,513 employees, as compared with 21,841 on September 1. The index was slightly lower than in the autumn of 1933, when the tendency was also downward.

### Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—A minor increase was indicated in local transportation, 50 persons being added to the forces of the 193 co-operating firms, who had 25,140 on their payrolls. Employment in this industry was in slightly greater volume than on October 1 of last year, when a small decline had been shown.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 99 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls increased from 59,100 on September 1, to 59,665 at the beginning of October. A contraction had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index was then lower. There were reductions on the date under review in Ontario, but gains in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Improvement was registered in the water transportation group, in which 97 companies employed 15,351 workers; this was an increase of 842 as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. A smaller advance had been noted on October 1 of last year, when the index stood at 94.2, as compared with 92.3 at the beginning of October of the present year.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—There was an increase in employment in building, 513 persons being added to the forces of the 659 co-operating contractors, who had 23,422 employees; this number exceeded that reported at the beginning of October of a year ago, when a decrease had been indicated. In Quebec, the tendency was unfavourable, but elsewhere improvement took place.



*Highway.*—Employment in this group declined in Quebec and Ontario, while the remaining provinces showed heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 346 employers, whose staffs, standing at 82,041, were smaller by 893 workers than on September 1. The number of persons employed in the group was greater than on October 1, 1933, although important gains had then been noted.

*Railway.*—A considerable falling-off in employment was reported on railway construction. The forces of the 35 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 32,674 at the beginning of September, to 31,487 on the date under review. A slight reduction had been registered on October 1, 1933, when the level of employment was lower.

### Services

The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced contraction in employment in this group, which was partly offset by moderate gains in laundries and dry cleaning establishments. The staffs of the 428 firms in this group whose returns were received, numbered 24,660 on October 1, as against 26,527 in the

preceding month. The seasonal declines also indicated on the same date last year involved a smaller number of workers, but employment then was not so active in the service division.

### Trade

Retail and wholesale trading establishments increased their personnel; 1,061 firms reported 93,101 employees, compared with 90,917 in the preceding month. This advance was rather smaller than that indicated on October 1 of 1933, but exceeded that noted at the beginning of any other October for which statistics are available. The index on the date under review stood at 120.0, compared with 115.0 on October 1, 1933.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1934

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The unemployment level among local trade unions at the close of September varied very slightly from that of the preceding month, what nominal change was noted being in a favourable direction. This was apparent from the returns tabulated from 1,700 labour organizations covering 159,675 members. Of these, 26,204 were reported idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 16.4 in contrast with 16.5 per cent of inactivity in August. There was a greater employment prevalence shown also from September, 1933, when 19.8 per cent of the members reported were without work. Alberta and British Columbia unions registered moderate gains in activity from August and conditions in Manitoba

were slightly better. In addition, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan members showed fractional employment advances. Quebec unions, on the other hand, reported some falling off in work available from August, more particularly in the garment trades, and, in a smaller way, among iron and steel workers, while the declines registered from New Brunswick were but nominal. All provinces participated in the favourable movement noted from September of last year, although the gains were not of particular importance in any one province, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions showing employment expansion of somewhat over 4 per cent and the remaining provinces improvement of slightly lesser degree.

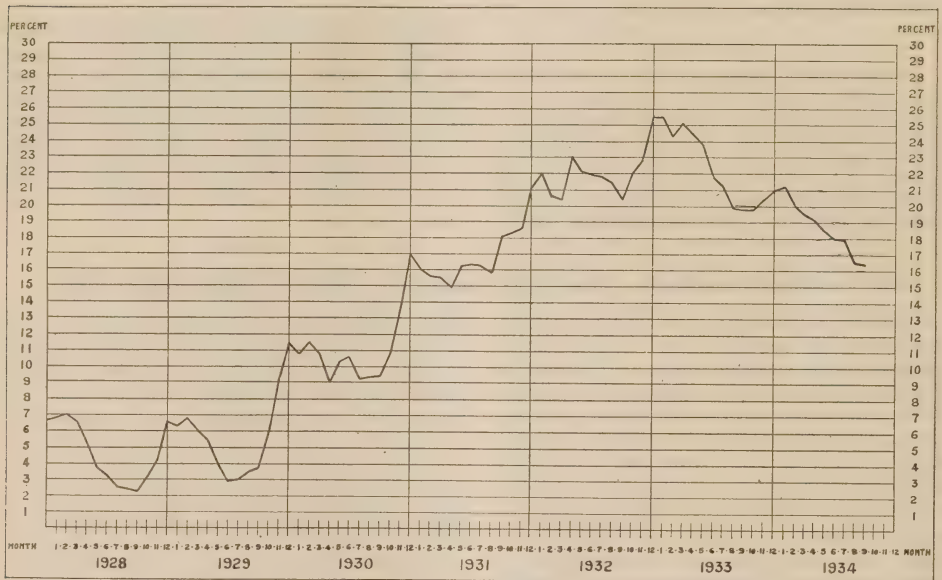
Each month records of unemployment for the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Of these, Edmonton unions during September showed increases in activity of about 4 per cent from August and in Regina and Winnipeg gains, on a somewhat smaller scale, were recorded. On the contrary, Vancouver and Toronto unions indicated curtailment in activity of over 3 per cent, and in Montreal lesser declines occurred, Saint John unions showing but a fractional drop in activity. From Halifax the unem-

ployment percentage reported was identical with that of the previous month. When contrasted with the returns for September of last year Saint John unions showed the most pronounced employment advances during the month reviewed. Heightened activity, on a more moderate scale, was reflected by Winnipeg, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Regina and Vancouver unions. In Edmonton, however, the trend of employment was adverse, though the change from September a year ago was less than one per cent.

Appearing with this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1928, to date. At the close of

percentage of 16.0, contrasted with 13.6 per cent in August. The determining factor in this less favourable employment movement shown from August was between-season quietness in the garment trades, particularly in Montreal, while curtailment of activity, of much lesser proportions, was apparent among iron and steel, fur, glass, hat and cap workers, general labourers, brewery workers, bakers and confectioners, and metal polishers. Textile and carpet workers, however, were much better engaged than in August, as were also cigar makers, and marked gains were reflected by woodworkers, and meat cutters and butchers. Among papermakers, printing

#### PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



September the curve rested at almost the same level as in August, though the tendency was towards a greater employment volume. In this slight movement it followed the course of September a year ago, the same volume of change being shown from August to September this year as in the corresponding two months of 1933, though the situation as indicated by the curve was more favourable than in September a year ago.

There was some slowing up of industrial activity evident in the manufacturing industries during September from the previous month as manifest by the reports tabulated from 462 local unions, with an aggregate of 50,185 members. Of these, 8,019 were without employment on the last day of the month, a

tradesmen and leather workers nominal improvement only was indicated. Considerable employment recovery was shown in the manufacturing industries from September a year ago when 21.3 per cent of the members reported were idle. In this comparison the iron and steel trades registered increases in activity affecting the greatest number of members which was partially offset by the curtailment evident in the garment trades. Among leather workers and metal polishers large percentage increases in employment were reflected. Textile and carpet, jewellery and woodworkers, papermakers, printing tradesmen and general labourers also indicated noteworthy employment advances and heightened activity, of lesser degree was apparent among brewery,



and hat and cap workers, cigarmakers, bakers and confectioners, and meat cutters and butchers. Glass workers, however, reported a sharp drop in work available, while fur workers indicated an unchanged situation from September of last year.

The substantial improvement noted in the coal mining industry during August was sus-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.6	20.0	15.2	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Sept., 1919.....	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.4	.7	1.3	.9	4.0	1.8
Sept., 1920.....	.3	.1	7.6	1.9	.5	.1	.6	5.1	3.3
Sept., 1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	1.0	12.5	8.5
Sept., 1922.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	.7	.5	1.4	4.8	2.8
Sept., 1923.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Sept., 1924.....	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Sept., 1925.....	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Sept., 1928.....	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.3	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	17.9	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	14.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.0	25.5	20.9	20.8	23.2	28.6	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.1	23.4	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.3	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	26.0	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.0	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	25.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.2	12.0	16.1	15.1	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	22.4	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	22.4	21.2	17.0	16.4	25.0	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	22.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	23.9	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	22.4	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4

tained throughout September and increased slightly by the close of the month, unemployment standing at 11.5 per cent, as compared with a percentage of 13.7 in August. The September percentage was based on the reports compiled from 51 unions with a total of 16,492 members. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions were all afforded a better volume of work than in August, Alberta unions showing the greatest gains. Activity in the coal mining industry, as a whole, was slightly retarded from September a year ago, when 9.8 per cent of idleness was reported. Conditions for British Columbia miners were moderately better than in September last year and little change occurred in Nova Scotia, though the tendency was favourable. Minor contractions in employment, however, were manifest in Alberta. Short time work continued to be in evidence in both the eastern and western coal areas.

Some lessening of the unemployment volume was indicated in the building and construction trades during September, the 195 organizations reporting, with a total of 17,227 members, showing that 9,283 or 53.9 per cent were without work at the end of the month, in contrast with 57.3 per cent in August. Heightened activity in substantial measure was noted from September a year ago when the percentage of idleness stood at 65.8. Electrical workers, and bridge and structural iron workers were considerably better engaged than in August and gains of much lesser magnitude, though noteworthy, were reflected by granite and stonecutters. A favourable employment tendency was indicated also by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paper-hangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, though the changes were slight. Among steam shovelmen and hod carriers and building labourers there was no variation in the percentage of unemployment reported from August. Activity for plumbers and steamfitters, however, eased off slightly. In contrasting with the returns for September of last year in the building and construction trades, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters and painters, decorators and paper-hangers, all indicated extensive employment recovery during the month reviewed. In addition, steam shovelmen and hod carriers and building labourers registered important increases in activity. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, were considerably slacker than in September, 1933, and recessions, on a moderate scale, were indicated by plumbers and steamfitters and bridge and structural iron workers.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile mill workers	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September, 1919	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
October, 1919	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
November, 1919	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
December, 1919	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
January, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
February, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
March, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
April, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
May, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
June, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
July, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
August, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
September, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
October, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
November, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
December, 1920	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
January, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
February, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
March, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
April, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
May, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
June, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
July, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
August, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
September, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
October, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
November, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
December, 1921	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
January, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
February, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
March, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
April, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
May, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
June, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
July, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
August, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
September, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
October, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
November, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
December, 1922	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
January, 1923	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
February, 1923	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
March, 1923	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
April, 1923	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
May, 1923	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
June, 1923	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
July, 1923	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
August, 1923	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
September, 1923	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
October, 1923	1.0	...	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	...	1	7	1.1	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	9	2.4	1.0	2	0	...	...	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
November, 1923	1																															



The transportation industries, with 753 organizations reporting a membership of 52,328 persons in September, showed that 4,234 were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 8.1, in contrast with 9.2 per cent in August and 12.0 per cent in September, 1933. The steam railway division, which included over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, accounted for the slightly better situation which obtained in comparison with August. The same level of activity was shown by street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs as in the previous month, while among navigation workers employment was slightly retarded. The improvement registered in the transportation industries over September last year was attributable almost exclusively to the more favourable conditions existing for steam railway employees, fractional gains only occurring among street and electric railway employees. Greater depression was evident among navigation workers than in September a year ago, the drop in activity recorded being about 5 per cent, and among teamsters and chauffeurs there was little change, though the tendency was towards a lessening of the employment volume.

Contractions in activity on a moderate scale were reported by retail clerks during September from the previous month, the 5 associations making returns, with 1,788 members, showing that 213, or 11.9 per cent, were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with 8.2 per cent in August. Extensive employment losses, however, were recorded from September a year ago when only 0.6 per cent of idleness was indicated.

There was but slight variation in conditions among civic employees during September from the previous month, though the tendency was favourable, unemployment standing at 3.2 per cent in contrast with a percentage of 3.4 in August. The September percentage was based on the returns tabulated from 77 associations of these workers with a total of 8,055 members, 256 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Improvement, of somewhat greater extent,

was reflected from September a year ago when 5.2 per cent of the members reported were idle.

The miscellaneous group of trades afforded a better volume of work during September than in the previous month, the 109 unions furnishing reports with 3,626 members showing that 529, or 14.6 per cent, were unemployed at the end of the month as compared with 16.8 per cent in August. Theatre and stage employees reported the most noteworthy advances in work afforded from August, stationary engineers and firemen, barbers and unclassified workers showing slight gains in activity only. Hotel and restaurant employees alone reported a less favourable tendency, though the change was but fractional. The situation in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, was considerably better than in September last year, when 20.2 per cent of the members reported were idle. All tradesmen shared in this favourable movement, the most important of whom were the hotel and restaurant employees, though among theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers the gains were also noteworthy.

Fishermen reported marked increases in work afforded during September from the previous month, though conditions were still quite slack, unemployment showing a drop from 66.7 per cent in August to 44.4 per cent in September. Greater depression was evident than in September a year ago, when 24.8 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

From unions of lumber workers and loggers 3 reports were received during September, covering 1,457 members, 652, or 44.7 per cent, of whom were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with percentages of 37.0 in August and 16.9 in September, 1933.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1931, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1934

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average daily placements effected during September, 1934, showed gains of nearly 6 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, over those recorded daily during the previous month and also the corresponding month a year ago. Under each comparison logging, services, mining, trade and transporta-

tion registered gains, and farming and construction and maintenance losses, while manufacturing showed more placements than in August, 1934, but fewer than in September, 1933. The highest gains recorded in both instances were in logging and the heaviest losses from August in farming and construction and maintenance and from September, 1933, in construction and maintenance and

manufacturing. Changes in groups other than these were comparatively small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1932, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined steadily throughout the month, but at the close of the period under review was still slightly above the level recorded at the end of September a year ago. The ratio of

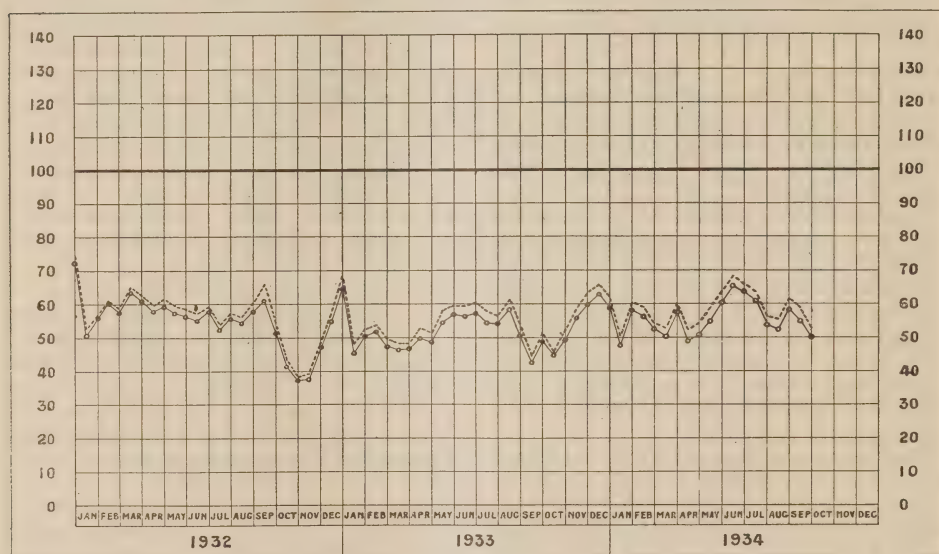
the Service during the month under review was 2,414, in comparison with 2,162 in August, 1934, and with 2,504 in September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September, 1934, was 1,269, of which 797 were in regular employment and 472 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,200 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,142 daily, consisting of 630 placements in regular and 512 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1934, the offices of the Service referred 32,502 persons

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



vacancies to each 100 applications was 59.1 during the first half and 52.7 during the second half of September, 1934, in contrast with the ratios of 44.6 and 51.5 during the corresponding periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 55.1 and 50.1, as compared with 42.6 and 49.1 during the corresponding month of 1933.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1934, was 1,348, as compared with 1,271 during the preceding month and with 1,198 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of

to vacancies and effected a total of 30,441 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 19,117, of which 14,651 were of men and 4,466 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,324. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,507 for men and 8,843 for women, a total of 32,350, while applications for work numbered 57,916, of which 43,816 were from men and 14,100 from women. Reports for August, 1934, showed 34,304 positions available, 58,372 applications made and 32,378 placements effected, while in September, 1933, there were recorded 29,935 vacancies, 62,579 applications for work and 28,534 placements in regular and casual employment.



The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1924, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (9 months).....	168,730	138,607	307,337

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of September, 1934, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were 4 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 41 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 8 per cent in placements when compared with August, but a gain of nearly 49 per cent in comparison with September, 1933. All industrial divisions except services participated in the increase in placements over September of last year, the largest gains being in the highway division of construction and maintenance, and in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 78; construction and maintenance, 580; trade, 19; and services, 256, of which 206 were of household workers. During the month 229 men and 79 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of over 3 per cent in the number of orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during September when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 3 per cent higher than in August but over 17 per cent less than in September, 1933. The decline in placements from September a year ago was due to fewer men being sent to relief work on highway construction, as with this exception and a small loss in transportation, all industrial divisions showed gains. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 60; construction and maintenance, 384; and services, 424, of which 329 were of household workers. There were 403 men and 90 women placed in regular employment during the month.

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#### QUEBEC

During September, employment offices in the Province of Quebec received orders for over 19 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 90 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 25 per cent above August and 108 per cent above September, 1933. All industrial divisions except manufacturing participated in the increase in placements over September of last year, but bush placements were largely responsible for the substantial increase under this comparison. Noteworthy gains were also reported in construction and maintenance, and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 69; logging, 1,624; construction and maintenance, 893; trade, 142; and services, 2,211, of which 1,897 were of household workers. There were 2,869 men and 1,572 women placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

Orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during September called for over 6 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 3 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 8 per cent in placements when compared with August, but a gain of over 2 per cent in comparison with September, 1933. Increased placements were reported in logging, farming, services, mining and transportation when compared with September a year ago. These gains were offset in part by declines in construction and maintenance, manufacturing and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 479; logging, 1,166; farming, 955; mining, 113; transportation, 151; construction and maintenance, 5,712; trade, 256; and services, 3,273, of which 2,045 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 4,534 of men and 1,487 of women.

#### MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during September, were nearly 16 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 2 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 16 per cent less than in August and nearly 8 per cent fewer than during September, 1933. Declines in construction and maintenance and services accounted for the decrease in placements from September of last year, as

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,019</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>86</b>
Halifax.....	280	17	468	249	79	170	1,511	54
New Glasgow.....	210	14	240	213	180	15	396	28
Sydney.....	529	17	521	512	49	463	179	4
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>882</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>14</b>
Chatham.....	77	14	59	84	35	49	216	2
Fredericton.....	160	0	198	162	157	5	39	.....
Moncton.....	307	1	316	309	190	119	130	96
Saint John.....	338	2	364	338	111	227	473	49
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>5,776</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>10,302</b>	<b>6,326</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>1,910</b>
Chicoutimi.....	1,064	0	1,379	1,056	1,029	25	168	4
Hull.....	399	10	1,019	541	513	5	509	202
Montreal.....	2,632	293	5,224	2,554	1,597	248	2,605	1,024
Quebec.....	986	76	1,706	1,309	736	164	436	457
Rouyn.....	106	0	145	110	101	8	73	21
Sherbrooke.....	220	45	369	227	155	20	134	80
Three Rivers.....	369	13	460	529	310	57	65	122
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>13,107</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>28,414</b>	<b>12,715</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>48,944</b>	<b>5,201</b>
Belleville.....	95	0	97	94	51	43	229	60
Brantford.....	246	6	519	235	67	168	2,972	90
Chatham.....	335	0	437	332	45	287	737	60
Fort William.....	616	1	627	612	545	67	395	560
Guelph.....	65	20	114	79	33	22	914	30
Hamilton.....	502	11	1,260	529	255	239	4,676	181
Kingston.....	325	13	367	310	262	48	616	178
Kitchener.....	661	0	883	674	62	598	1,294	97
London.....	1,260	46	1,712	1,261	237	952	2,240	520
Niagara Falls.....	310	1	275	316	53	253	1,521	39
North Bay.....	127	0	190	137	104	33	283	431
Oshawa.....	810	0	1,015	794	98	696	1,485	43
Ottawa.....	827	60	1,670	815	566	143	1,966	337
Pembroke.....	468	6	376	298	215	83	38	212
Peterborough.....	113	5	113	115	86	17	559	44
Port Arthur.....	776	2	737	756	734	22	833	576
St. Catharines.....	235	8	285	226	116	110	2,068	60
St. Thomas.....	179	9	271	172	72	100	759	44
Sarnia.....	265	1	239	265	154	111	982	84
Sault Ste. Marie.....	238	0	484	262	167	75	153	36
Stratford.....	234	0	251	234	54	180	874	49
Sudbury.....	489	23	849	452	406	46	346	153
Timmins.....	315	0	664	318	146	174	687	150
Toronto.....	3,205	438	14,417	3,046	1,290	1,459	17,809	994
Windsor.....	411	27	562	383	203	180	4,508	179
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>2,788</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,369</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>15,105</b>	<b>2,227</b>
Brandon.....	197	4	335	187	181	6	685	131
Winnipeg.....	2,591	1	4,034	2,606	1,965	641	14,420	2,096
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,596</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>1,923</b>
Estevan.....	166	6	195	159	91	68	64	150
Melfort.....	85	0	85	85	85	0	0	117
Moose Jaw.....	609	34	624	608	249	339	496	243
North Battleford.....	275	11	266	266	258	8	7	131
Prince Albert.....	239	18	267	223	191	32	70	119
Regina.....	376	1	602	380	300	80	932	442
Saskatoon.....	474	0	490	483	413	70	366	284
Swift Current.....	95	13	96	87	44	43	174	136
Weyburn.....	113	22	107	96	41	55	24	106
Yorkton.....	164	11	188	155	101	54	24	195
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,808</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4,841</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>8,469</b>	<b>2,121</b>
Calgary.....	1,135	7	2,455	1,141	1,057	84	3,607	945
Drumheller.....	277	2	439	269	238	31	195	223
Edmonton.....	731	5	1,188	741	594	140	3,814	727
Lethbridge.....	460	10	579	454	144	310	692	113
Medicine Hat.....	205	0	180	204	113	91	161	113
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,374</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,904</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>2,131</b>
Kamloops.....	243	5	232	225	218	4	10	285
Nanaimo.....	440	0	440	436	434	2	200	558
Nelson.....	243	2	274	244	101	143	25	86
New Westminster.....	66	0	183	66	58	8	167	40
Penticton.....	116	3	166	122	68	38	37	44
Prince Rupert.....	117	2	181	115	36	79	174	10
Vancouver.....	948	8	2,091	1,041	739	251	2,111	1,009
Victoria.....	1,201	0	1,347	1,201	135	1,066	308	99
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>32,350</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>57,916</b>	<b>32,502</b>	<b>19,117</b>	<b>11,324</b>	<b>84,641</b>	<b>15,746</b>
Men.....	23,507	302	43,816	23,421	14,651	8,665	70,118	11,457
Women.....	8,843	1,042	14,100	9,081	4,466	2,659	14,523	4,289



the losses in these two groups more than offset the gains in all other divisions. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 122; farming, 483; construction and maintenance, 1,463; trade, 44; and services, 651, of which 529 were of household workers. There were 1,816 men and 330 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of nearly 23 per cent in the number of workers required through employment offices in Saskatchewan in September when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 3 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 23 per cent less than in August and nearly 4 per cent below September, 1933. The only loss of importance in placements from September of last year was in farming. In addition, minor declines were reported in transportation and trade. While there were gains in all other groups, none was important. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 47; farming, 1,114; mining, 83; construction and maintenance, 513; trade, 48; and services, 696, of which 478 were of household workers. During the month 1,422 men and 351 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during September, were nearly 4 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 5 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a nominal increase in placements when compared with August, but a decline of 5 per cent in comparison with September, 1933. The decrease in placements from September of last year was mainly due to a reduction in the number of workers sent to farms, as losses in construction and maintenance and logging were offset by gains in mining and trade. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 30; farming, 1,062; mining, 101; construction and maintenance, 1,034; trade, 44; and services, 499, of which 368 were of household workers. During the month 1,857 men and 289 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of September, positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were over 14 per cent less than

both those in the preceding month and in the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 13 per cent when compared with August and of over 14 per cent in comparison with September, 1933. A reduction in placements in highway construction was responsible for the decline from September a year ago, as losses in services and logging were offset by gains in mining, manufacturing, trade and transportation. The changes in other groups were quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 48; farming, 81; mining, 56; construction and maintenance, 2,522; trade, 26; and services, 610, of which 438 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,521 of men and 268 of women.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 19,117 placements in regular employment, 9,056 of which were of persons from whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 854 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 687 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 167 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during September 135 reduced rate certificates were issued to bushmen for transportation from Hull to employment within the Pembroke zone. Ontario offices assisted in the transfer of 553 persons during September, 545 of whom went to provincial situations and 8 outside the province. The latter were carpenters who were carried at the reduced rate from Sudbury to Rouyn. Within the province the Sudbury office granted certificates to 334 bush workers and 2 mine labourers going to employment within the territory covered by that office. From Port Arthur 83 bush workers, 69 mine workers, 24 power construction workers, 4 cookees, 3 cooks, 1 plumber and 1 domestic were despatched to centres within the Port Arthur zone, the Fort William office sending 10 bushmen, 8 miners and 3 plumbers to employment within its own zone. The Fort William zone also received 2 mine workers from Timmins. The one remaining transfer was of a tinsmith who journeyed from North Bay to Timmins. The

Winnipeg office was responsible for the despatch of all workers travelling at the reduced rate in Manitoba during September, 36 in number. Of these, 12 went to provincial centres and 24 outside the province. Provincially all workers were sent to points within the Winnipeg zone and included 7 farm hands, 2 miners, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, and 1 hotel cook. The interprovincial movement was entirely to the Port Arthur zone, 13 bushmen, 3 farm hands, 3 mine workers, 1 carpenter, 2 hotel workers and 2 domestics proceeding to employment at various points within that zone. Saskatchewan transfers at the reduced rate during September were 3 in number and effected by the Regina office, which despatched 3 teachers within its own zone. In Alberta, 95 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September, these going to provincial employment. From Edmonton 1 harvester was sent to Drumheller and 47 highway construction workers, 9 building construction workers, 8 mine workers, 1 sawmill clerk, 8 bush workers, 12 farm hands, 1 under-

taker, 3 café workers, and 1 domestic to various centres within the Edmonton zone. The Calgary office was responsible for the despatch of 1 cook each to the Drumheller and Lethbridge zones and of 1 carpenter and 1 cook within the Calgary zone. British Columbia offices granted certificates to 32 persons during September, all of whom went to provincial employment. Travelling on certificates secured at the Vancouver office 15 cannery workers and 2 sawmill workers went to Kamloops, 2 miners and 1 domestic to Penticton and 3 mine workers and 2 hotel employees to points in the Vancouver zone. For employment within their respective zones Nelson transferred 6 miners and New Westminster 1 sawyer.

Of the 854 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September 744 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 101 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 5 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 3 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 1 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during September, 1934

The value of the building authorized in 61 cities during September stood at \$2,247,784; this was a seasonal decrease of \$1,026,705 or 31.4 per cent from the total of \$3,274,489 in August, 1934, but an increase of \$260,881 or 13.1 per cent in the more significant comparison with September of last year, when the permits granted aggregated \$1,986,903. The value of the building authorized in the first nine months of this year, viz., \$19,024,000, was higher than in 1933, though lower than in any other year of the record; in considering these data, it should be noted that the wholesale prices of building materials were lower in 1934 than in other years since 1920, with the exception of 1933, 1932 and 1931.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for September, showing that they had issued about 135 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$480,000, and nearly 1,750 permits for other buildings valued at about \$1,375,000. In addition, three cities authorized engineering projects valued at \$17,327. During August, permits were granted for the erection of about 250 dwellings and 1,600 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$900,000 and \$1,980,000 respectively.

New Brunswick reported a slight increase in the estimated value of building as com-

pared with August, 1934, while in the remaining provinces there were declines, that of \$562,037 or 32.9 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

As compared with September, 1933, there was improvement in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. The greatest gain of \$341,345 or 42.3 per cent was reported in Ontario. Of the declines elsewhere recorded, that of \$107,202 or 38.3 per cent in British Columbia was most marked.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto registered smaller totals of permits issued than in August, but the value in each case was higher than in September, 1933. Winnipeg and Vancouver showed decreases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Sydney, Saint John, Guelph, Owen Sound, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, East Windsor, Woodstock, Regina, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat recorded increases as compared both with August, 1934, and September, 1933.

*Cumulative Record for First Nine Months, 1934.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers



Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first nine months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first nine months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months (Average 1926=100)
1934.....	\$ 2,247,784	\$ 19,024,000	15.8	83.4
1933.....	1,986,903	16,394,014	13.6	77.5
1932.....	2,449,735	35,026,199	29.1	77.6
1931.....	10,407,999	88,602,995	73.7	82.7
1930.....	11,093,020	126,361,350	105.2	92.7
1929.....	17,117,017	186,011,017	154.8	99.2
1928.....	20,374,149	165,621,634	137.8	96.7
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	117.5	96.3
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	100.0	100.7
1925.....	10,140,853	98,364,181	81.9	103.1
1924.....	15,055,250	96,817,333	80.6	108.2
1923.....	10,768,898	108,319,972	90.1	111.8
1922.....	11,597,034	116,778,450	97.2	108.5
1921.....	10,907,828	88,573,442	73.7	126.8
1920.....	9,842,677	96,146,278	80.0	144.2

for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first nine months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was higher by 16.0 per cent than in 1933, but was lower than in earlier years of the record; the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, however, were also lower in 1934 than in other years of this record, except from 1931 to 1933.

## REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1934

THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the third quarter of 1934 showed considerable gain over that transacted during the corresponding quarter of last year, as there was a gain of 12 per cent, both in opportunities for employment and also in placements effected in regular and casual work. Of the gains recorded in construction and maintenance, logging, services and mining, those in the first three groups are by far the largest and accounted for over 96 per cent of the total. Farming, manufacturing and transportation showed losses, the most pronounced of which was in farming, while placements in trade recorded no change. Provincially, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia registered increased vacancies and placements, the remaining provinces recording declines in both instances. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces from July to September, 1934.

From the chart on page 1044, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of September, it will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications were downward throughout the quarter, except during the latter half of August, when an upward trend was shown, but at the close of the period under review both levels were slightly above those shown at the end of September a year ago. During the period, July to September, 1933, there was an average of 53.6 vacancies and 51.0 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as com-

pared with 58.1 vacancies and 55.1 placements for each 100 applications during the period under review.

The average number of positions offered daily during the current quarter was 1,346, of applicants registered, 2,316, and of placements effected, 1,275, in contrast with the daily average of 1,181 vacancies, 2,203 applications and 1,123 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1933.

During the three months, July to September, 1934, the Offices reported that they had made 101,974 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 96,865 placements, of which 58,332 were in regular employment and 38,533 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 45,274 were of men and 13,058 of women, while casual work was found for 30,660 men and 7,873 women. Comparison with the corresponding period of 1933 showed that 86,467 placements were then made, of which 49,369 were in regular employment and 37,098 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 135,154 men and 40,861 women, a total of 176,015, in contrast with a registration of 169,564 persons during the same period of 1933. Employers notified the Service during the quarter, July to September, 1934, of 102,275 vacancies, of which 76,642 were for men and 25,633 for women, as compared with 90,888 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of September, 1934.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	17	3	14	117	31	86	284	237	3	1,483	910	534
Animal products edible.....	2		2				8	8		24	14	10
Fur and its products.....							3	3		56	32	18
Leather and its products.....							5	4		133	85	43
Lumber and its products.....	2		2	40	3	37	7	7		2	1	1
Musical instruments.....										113	45	65
Pulp and paper products.....							91	75	2	14	12	2
Rubber products.....				1		1	1	2		113	85	24
Textile products.....				1	1		25	11	1	251	166	82
Plant products edible.....	8	2	6	5		5	24	20		39	31	8
Plant products, n.e.s.....							2	1				
Wood distillates.....				1	1					32	22	11
Chemical and allied products.....				3	1	2	20	15		100	18	76
Clay, glass and stone.....							1			12	12	
Electric current.....				22	22		1	1		96	41	56
Electric apparatus.....					1	1	15	15		417	291	114
Iron and steel products.....	5	1	4	43	2	41	21	22		14	12	3
Non-ferrous metal products.....							16	16		53	33	20
Mineral products.....							17	17		14	10	1
Miscellaneous.....							27	20				
<b>Logging</b> .....	238	225		205	187	2	2,275	2,435		3,729	3,059	140
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....										2	2	
<b>Farming</b> .....	42	37	5	32	31	1	142	142		3,074	2,540	491
<b>Mining</b> .....	28	16					25	24		370	369	4
Coal.....	6	6										
Metallic ores.....	22	10					25	24		355	355	3
Non-metallic ores.....										15	14	1
<b>Communication</b> .....							1	1		29	28	1
<b>Transportation</b> .....	1		1	11	3	8	32	14	16	365	136	227
Forwarding and storage.....	1		1	3		3	25	8	16	139	23	115
Railway.....				2		2				39	9	30
Shipping and stevedoring.....				6	3	3		7	6	186	103	82
Air.....										1	1	
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	1,814	292	1,505	932	911	16	2,736	2,618	22	23,949	9,022	14,878
Railway.....										489	366	123
Highway.....	1,649	136	1,496	373	368	6	212	179	6	16,338	6,117	10,183
Building and other.....	165	156	9	559	543	10	2,524	2,439	16	7,122	2,539	4,572
<b>Services</b> .....	846	233	517	1,327	261	1,055	8,663	4,884	1,417	12,217	4,525	5,771
Governmental.....				36	30		8	7		1,565	159	1,407
Hotel and restaurant.....	26	5	12	30	18	11	398	319	2	1,162	782	225
Professional.....	33	6	21	7	3	2	242	163	63	285	135	109
Recreational.....	4	4		2		2	21	13		323	123	173
Personal.....	110	1	109	236		236	358	198	139	1,699	191	1,481
Household.....	673	217	375	1,014	208	804	7,635	4,183	1,213	7,162	3,124	2,376
Farm household.....				2	2		1	1		21	11	
<b>Trade</b> .....	44	7	35	30	9	19	497	289	150	690	179	512
Retail.....	37	7	28	29	7	19	203	133	59	602	136	467
Wholesale.....			7	1	2		294	156	91	88	43	45
<b>Finance</b> .....	8		8	1	1		32	32		46	7	38
<b>All Industries</b> .....	3,038	813	2,085	2,655	1,434	1,187	14,687	10,676	1,608	45,954	20,777	22,596
Men.....	2,262	573	1,647	1,600	1,204	365	6,514	6,135	342	37,054	16,636	19,737
Women.....	776	240	438	1,055	230	822	8,173	4,541	1,266	8,900	4,141	2,859



SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1934

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
36	17	22	115	34	77	126	83	43	125	70	44	2,303	1,385	823
			5	1	2				2	2		41	25	14
			1	1								4	4	
			2	1		4	4	2				67	39	20
	3		24	23		48	48		27	25		281	194	82
												2	1	1
7	1	6				1	1		7	4	3	219	126	76
												16	14	3
2	1	1							1	1		142	99	26
3	1	2	6	3		15	8	7	60	34	17	372	234	122
4	3		45		45	2	2					92	37	53
						2						1	1	
1		1							1	1		57	39	14
												101	18	76
									7		7	42	35	7
			2	2								114	57	58
15	8	8	28	4	24	38	21	17	17	2	15	584	351	223
						4			1		1	35	28	8
						12	1	11	1	1		83	52	31
4		4	2	1	1	2		2	1		1	50	31	9
155	338		7	7		37	37		66	64	3	6,712	6,352	145
						8	8					12	12	
2	2											13,523	12,456	883
2,902	2,775	91	3,877	3,674	106	3,096	2,950	145	358	307	44	833	815	23
33	50		120	101	17	135	135	2	122	120		247	229	17
			119	101	17	121	121		1	1		557	561	3
33	50					3	5		119	117		29	25	3
			1			11	9	2	2	2				
			3	2	1				1	1		34	32	2
3	1	2	49	2	47	36	13	23	43	10	33	540	179	357
2		2	46	2	44	36	13	23	32	6	26	284	52	230
			3		3				2	2		46	11	35
									9	2	7	208	114	92
1	1											2	2	
3,472	2,690	786	1,312	346	966	2,447	1,331	1,112	9,043	5,360	3,701	45,705	22,570	22,986
1			15	15		95	94		38	32	6	638	508	129
3,450	2,666	775	1,213	318	895	2,168	1,146	1,020	8,686	5,273	3,422	34,089	16,203	17,803
21	23	11	84	13	71	184	91	92	319	55	273	10,978	5,859	5,054
1,889	964	910	2,410	1,298	963	1,690	1,029	517	1,824	731	1,087	30,866	13,925	12,237
4	1	3	60	1	59	13		13	100	5	94	1,786	203	1,576
131	129	19	80	45	31	129	95	39	114	70	42	2,070	1,463	381
17	4	13	306	275	31	42	26	16	74	23	49	1,006	635	304
37	4	34	96	4	92	17	11	6	13	7	6	513	166	313
121	5	115	251	7	244	172	19	154	206	16	277	3,244	437	2,755
1,394	661	724	1,310	740	504	823	462	289	1,227	610	619	21,238	10,205	6,904
185	160	2	307	226	2	493	416					1,009	816	4
106	11	95	97	23	72	99	24	75	68	18	49	1,631	560	1,007
52	8	44	74	19	53	59	15	44	57	13	43	1,113	338	757
54	3	51	23	4	19	40	9	31	11	5	6	518	222	250
8	2	7	6	2	4	14	2	12	1		1	116	46	70
8,606	6,850	1,913	7,996	5,489	2,253	7,688	5,612	1,929	11,651	6,681	4,962	102,275	58,332	38,533
6,760	5,883	1,054	6,049	4,281	1,674	6,204	4,609	1,594	10,199	5,953	4,247	76,642	45,274	30,660
1,846	967	859	1,947	1,208	579	1,484	1,003	335	1,452	728	715	25,633	13,058	7,873

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1934, summarized the employment situation in September as follows:—

Employment at September 24, 1934, showed a substantial improvement as compared with a month before. The improvement was most marked in coal mining, and in the boot and shoe, pottery and woollen and worsted industries. There was also some improvement in most of the other textile industries, in dress-making and millinery, the hat and cap, iron and steel, tinplate, leather and furniture industries, and cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture.

On the other hand employment declined in building and public works contracting, stone mining and quarrying, the distributive trades, the hotel, boarding house and shipping services, the linen industry, glass bottle making, and certain food manufacturing industries.

The improvement in employment was most pronounced in the Midlands and Northeast England, but there was some improvement also in Northwest England and in Wales. In the south of England, in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland, on the other hand, employment showed a slight decline. In London and the Southeastern counties, however, it continued fairly good, and in the Southwest and Midlands it was fair. In the north of England and in Scotland it continued bad, while in Wales it was still very bad. In Northern Ireland it remained bad.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at September 24, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16.1,\* as compared with 16.6\* at August 20, 1934, and with 18.4 at September 25, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at September 24, 1934, was 13.4,\* as compared with 13.0\* at August 20, 1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.7,\* as compared with 3.6. For males alone, the percentage at September 24, 1934, was 15.5\* and for females, 9.9\*; at August 20 the corresponding percentages were 18.9\* and 10.4\*.

At September 24, 1934, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,647,673 wholly unemployed, 352,696 temporarily stopped, and 81,618 normally in casual employment, making

a total of 2,081,987. This was 54,591 less than a month before, and 254,740 less than a year before. The total included 1,658,481 men, 65,339 boys, 306,721 women and 51,446 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at September 24, 1934, was 2,143,682.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment decreased 4.7 per cent from August to September and factory pay rolls declined 6.8 per cent over the month interval.

While 44 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed each month reported gains in employment from August to September and one industry reported no change, the increases in employment in these industries were not sufficient to offset the declines in the remaining 45 industries. Normally there is a seasonal expansion in employment and pay rolls between August and September. Labour disturbances in September, however, in certain textile industries, combined with recessions in employment in industries of such importance as automobiles, hardware, boots and shoes, blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills, and foundries and machine shops contributed largely to these contra-seasonal fluctuations.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' index of factory employment for September, 1934, was 75.8 (preliminary) and the September index of factory pay rolls was 57.9 (preliminary). The index of factory employment in September, 1934, is 5.2 per cent below the level of the same month in 1933, when the index was 80.0. The September, 1934, pay-roll index is 2.0 per cent below that of September of a year ago, when the index was 59.1. The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in September from 24,206 establishments employing 3,439,808 workers, whose weekly earnings were \$63,872,263 during the pay period ending nearest September 15. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Comparing the level of employment and pay rolls in the 90 separate industries in Sep-

\*Provisional figures.



tember, 1934, with September, 1933, 41 industries show increased employment over the year interval and 53 industries show increased pay rolls.

*Non-Manufacturing Industries.*—Seven of the 18 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labour Statistics reported gains in employment from August to September and 6 industries reported gains in payrolls.

The most pronounced gains were seasonal increases of 15 per cent in employment and 18.4 per cent in payrolls in the anthracite mining industry. These gains reflect seasonal activity combined with a resumption of operation in a number of mines which had previously been affected by labour trouble. Employment in retail trade, based on reports received from 57,762 establishments employing 861,635 workers in September showed a gain of 7 per cent over the month interval. The general merchandise group, composed of department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores and mail order houses showed a seasonal increase of 12.7 per cent in employment while in the remaining 52,978 retail

establishments employment increased 3.0 per cent. Employment in the private building construction industry showed a gain of 1.8 per cent from August to September and payrolls increased 2.0 per cent. The percentages are based on reports received from 10,190 contractors employing 77,598 workers in September, and do not include employees on construction projects financed by Public Works funds. The dyeing and cleaning industry also reported an increase of 1.8 per cent in employment from August to September coupled with an increase of 4.1 per cent in payrolls. Employment in bituminous coal mining increased 1.4 per cent, reflecting seasonal demand, and wholesale trade establishments reported a gain of 1.2 per cent in number of workers from August to September. The gain of 0.2 per cent in employment in the electric light and power industry was coupled with a decrease of 0.7 per cent in payrolls. The quarrying and non-metallic mining industry reported a decrease of 2.6 per cent, and the hotel industry reported a decline of 2.1 per cent, reflecting the closing of seasonal resort hotels.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of the contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government

of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), including the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rate of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed.

The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and address of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages, rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—



## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of water-works, roads, graveling, etc. for the Harbour Commissioners of Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, P.Q. Contractor, Mr. Jean Angers, Chicoutimi, P.Q. Date of contract, October 1, 1934. Amount of contract, \$130,082.06. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Bricklayers.....	0 70	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners (machine).....	0 40	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 45	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Lathers, metal or wood.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 55	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Pile driver runners.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 40	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a lighthouse and tower at Sheet Rock, Halifax Co., N.S. Name of contractors, the McDonald Construction Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 6, 1934. Amount of contract, \$7,915. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers.....	\$0.70	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 40	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Lathers—metal or wood.....	0 50	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Man in charge of roofing—felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Stonecutters.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 55	8

Painting the Jacques Cartier Bridge structure, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, F. J. Leduc & Associates, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 30, 1934. Amount of contract, \$49,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Brushmen.....	\$0 50	8
Riggers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
*Labourers.....	0 35	8
	0 40	

\*N.B.—Labourers are to receive an hourly rate of 35c. if work is performed on the basis of an eight-hour day. If however, work is done on a shorter day basis, the hourly rate is to be 40c.

Placing necessary stone to restore elevation of the dams across the secondary arms of the St. Lawrence River below Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, the Dufresne Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 3, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3.25 per cubic yard of material. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Derrick operators.....	\$0 55	8
Derrick hands.....	0 30	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Construction of cribwork pier at Pointe du Lac, Lake St. Peter, P.Q. Name of contractors, the Laval Construction Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 4, 1934. Amount of contract, \$12,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 30	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 55	8
Timbermen or criemen (using such tools as: X-cut Saw, hammer, broad-axe, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Supply and erection of structural steel at the Mess and Recreational Building, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Hamilton Bridge Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1934. Amount of contract, \$23,750.

Pouring of foundation walls at the above-mentioned building, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. W. P. R. Holderoft, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 2, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3,281.

A fair wages schedule was inserted in the two contracts above-mentioned as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 95	8
Stonemasons.....	0 95	8
Stone cutters.....	0 95	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 95	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Man in charge of felt and gravel roofers.....	0 75	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	0 95	8
Tile setters.....	0 95	8
Metal lathers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	0 95	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver.....	0 40	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 60	8
—steam.....	0 75	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

*Contracts in Group "B"**(Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)*

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of October, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods Contracted for	Contractor
Braces.....	National Suspender Co., Toronto, Ont.
Galvanized steel.....	Pedlar People Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Ankle boots.....	J. A. and M. Cote, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	A. E. Wry-Standard Ltd., Amherst, N.S.

Goods Contracted for	Contractor
Flannelette.....	Canadian Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Kit bags.....	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Caps.....	The Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Ready roofing.....	Brantford Roofing Co., Brantford, Ont.
Mattresses.....	Simmons Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Table oilcloth.....	Dom. Oilcloth and Linoleum Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Rubber boots.....	Northern Rubber Co., Guelph, Ont.
Rubber boots.....	Woodstock Rubber Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.
Rubber boots.....	Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Sheets, pillow slips, dish towels.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Trouser drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Leather mitts.....	Charles E. Duclos, Montreal, P.Q.
Shirt drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Canvas shoes.....	The Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.
Mackinaw coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Sweater jackets.....	Jos. Simpson Sons Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Forks and spoons.....	McClashan Clarke Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Cloth.....	Watchorn and Co., Ltd., Merrickville, Ont.
Drawers.....	Galt Knitting Co., Galt, Ont.
Drawers.....	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drawers.....	Jos. Simpson Sons, Toronto, Ont.
Drawers.....	Zimmerknit Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Shirts.....	Galt Knitting Co., Galt, Ont.
Shirts.....	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Shirts.....	Jos. Simpson Sons, Toronto, Ont.
Shirts.....	Zimmerknit Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Socks.....	Brampton Knitting Mills, Brampton, Ont.
Leather gloves.....	Western Glove Works, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Leather gloves.....	W. H. Gurney, Wingham, Ont.
Soap.....	Colgate Palmolive Peet Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Peak caps.....	Ottawa Imperial Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Shoes.....	Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.
Tap soles and top lifts.....	Anglo-Canadian Leather Co., Toronto, Ont.
Crockery.....	Sovereign Potters Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Soap.....	Royal Crown Soaps Ltd., Calgary Alta.
Gum rubber boots.....	Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Gum rubber boots.....	Woodstock Rubber Co., Woodstock, Ont.
Gum rubber boots.....	Northern Rubber Co., Guelph, Ont.
Sweater jackets.....	Joseph Simpson Sons Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Enamel ware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mattresses and pillows.....	Arrow Bedding Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building and Customs Warehouse at Lacolle, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Francois E.



Girard, Lacolle, P.Q. Date of contract, October 18, 1934. Amount of contract, \$20,000 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$ 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 70	8
Stone cutters.....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel (Man in charge).....	0 45	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 55	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Reconstruction of a section of the west pier at Rondeau, Kent Co., Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. T. C. Warwick & Sons, Ltd., of Blenheim, Ont., and Edward Cunningham & Sons, Highgate, Ontario. Date of contract, October 15, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,566.12. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$ 55	8
Carpenter.....	0 60	8
Cement finisher.....	0 55	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Hoist engineer—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 65	8
Machinist.....	0 65	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of a public building at Wallaceburg, Ontario. Name of contractors, Schultz Construction Ltd., Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, October 18, 1934. Amount of contract, \$39,095 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$ 45	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stone cutters, (Granite, Sandstone and limestone).....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 60	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers, felt and gravel (man in charge).....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layer.....	0 75	8
Terrazzo layers, helpers.....	0 40	8
Marble setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers, helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Electricians.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 65	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater at Malloch's Beach, Campobello Island, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. W. Wilson and W. G. DeWolfe, St. Stephen, N.B. Date of contract, October 22, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,958. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineer—gas.....	\$ 45	8
Hoist engineer—steam.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamster.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8

Painting and stone-pointing the exterior of the Hunter Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. J. Pott Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 10, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3,230.75.

Painting the exterior of the East Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. J. Pott Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 10, 1934. Amount of contract, \$2,085.

Painting the exterior of the West Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, R. F. Walsh Company, Ltd.,

Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 9, 1934. Amount of contract, \$2,886.

A fair wages schedule was inserted in each of the three above-mentioned contracts as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Stonemasons.....	\$1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Driver.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction and erection of new lock gates and the removal of the gates now operative in St. Andrew's Lock, Red River, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 9, 1934. Amount of contract, \$24,124. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
	per hour	per day per week
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 75	8 44
Machinist.....	0 75	8 44
Blacksmith.....	0 65	8 44
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 75	8 48
Compressor operator.....	0 50	8 48
Engineer—stationary.....	0 75	8 48
Fireman—stationary.....	0 42½	8 48
Painter.....	0 70	8 44
Structural steel worker.....	0 75	8 44
Electrician.....	0 85	8 44
Boatman.....	0 42½	8 48
Diver.....	1 10	8 44
Diver's assistant.....	0 60	8 44
Motor boat operator.....	0 42½	8 48
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8 48
Teamsters.....	0 37½	8 48
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8 48
*Labourers—skilled.....	0 42½	8 48
Labourers—common.....	0 37½	8 48

\* (At least 25% of the labourers employed on this contract must be paid the rate for skilled men.)

Reconstruction of the superstructure of a boat-house and a floating platform at the Royal Military College, near Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, The Holcroft Construction Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 16, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,786.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 40	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 50	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Drivers.....	0 40	8
Stationary engineer.....	0 65	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a protection wall extension at Batiscan, Champlain Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Rosaire Laguerre, Batiscan, P.Q. Date of contract, October 3, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,391.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Driver, horse and cart.....	\$0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8

Construction of protection work at Baie St. Paul, Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Odilon Boily, Baie St. Paul, P.Q. Date of contract, Sept. 22, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,590.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmith.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and Joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8



Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Brooklyn, Queens Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. M. A. Condon & Son, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, October 5, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$58,696. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, adze, auger).....	\$0 37½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Gasoline hoist operator.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Motor boat operators.....	0 35	8

Reconstruction of hospital walls at Chatham, Kent Co., Ont. Name of contractors, The Wallaceburg Lumber Co., Ltd., Wallaceburg, Ont. Date of contract, September 28, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,727.67. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 65	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of reinforced concrete roadway slabs over the Kingston and Barriefield spans, LaSalle Causeway, Kingston, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. J. H. McKenna, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 29, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,417. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 55	8
Boatmen.....	0 40	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Firemen (stationary).....	0 45	8
Hoist operators (gasoline).....	0 50	8
Hoist operators (steam).....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Machinists.....	0 65	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 80	8
Powdermen.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 75	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 40	8
Driver.....	0 40	8
Stationary engineer.....	0 65	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of a breakwater extension at Escuminac, Northumberland Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Harold N. Price, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, September 19, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$22,232.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist engineman—gasoline.....	\$0 45	8
Hoist engineman—steam.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourer.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Timberman or cribman (using such tools as: broad-axe, x-cut saw, adze, auger, hammer).....	0 37½	8

Construction of a concrete protection wall at St. Lambert, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Patrick Baillargeon and Charles Poirier, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, September 28, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$25,781.82. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Stationary engineer.....	\$0 45	8
Fireman.....	0 35	8
Concrete mixer operators (steam).....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operators (gas).....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8

Construction of a public wharf at Marie Joseph, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. C. J. Walker, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, Sept. 25, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,912.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as: broad-axe, x-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	\$0 37½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck operators.....	0 35	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of general repairs to the Customs Examining Warehouse at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles Newcomb, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, August 1, 1934. Amount of contract, \$2,997. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 75	8
Bricklayers and masons.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Painting and redecorating Customs Examining Warehouse at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Messrs. McCullough & Marsters, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, August 1, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Painters and glaziers.....	\$0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helper.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Repairs and painting the public building at Nanaimo, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Malcolm McRae, Nanaimo, B.C. Date of contract, October 1, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3,283. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$0 87½	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters, helpers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers, helpers.....	0 40	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8

Dredging at Kingston, Ontario. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 26, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,049.33. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Parry Sound, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 27, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,680. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Lockeport, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 2, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,667.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Port Stanley, Ontario. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 16, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$28,600. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

### Contract in Group "B"

(Interior Fittings, Supplies, etc.)

Installation of interior fittings in the Armoury of the Fourteenth Infantry Brigade at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, October 12, 1934. Amount of contract, \$19,997. The "B" labour conditions above mentioned were embodied in the contract.



## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in October, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount
<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	\$ 1,317 70
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—</i> Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	512 85

Nature of orders	Amount
<i>Making and Supplying Letter-Carriers' Uniforms—</i> Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q..... Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Needlecraft Mills Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.. Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.. Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q....	5,020 19 351 72 742 45 158 32 169 92 482 73
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i> United-Carr Fastener Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont..... F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont..... C. Richardson Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, Ont....	47 70 160 00 477 70
<i>Mail Bagging—</i> J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont..	23,091 61
<i>Stamping Machines, etc.—</i> Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	3,783 74
<i>Satchels—</i> Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	236 38
<i>Ink—</i> J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.....	367 10
<i>Mail Boxes—</i> Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.....	1,177 47

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

## Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CAP MANUFACTURERS AND THE CLOTH HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 41.

Agreement reached October 26, 1934, with certain firms, following strike reported on page 999 of this issue.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 1936, the 40 hour week being continued in effect, with the following new provisions:

The system now in effect in each factory to continue but the week work system may be changed by mutual consent of the manufacturers and the union manager.

At the beginning of each season, either party may petition the arbitration board to take up for consideration and decision questions affecting individual or general adjustment of wages and prices.

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## Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 91.

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, page 58, July, 1928, page 784, December, 1931, page 1355 and September, 1932, page 1019, was changed April 1, 1933, to provide for a reduction in wages to \$44 per week. A new agreement in effect from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1937, provides for increases in wages as follows: from April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, \$45.50 per week of 46½ hours; from April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936, \$46.50 per week; from April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937, \$47.50 per week. Night work to be 42 hours per week with the same weekly wage rate as for day work. During the last year of this agreement, wages for apprentices after second year to be \$16 to \$32 per week.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 91.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to December 31, 1934, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 44 per week for both day and night work. For work on holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen: \$33 per week for day work and \$37.95 for night work.

Two apprentices may be employed for the first five journeymen and one to each subsequent four journeymen. Apprentices to serve five years and the union regulations for apprentices to be complied with.

Wages for apprentices: from \$13.50 per week during first half of third year to \$28 during second half of fifth year.

## Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—ONE POULTRY MARKET AND THE FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION, LOCAL No. 1.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 997 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from October 26, 1934, to October 31, 1935. Notice of any change to be given.

The shop committee of employees to be recognized and no discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity.

Wages are piece rates: 3 cents for each fowl pinned, 3½ cents for each chicken pinned, 9 cents for each turkey pinned, 10 cents for each duck pinned, 12 cents for each goose pinned. For all additional work, 25 cents per hour to be paid.

## Construction: Buildings and Structures

MONTREAL AND DISTRICT, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS AND THE CANADIAN ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS' UNION.

This agreement which applies only to shop employees is to be in effect from October 11, 1934, to March 31, 1935.

Employers to recognize the union.

In case of any dispute, the union is not to withdraw its men from shops observing the conditions of the agreement.

Other terms of the agreement were made obligatory on all employers and employees under the Collective Agreements Extension Act and are given on page 1005 of this issue.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT, B.C.—A CERTAIN FREIGHT AND TRANSFER TRUCKING COMPANY AND THE TRUCK OPERATORS EMPLOYED BY THEM.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1934, for a period of one year and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice.

The Company to recognize an employees' committee which may discuss employment conditions with the management.

Hours not to exceed 5½ days per week and 54 hours per week. In case of emergency, any overtime worked to be allowed off later.

Wages: regular operators \$4.25 per day, motorcycle operators \$2.75, operators promoted from cycle to truck \$3.50 per day during first six months. Spare operators 45 cents per hour.

## Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE STEAMSHIP CHECKERS AND COOPERS EMPLOYED BY THEM.

Agreement to be in effect from September 6, 1934, to March 31, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Hours: 10 per day for day work and 9 for night work.

Overtime: double time for work on Sundays and two holidays except for express and baggage. Double time for working during meal hours until relieved.

Wages: checkers 45 cents per hour for day work and 53 cents for night work; coopers 44 cents for day work and 52 cents for night work. Checkers employed temporarily as head checkers to be paid 5 cents per hour additional.

An employee disciplined who considers himself unfairly treated may submit his case in writing to his employer.

Employers may use their regular weekly or monthly paid employees on any checking and cooping work on the wharves, such employees not to be governed by this agreement.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THE SHIPPING FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT WATERFRONT WORKERS ASSOCIATION.

The report of the Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act dealing with the dispute between these two parties was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 596. The majority award of this Board was rejected by the workers as noted in the August issue, page 729. As stated in the October issue, page 904, a joint negotiating committee composed of members of each party subsequently reached a revised agreement which was accepted by both parties.

The agreement applies only to the loading and discharging of deep sea vessels in Vancouver Harbour.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1934, to October 31, 1937, and thereafter from year to year until notice. Rules, Working Conditions and Despatching Regulations may be amended at any time by mutual agreement or by reference to the joint advisory and negotiations committee. Wage rates may also be changed by a joint conference and mutual agreement.

Union members to be employed, if available.

The employment and regulation of waterfront labour including the despatching and distribution of work and earnings shall be controlled by the Shipping Federation and supervised through its Labour Manager, but the Association may appoint a representative to co-operate with and assist the labour manager in the supervision and administration of the despatching regulations which regulations form part of the agreement.

All disputes which cannot be settled by the labour manager and the business agent of the Association are to be referred to the joint advisory and negotiations committee. If they cannot agree, the matter to be referred to an arbitration committee.

Hours: 8 per day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. excluding the noon hour. All other time to be considered overtime.

Wages per hour: straight time for ship work 85 cents, dock work 81 cents; overtime \$1.28 per hour for ship work and \$1.22 for dock work. Double winch driver 10 cents per hour extra. Meal hour: \$1.28 straight time for ship work, \$1.22 for dock work; \$1.92 overtime on ship, \$1.83 overtime on dock. Special rates are paid for handling special commodities, including coal, cement, fertilizers, creosoted products, etc., for the most part at 10 cents per hour



extra, with some exceptions such as handling high explosives and damaged cargo which is paid at same rates as for meal hour noted above. Waiting time for men despatched to work and waiting for work to commence to be paid at half regular or overtime rates according to the time of the day, except between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m. when full overtime rate to be paid.

Provision is made for transportation and travelling time for work at places outside the harbour.

### Service: Recreational

**HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL No. 680.**

Agreements to be in effect from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935.

Only union members to be employed as moving picture machine operators and stage employees.

Hours and wages per week: Moving picture machine operators—in one theatre with a continuous showing, two shifts with two projectionists on each shift working 5½ hours per day, 6 days per week, \$42 per week for first class projectionist and \$35 for second class; for a non-continuous showing, two projectionists to be employed 7½ hours per day, 6 days per week, \$46 for first class projectionists and \$41 for second class. In another theatre, hours 7 per day, 6 days per week, wages \$30 for first projectionists and \$23 for other projectionists. In another theatre \$37 for first projectionists and \$29 for others. Wages for stage employees: \$30 per week for carpenter, propertymen and electrician and \$25 for assistant propertymen, assistant electricians, flymen grips and lamp operators, with a 48 hour week.

Overtime for both projectionists and stage employees: \$1.50 per hour. Sunday work at double overtime rate.

Provision is made for payment for extra performances, etc.

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL No. 257.**

Agreements to be in effect from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1936.

Only union members to be employed.

Wages for projectionists: \$45 per week, two men to be employed on a shift.

Overtime: \$1.50 per hour, extra performances \$7.50 per man.

Provision is made for the arbitration of disputes.

**KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL No. 528.**

Agreements to be in effect from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 7 per day.

Overtime: \$1.50 per hour. Sunday work at double overtime rate.

Wages for projectionists: \$45 per week, one projectionist at each machine.

Provision is made for payment for special performances, etc.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL No. 173.**

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1934, to August 31, 1935.

Only union members to be employed.

Wages and hours vary according to size of theatre. Two men to be employed on each shift. In large theatres operating 33 hours per week, wages \$55 per week. Small theatres operating 27 hours per week; from \$35 for first projectionists and \$20 for second to \$38.50 for both projectionists.

Overtime to be paid pro rata.

Provision is made for payment for extra performances and special showings.

Any dispute between a projectionist and his employer to be referred to the union business agent for adjustment.

**VANCOUVER AND OTHER CENTRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL No. 348.**

Agreement to be in effect from September 4, 1933, to September 1, 1935.

Only union members to be employed.

The total amount of wages paid per week in each theatre is given rather than the wages per man. The agreement does not provide for the division of the total wages between the projectionists employed in each case. In a previous agreement it was specified that 2 projectionists be employed in each theatre except for five large theatres where 4 projectionists were to be employed. Total wages per week in each of the theatres in all "Mountain" houses, including Chilliwack, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert: \$56.80 per house per week of 27 hours; in suburban Vancouver \$70.20 per week of 27 hours per house; downtown Vancouver houses \$187 per house per week of 72 hours. Other theatres: \$93.50 per house per week of 36 hours and \$160 per house per week of 60 hours. A readjustment of wages to be made when business shows improvement.

Overtime at straight time rates; Sunday work, double time. Special rates for midnight shows.

**VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL No. 168.**

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1933, to September 1, 1935.

Only union members to be employed.

Wages for projectionists vary according to size of theatre: \$53.35 and \$47 per week of 44 hours, \$39 and \$24 for 40 hour week and \$30 for 30 hour week.

Overtime at straight time. Sunday work, double time. Midnight shows at time and one-half.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost per week of the family budget in terms of retail prices was slightly higher due mainly to the increased cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was lower due in a large part to lower prices for grains.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.54 at the beginning of October as compared with \$7.46 for September; \$7.24 for October, 1933; \$11.68 for October, 1929; \$10.93 for October, 1926; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The increase in October as compared with the previous month was due mainly to the higher price of eggs, although the prices of bacon, lard, milk and butter were also higher. The prices of beef, mutton, fresh pork and potatoes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$15.96 at the beginning of October as compared with \$15.87 for September; \$15.78 for October, 1933; \$21.96 for October, 1929; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher due to a seasonal advance in the price of coal. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based on prices in 1926 as 100 declined from 72.0 in September to 71.4 in October. Comparative figures for previous dates are 67.9 for October, 1933; 96.8 for October, 1929; 98.1 for October, 1926; 99.6 for October, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66.8 for October, 1914. One hundred and ten prices quotations were lower, seventy-two were higher and three hundred and eighty-five were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups declined and three advanced. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for grains, bran and shorts; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to reduced quotations for raw cotton, raw wool, woollen cloth and worsted cloth yarns; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group owing mainly to lower prices for spruce lumber and ground wood pulp; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower prices for gasoline; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of copper

sulphate and soap. The Animals and their Products group was slightly higher, increased quotations for calves, lambs, hides, milk, butter and eggs offsetting lower prices for steers, hogs, fresh and cured meats and leather. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group were also slightly higher.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were slightly lower, the former due to lower prices for certain lines of clothing, household equipment and for foods, chiefly milled products, meats, sugar and vegetables. In producers' goods the decline was due mainly to lower prices for materials for the meat packing and for the milling industries.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods, and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were lower. Canadian farm products and articles of forest origin were lower while articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were higher.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

(Continued on page 1072)



COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1931	Oct. 1932	Oct. 1933	Sept. 1934	Oct. 1934
Beef, sirloin.....	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.....	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	50-2	76-2	80-2	60-8	58-2	59-0	71-8	72-8	68-0	54-6	48-0	41-8	44-0	42-4
Veal, shoulder.....	1 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	35-0	54-2	50-4	33-4	31-8	31-8	43-4	45-4	40-4	27-4	25-0	22-0	23-0	22-2
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	18-1	28-0	29-0	17-7	18-7	19-9	23-9	24-9	22-8	16-4	13-1	11-5	11-8	11-8
Pork, leg.....	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-4	36-4	36-3	26-3	27-2	29-3	31-0	31-0	28-2	23-0	19-2	17-9	19-0	18-5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-4	38-0	42-3	31-5	30-0	30-8	31-0	31-4	29-8	20-0	15-7	17-2	21-6	20-5
Bacon, break- fast.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	38-0	70-0	74-4	57-2	53-8	56-6	55-0	55-4	54-2	40-4	30-6	31-6	38-8	38-6
Lard, pure.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-9	51-1	60-1	46-1	41-6	44-4	42-5	40-9	39-8	26-0	19-6	21-3	35-1	36-2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-4	74-2	74-4	48-2	45-4	49-0	45-8	43-4	42-2	26-6	25-2	26-2	26-4	29-0
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	35-3	60-7	75-0	50-7	41-7	49-8	51-0	51-3	42-7	32-4	30-3	29-2	27-5	32-6
Milk.....	6 qts.	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	31-5	55-0	68-3	46-6	37-4	44-3	45-6	45-1	38-0	27-5	24-0	22-7	23-5	27-3
Butter, dairy.....	2 lb.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	54-0	75-6	92-4	80-4	69-6	69-6	72-6	74-4	72-0	63-6	56-4	57-0	58-8	60-0
Butter, cream- ery.....	1 "	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	59-0	101-2	125-8	81-2	76-8	75-4	85-6	85-2	69-6	46-6	46-0	42-2	42-0	43-4
Cheese, old.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	34-7	55-7	69-1	46-8	43-0	41-2	47-4	46-9	38-7	26-8	26-9	24-2	24-0	24-6
Cheese, new.....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	22-0	33-3	41-2	35-4	32-7	30-6	33-8	33-0	33-0	22-9	20-0	19-7	19-9	19-8
Bread.....	15 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	20-3	31-4	38-6	32-0	32-7	30-6	33-8	33-0	33-0	22-9	20-0	19-7	19-9	19-8
Flour, family.....	10 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	67-5	118-5	144-0	118-5	102-0	114-0	115-5	120-0	106-5	91-5	87-0	88-5	88-5	88-5
Rolled oats.....	5 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	38-0	69-0	80-0	58-0	54-0	53-0	55-0	54-0	54-0	30-0	29-0	29-0	33-0	34-0
Rice.....	2 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	25-0	40-5	42-5	30-5	28-0	29-0	31-5	32-0	29-5	24-0	24-0	25-5	25-5	25-5
Beans, hand- picked.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-1	11-4	13-3	24-6	33-2	18-6	21-2	22-0	20-8	20-6	22-2	18-0	16-8	16-2	16-2	16-2
Apples, evapor- ated.....	1 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	13-6	33-2	23-4	17-4	17-4	15-6	19-0	23-6	18-4	11-2	8-6	9-0	9-2	9-4
Prunes, med- ium size.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-7	23-1	29-2	21-6	23-9	20-4	21-5	21-3	20-6	17-0	16-0	15-1	15-2	15-4
Sugar, granu- lated.....	4 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	13-2	18-8	27-4	18-2	19-6	15-7	13-6	14-6	14-8	11-9	10-8	12-1	12-9	12-9
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	31-2	48-8	86-4	41-2	34-8	31-6	31-2	28-8	25-6	24-8	23-2	32-0	26-4	26-4
Tea, black.....	4 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	14-0	22-4	40-8	14-8	16-4	15-0	14-6	13-8	12-4	11-8	11-4	15-4	13-0	13-0
Tea, green.....	4 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-9	15-5	16-4	13-6	14-6	13-0	17-8	17-6	14-7	13-4	11-1	10-6	13-2	13-3
Coffee.....	4 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-8	14-8	17-0	15-1	14-6	13-0	17-8	17-6	14-7	13-4	11-1	10-6	13-2	13-3
Potatoes.....	2 bag	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	10-0	11-5	15-1	13-5	13-4	15-3	15-2	15-1	13-8	11-9	10-4	9-9	9-9	9-7
Vinegar.....	1/2 qqt.	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	35-3	71-3	69-4	64-4	40-4	61-9	42-8	73-8	49-3	26-7	26-8	41-1	32-7	29-2
		-7	-7	-7	-8	-8	-8	-9	1-0	1-0	-9	1-0	1-0	1-0	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>\$ 5-48</b>	<b>\$ 5-96</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 7-31</b>	<b>\$ 7-99</b>	<b>\$ 13-54</b>	<b>\$ 15-83</b>	<b>\$ 11-48</b>	<b>\$ 10-23</b>	<b>\$ 10-93</b>	<b>\$ 11-28</b>	<b>\$ 11-68</b>	<b>\$ 10-32</b>	<b>\$ 7-84</b>	<b>\$ 7-07</b>	<b>\$ 7-24</b>	<b>\$ 7-46</b>	<b>\$ 7-54</b>
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal anthra- cite.....	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-9	78-8	125-3	110-1	116-4	105-4	101-3	100-9	100-6	100-0	95-4	93-7	93-5	94-3
Coal, bitumin- ous.....	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-8	62-6	90-7	73-5	77-0	63-3	62-9	63-1	62-7	60-7	59-2	57-6	58-3	58-3
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-6	76-9	83-7	83-6	80-3	75-5	75-0	76-2	76-0	70-9	67-0	59-6	59-6	59-9
Wood, soft.....	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-5	58-8	66-1	61-1	59-4	55-9	55-4	54-4	54-3	52-9	49-5	45-7	45-5	45-8
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	24-1	27-4	39-8	31-9	31-0	31-5	31-1	31-1	30-8	27-7	27-1	27-4	27-5	27-6
<b>Fuel and light.....</b>		<b>\$ 1-50</b>	<b>\$ 1-63</b>	<b>\$ 1-76</b>	<b>\$ 1-91</b>	<b>\$ 1-90</b>	<b>\$ 3-05</b>	<b>\$ 4-06</b>	<b>\$ 3-60</b>	<b>\$ 3-64</b>	<b>\$ 3-32</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-24</b>	<b>\$ 3-12</b>	<b>\$ 2-98</b>	<b>\$ 2-84</b>	<b>\$ 2-84</b>	<b>\$ 2-86</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2-37</b>	<b>\$ 2-89</b>	<b>\$ 4-05</b>	<b>\$ 4-75</b>	<b>\$ 4-55</b>	<b>\$ 4-85</b>	<b>\$ 6-52</b>	<b>\$ 6-89</b>	<b>\$ 6-96</b>	<b>\$ 6-85</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 6-98</b>	<b>\$ 7-07</b>	<b>\$ 6-87</b>	<b>\$ 6-30</b>	<b>\$ 5-66</b>	<b>\$ 5-52</b>	<b>\$ 5-52</b>
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>\$ 9-37</b>	<b>\$ 10-50</b>	<b>\$ 12-79</b>	<b>\$ 14-02</b>	<b>\$ 14-48</b>	<b>\$ 21-48</b>	<b>\$ 26-46</b>	<b>\$ 22-01</b>	<b>\$ 20-87</b>	<b>\$ 21-14</b>	<b>\$ 21-52</b>	<b>\$ 21-96</b>	<b>\$ 20-68</b>	<b>\$ 17-86</b>	<b>\$ 16-40</b>	<b>\$ 15-78</b>	<b>\$ 15-87</b>	<b>\$ 15-96</b>

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-70	13-78	16-21	11-75	10-42	10-99	11-16	11-68	10-60	8-30	7-42	7-38	7-72	7-76	7-76
Prince Edward Island.....	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-74	11-90	14-05	10-46	9-11	10-27	9-92	10-24	9-84	7-93	6-82	6-92	7-14	7-20	7-20
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-66	13-26	15-51	11-59	10-14	10-96	10-99	11-60	10-57	8-15	7-35	7-46	7-67	7-64	7-64
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-41	13-19	14-96	10-81	9-75	10-09	10-47	10-62	9-63	7-80	6-44	6-54	6-76	6-87	6-87
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-78	13-58	15-75	11-45	10-14	11-00	11-31	11-65	10-34	7-78	7-04	7-29	7-54	7-64	7-64
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-36	12-84	16-34	10-79	9-72	10-29	10-92	11-51	9-66	7-33	6-69	6-75	7-12	7-16	7-16
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-85	8-63	13-51	16-09	11-21	9-95	10-84	11-45	12-02	10-06	7-39	6-89	6-84	7-12	7-27	7-27
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-38	13-27	15-70	11-09	9-77	10-77	11-48	12-00	10-08	7-46	6-79	7-00	7-19	7-28	7-28
British Columbia.....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-35	14-39	16-83	12-50	11-61	11-89	12-35	12-88	11-80	8-84	7-90	8-17	8-15	8-33	8-33

†December only.      ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef							Pork		Bacon		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Nova Scotia (average).....	21-2	17-0	15-9	11-1	9-0	11-8	18-5	20-5	19-3	36-2	39-4	50-6
1—Sydney.....	22-3	17-8	16-2	11-8	9-6	9-5	17-3	20-6	18-5	34-1	37-5	50-7
2—New Glasgow.....	24	19-4	17-6	14-2	11-5	9-5	20-2	22-8	19-5	34-3	36-3	49
3—Amherst.....	23-7	18-7	15-3	11-3	9	9	20	20	17-8	32-7	36-4	49-7
4—Halifax.....	20-7	16	13-3	10	8-7	10	18	19-3	17	35	38-8	55
5—Windsor.....	24-5	19-1	18	12-5	11	9	15	22-2	19-4	31-7	37-2	49-1
6—Truro.....	23-5	19	20	13-5	10	.....	.....	19	17-6	35-2	38-5	51-7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	17-5	14-5	13-2	9-5	7-5	10	16	20-2	19-8	35-7	37-7	49-8
New Brunswick (average)...	22	18-5	17-5	12-7	11-7	10	17-5	20	15-5	35-1	37-4	45
8—Moncton.....	24-1	18-3	17-7	12-2	9-8	10-5	16-2	19-8	19-5	34-5	38-0	51-6
9—Saint John.....	22	16	14-4	11-1	9	9	14	21-6	18-5	36-4	39-6	49-9
10—Fredericton.....	24-2	17	18-4	12	9-7	10-3	18	20-3	18-5	30-5	35-2	51
11—Bathurst.....	25	20-2	19-5	13	10	10-7	16-7	20-7	21-3	36	39-4	53-1
Quebec (average).....	25	20	18-5	12-5	10-5	12	16	16-5	19-5	35	37-7	52-5
12—Quebec.....	19-7	16-1	16-3	10-4	7-2	9-4	18-4	17-1	18-4	33-5	36-7	51-4
13—Three Rivers.....	20-9	17	16-6	11-7	7	9-6	19-1	17	19-7	32-7	37-5	47-5
14—Sherbrooke.....	20-6	16-2	15-4	10-4	7-1	9-9	19-1	16-7	16-7	34-7	38-7	55-5
15—Sorel.....	23-9	17-6	20-7	12-3	8-2	9-8	19-5	18-9	19	32-3	35-1	51-9
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	15	13-3	8-3	6-6	6	7-5	15	15-7	17	35	38-3	48-3
17—St. Johns.....	15-3	14	14-5	9-4	6-7	11-2	18	14-4	16-7	33-3	36-4	52-2
18—Theftford Mines.....	19-3	18-2	16-5	11	7	10-6	17	17-7	17-6	32-7	34-3	55
19—Montreal.....	15	13-7	12	9-3	.....	10	18	14-7	19-4	33	38	47-5
20—Hull.....	22-1	16-8	19-8	10	7-5	7-2	19-7	19-6	20-3	33-3	35-4	53-2
Ontario (average).....	20-5	16-2	17-8	11-3	7-6	8-6	20-5	19-2	19-3	34-4	36-5	51-5
21—Ottawa.....	22-0	17-8	16-5	11-8	9-7	13-6	19-3	21-6	19-9	36-3	39-4	50-6
22—Brockville.....	24-6	18-7	20-3	12-1	8-5	11-6	18-6	20-5	20-5	36-5	38-2	52-3
23—Kingston.....	23-7	19-2	17-7	13	9-7	9-3	19	20-2	19	38	39-9	51-4
24—Belleville.....	20-9	16-5	16-6	12-2	7-8	11-2	17-3	21	17-7	34-6	38-4	47-6
25—Peterborough.....	16-7	13-8	14-8	10	7-3	11-9	17-8	19	17	34-4	39-6	51-3
26—Oshawa.....	20-8	16-9	15-8	10-9	8-7	13-1	21	24-6	19	37-4	40-8	48-1
27—Orillia.....	23	19	13-5	10-5	10-5	13-3	.....	17	19	36-3	38-6	52
28—Toronto.....	19	16-5	16	11-5	10	14-5	19	22-5	23	36-8	38-1	51
29—Niagara Falls.....	24-9	18-1	18-3	12-4	11	13-5	20	22-2	22-5	38-3	42-2	52-8
30—St. Catharines.....	24-3	20	16-7	13-2	9-7	14-7	16-5	20	15	38-1	40-6	51
31—Hamilton.....	21	17-5	16-1	11-6	9-6	12-8	24	22-3	18	34-4	37-5	51-1
32—Brantford.....	21	18-4	18-2	12-7	10-6	15-5	20-2	21	.....	34-2	36-2	51
33—Galt.....	23-1	18-1	16-8	11-8	8-9	13-2	21-1	23-1	.....	36	38-8	52-4
34—Guelph.....	21-4	18-1	16-8	11-2	8-9	13-2	21-1	23-1	.....	36-3	42-2	51-4
35—Kitchener.....	24-5	20-6	17-7	13-2	11-5	15-4	21-4	23-7	.....	36-3	42-2	51-4
36—Woodstock.....	20	16-4	16-7	11-9	11-6	14-7	18	18-2	21	33-5	38-3	47-8
37—Stratford.....	19-3	17-3	14-3	11-4	9-8	14-4	20-7	20-2	16	32-1	34-7	47-9
38—London.....	24-3	19-5	18-1	12-4	9-5	13-6	17-5	23	20	34-7	37	50-9
39—St. Thomas.....	20-8	16-8	15-4	11-3	9-8	13-6	20	22	.....	34	38	52
40—Chatham.....	21-5	18-4	16-6	11-7	10-2	14-6	19-3	22-1	18	35-7	39-3	51-2
41—Windsor.....	22-4	18-3	17-3	11-9	8-9	13-1	22	22-8	20	36-8	38-8	51-4
42—Sarnia.....	20-2	16-9	15-8	11-2	8-1	14-6	16-2	20-4	20	35-3	38-5	49-5
43—Owen Sound.....	19-9	16-1	14-5	11	9-4	12	16-8	20	22-4	33-1	35-7	50-2
44—North Bay.....	20-7	17-2	15-7	11-4	10-2	14-3	15-5	19-7	21-6	34	39-6	48-7
45—Sudbury.....	20	15-5	13-7	10-9	10-6	15	.....	18-3	18	37-6	40-7	49-2
46—Cobalt.....	24-7	19-5	16-5	11-2	8-7	13	19-5	23-3	23	37-7	42-1	51-8
47—Timmins.....	21-6	18-2	17	13	10-2	14-5	19	23-2	17-7	35-4	37-6	50-9
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	38	40	50-3
49—Port Arthur.....	26-6	22-7	19-6	14-5	10-5	16-3	22-7	27-5	22-3	39-5	43-1	53-3
50—Fort William.....	20-6	16-9	15-9	11-3	9-1	13-1	19-8	21-9	20-9	36-9	40-4	51-8
Manitoba (average).....	20-3	17-1	16-8	11-5	9-2	11-8	18-7	23-3	21-5	40-1	43-8	53-9
51—Winnipeg.....	23-2	16-1	15	11	10-6	16-1	20-8	23	22-2	40-5	44-3	56-6
52—Brandon.....	18-2	13-8	15-0	10-0	7-9	10-4	16-9	19-8	18-8	37-4	40-6	50-7
53—Regina.....	17-9	13-8	14-8	9-4	7-7	9-8	15-7	21-5	18-8	38-3	42	51-4
54—Prince Albert.....	18-5	13-7	15-2	10-5	8	11	18	18	18-5	36-5	39-2	50
Saskatchewan (average).....	18-9	13-9	13-1	8-7	7-1	9-2	14-7	18-5	17-5	40-8	44-3	52-8
55—Saskatoon.....	17-9	13	12-8	8-2	7-2	8-2	13-3	17-8	20	38-4	44-2	52-6
56—Moose Jaw.....	12	12	8	6	.....	10	15	.....	13	45	45-6	51-4
Alberta (average).....	17-5	14-4	13-4	8-8	7-4	8-9	14-4	18-7	17-6	39-4	43-7	51-5
57—Medicine Hat.....	21-3	16-1	14-3	9-8	7-7	9-7	16	19-1	.....	40-2	43-6	55-8
58—Drumheller.....	16-1	12-8	12-0	8-4	5-9	9-1	15-2	21	17-2	36-5	39-7	47-3
59—Edmonton.....	16-7	13-4	12-5	8-9	6-5	10-1	13-7	16-5	14-2	37-1	41	48
60—Calgary.....	15	12	12	8	4	8	15	20	17	36	38-3	48-7
61—Lethbridge.....	15-6	12-4	11-8	7-7	5-3	9-1	14-8	18-7	18-7	34-7	37-5	44-6
British Columbia (average).....	18	14-3	13-6	9-3	8-6	10-2	17-1	20-1	18-7	38-7	42	48-2
62—Fernie.....	15	12	10	8	5	8	.....	15	.....	36	39-7	47
63—Nelson.....	22-6	18-3	16-1	11-2	10-7	13-3	21-4	23-4	21-4	38-5	42-2	49-3
64—Trail.....	22	18	14	10	12-5	11	17	21	21-3	37-5	42-5	45-7
65—New Westminster.....	21-7	18-3	16-3	11-7	9-3	13-2	23-3	25-7	22	40	44	54-3
66—Vancouver.....	20-7	16-3	15	11	10-2	13-5	22	26-3	22-3	37-6	41-8	47-6
67—Victoria.....	22-2	19	17	11-2	10-5	12-4	21-7	22-2	21-5	38-1	42	50-7
68—Nanaimo.....	23-1	18-8	16-1	11	11-6	12-8	21-4	21-7	21-9	37-8	41-7	48-1
69—Prince Rupert.....	24-6	19-9	17-8	13	11-5	15	23-3	23-6	20-8	40-3	42-7	49-9
	23-7	18-7	17-2	12-6	12-3	17	22-5	24-2	.....	40-3	44-3	48-1
	22-5	17-5	15	9	8	11-8	20	22-5	20	36-3	38-6	50

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1934

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17-3	23-3	15-5	14-3	46-7	18-1	17-2	22-8	14-5	32-6	27-3	10-0	21-7	24-6
9-3	24-6			41-5	12-5	14-9	16-3	14-1	35-5	29-5	10-2	24-0	27-1
7	22-4			41-6	12-3	13-7	16-7	13-9	37-2	30-1	12-13	22-7	25-7
10	23			40	13-1		20-9	13-7	32	30	10-11	25	26
10	28			45	12-7	15	14-2		35	30		26-7	28-5
10	25			36-7	11-5	12-7	15-8	13-6	36-7	29-1	11-8a	21-3	27-1
				40	12-7	15	14-9	15-6	36-3	26		24-5	28-5
				42-7	12-8	18	15-5	13-9	35-7	31-6	8	24	26-5
					12-5		16-1	15	27	22-7	8	21-8	24-5
12-1	24-8			51-4	13-6	14-3	19-3	14-0	29-0	25-3	9-8	23-7	26-2
13	26-3			45-8	13-6	14-1	17	14-8	32-2	27-3	9-10	25-2	27-1
11-2	23			51-7	12-5	12-8	23-3	13-9	32	26-4	12	22-1	26-1
	25			56-7	14-7	16-1	21-8	14-8	26-8	24-6	8	25-1	26-4
							15	12-5	25	22-7		22-2	25
15-8	25-6	18-0		53-3	16-9	16-8	16-7	14-0	32-5	27-2	8-4	20-2	22-8
	24	20				16	18	14-3	35-7	27-8	10	20-5	23-2
	27-5			60		14	17-4	14-1	30-7	26-7	8	20-5	23
					18	20	20-3	13-9	35-6	29-2	9	20-1	23
								13-5	30	25-5		17	21-8
15					15	18	14-4	14-4	31-7	28-5	7b	21	23-4
							15	14-2	33-1	27-7	7b	20	22-6
16-5	25-4	16		50	17-6	16-5	20-7	14	27	24	6	20	22-7
				50		15	14-9	13-9	31-7	27-7	10	21-9	23-8
16-4	23-8	17-6	15-0		17-8	16-5	25-6	14-2	32-3	28-1	10-5	22-2	24-3
15	25-9	19-5			19-6	17-5	27	13-7	33-9	29-8	10	20-5	23-1
	25	15			19	15	22-8	14-6	30-8	27-7	8	24-8	23-5
13	20				18	15	22-1	13-2	29-4	25-4	10	22-8	24-3
							22-8	13-5	28-2	26-7	9	19-1	24-1
							23-5	14-2	30-3	25-5	10	22-4	24-9
					20	15	22	13-6	32-9	30-5	10b	23-4	25-2
							20-1	14-8	27	23-7	10	21	25-2
15	25	20			18-3	18-6	28-7	13-8	37-6	32-4	12	21	25-2
					20	20	34-1	15-1	31-4		11	20	24-9
							27-6	13-9	32-7	24-5	11	22	23-8
							29-9	14-3	33-9	29-3	11	22-2	24-9
					15		25-2	14	31-6	26-7	10	22-2	24-3
					15	13	29-2	13-9	31-6	29-7	11	22-2	24-8
							27-1	14-1	36-5	28-6	10	23-2	24-6
							19-5	14-4	31-3	28-3	11	22-1	24-2
							26-2	14-8	26-6	24-4	10	22	24-1
					15		27-9	14-4	29-2	25-3	10	22-3	23-7
					15		31-8	15	33-2	31-8	10	21-7	24-6
					16-4		32-4	15-2	31	26-9	10	23-4	24-8
							22-5	14-2	28-3	23	10	22-8	23-7
15	25	20					29-4	13-8	33-8	29-7	12	23-8	24-1
							28-4	13-1	28-6		10	23-3	23-6
							17	13-2	28	23-5	10	23	24-4
					15	18-5	21	13-9	34-8	30	11	21-3	23-4
							17-1	13-7	33-4	31-7	12	25	45
							21-7	15	38-3		12b	25-5	46
24			15		18	16	23-2	14-7	39-2	32-6	12-5a	24-9	47
					18	18	28-8	13-8	32	28	10	22	24-7
							20	13-7	36-2	30-9	10	22	24-9
							17	16-8	28-3	31	10	23	25-3
22-0	21-6	16-8			20-0	17-0	23-0	14-9	30-3	23-4	8-9	18-1	22-6
	22-2	16			20	18-2	26-2	14	33-5	25-2	10	18-5	22-7
22	21	17-5			20	15-7	19-8	15-7	27	21-5	7-1-8-3a	17-7	22-4
22-9	23-3	11-8	11-1		24-1	19-6	21-1	15-0	26-4	21-2	9-8	18-2	24-0
20-4	21-9	10	10		25	18-4	26-3	14-4	27-4	21-6	10	18	23-2
25	25	13	8-3		25	18	21-6	16-2	26-2	20-3	9	17-5	25
21	21-3	12-5	15		21-5	16-8	19-2	14-8	26-4	22	10	18-4	23-6
25	25				25	25	17-3	14-5	25-6	20-7	10	18-8	24
21-4	21-1	13-2	18-0		23-8	18-7	22-8	14-6	30-1	22-4	10-0	19-0	24-1
20	22-5					19-5	23-5	14-6	28-3	19-3	10	18-3	24-2
	19	12				15	19-6	15-7	27-9	23-7	10	19-8	24-3
22	21-4	15-8			21-3	19-9	23-7	14-7	29-9	22-8	10	19-8	24-4
23-6	22-4	12-5			25	21	24	14-5	32-9	22-8	10	19-5	24-6
20	20	12-5	18		20-4	20-2	26-9	16-1	39-3	31-5	10-9	17-5	22-8
18-3	21-9	16-5			17-7	22-5	31-2	17-8	35	28-8	10	26	62
23	25				24-2	22	30	17-7	39-8	32	12-5a	23-3	27-1
21-7	24				24	20	26-4	17-3	40-2	34-4	12-5a	21-5	26-3
20	22				18-5	20	24	14-8	38-2	32-7	9-1	24-5	25-1
15					20-7	17-5	27-9	14-8	38-6	32-7	9-1	23-2	25-6
12	16-7				22-5	19-1	26-7	15-6	43-1	32-2	10-12-5a	24-9	25-9
							27-2	15-3	39-8	29-3	10a	25	26-3
					15		21-8	15-2	40	30	12-5a	26-2	69

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>5.9a</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>
1—Sydney.....	18.8	8	15.2	3.4	5.2	6.9	13.3	11.1	12.2	11.3
2—New Glasgow.....	18.8	6-6.7	14.6	4.1	5.1	7.8	11.2	10.7	11.6	10.5
3—Amherst.....	18.8	6.7	15	3.8	4.9	8	10	11.3	12	10.4
4—Halifax.....	19.2	4-6.7	15.1	3.8	5.2	8.2	12.3	11.9	12.1	11.1
5—Windsor.....	19	6.7	.....	4	5	8	.....	12.9	12.6	12.2
6—Truro.....	19.7	6.7c	13	3.8	5	7.3	13	11.7	12.2	11.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	18.2	6.7	15.7	3.5	4.8	8.3	13.7	11	12.5	11.5
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>
8—Moncton.....	18.8	7.3	14.8	3.8	5.2	8.6	13.9	11.8	11.8	11.3
9—Saint John.....	18.9	6-6.7	15.8	3.6	5.1	7.7	13.8	10.6	11.3	10.4
10—Fredericton.....	20	6.7	15.7	3.7	5	7.3	13.9	10.9	12.4	10.7
11—Bathurst.....	18.3	7.3c	15	3.9	4.9	7.2	15	12.2	12	12
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>
12—Quebec.....	19.7	6.5-7	14	3.6	5.2	6.9	10.8	10	13.5	10.7
13—Three Rivers.....	18	4-4.7	13.6	3.4	5	6.6	12.2	9.6	12	11.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	17.3	4.6	13.3	3.5	5	6.3	9.9	10.2	12.8	10.3
15—Sorel.....	16.7	.....	14.3	3.2	5	7.3	10.8	9.9	12.6	11.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.2	4	13.1	3.4	5.8	6.4	10	10	12.1	13.3
17—St. Johns.....	15.4	4c	12.7	3.6	5	5.2	10.7	9.8	11	10.4
18—Theftford Mines.....	16.4	4	12.7	3.5	5.3	7.5	10.2	9.9	11.3	10.5
19—Montreal.....	18.8	4.7-6	13.7	3.7	5.3	6.4	10.7	9.6	12.2	9.6
20—Hull.....	17	4.7-5.3	12	3.7	5	9.0	11.2	10.8	12.3	11.0
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>
21—Ottawa.....	18.8	6-7.3	14.6	3.7	5.2	8.6	11.2	10	11.6	10
22—Brockville.....	16.6	5.3	12.6	3.6	4.8	9	9.6	10	11.6	10
23—Kingston.....	15.1	5.3	13.8	3.2	4.8	9	10.7	10	11.2	10.1
24—Belleville.....	19.2	5.1	14.5	3.3	5	8.3	11.2	9.9	11.4	10.2
25—Peterborough.....	19.7	5.3-6.7	15.6	3.3	4.9	8.5	10.6	10.6	12.1	10.8
26—Oshawa.....	19.1	5.3-6.7	13.3	3.4	5.2	8.4	11.7	10.3	12.9	10.8
27—Orillia.....	21.4	5.3c	13.5	3.1	4.9	8.7	10.9	10.8	12.3	10.9
28—Toronto.....	21.9	5.3-6.7	15.2	3.4	4.8	8.8	9.9	10.2	11.7	11.4
29—Niagara Falls.....	18.4	5.3-6.7	15.5	3.4	4.8	8.8	10.9	10.2	12.3	10.8
30—St. Catharines.....	17.3	5.3-6.7	15.3	3.2	5	9.4	11.6	10.8	11.6	10.8
31—Hamilton.....	21.6	5.3-6.7	13.2	3	4.9	8.4	10.7	10.7	12.2	10.6
32—Brantford.....	18.9	5.3-6.7	16.2	3.2	5	9.8	10.4	11.3	11.7	11.1
33—Galt.....	22	5.3-6	16.3	3	4.7	9.3	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.1
34—Guelph.....	20.3	4.7-6	15.3	2.9	5	10.1	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.3
35—Kitchener.....	21	5.3-6	13.9	3	5.1	9	10.5	10.3	11.5	10.5
36—Woodstock.....	18.3	4.7-5.3	13.8	2.9	4.8	9.7	10	11.2	12.9	10.8
37—Stratford.....	18.1	5.3-6	15.5	3	5.1	9.7	11.8	11.1	12	10.9
38—London.....	19.3	5.3-6	17	3	5	9	11	10.9	11.2	11.2
39—St. Thomas.....	19.9	4.7-5.3	16.3	3	4.9	9.6	12.5	12.4	13	11.9
40—Chatham.....	17.9	4.7	14.4	3.2	5	9.2	10.9	11	13.6	11.5
41—Windsor.....	19	5.3-6.7	14.8	3	4.8	8.7	10.7	10.3	12.2	11.1
42—Sarnia.....	19.5	5.3	14.9	2.8	5	8.8	11.6	11.4	12.6	11.3
43—Owen Sound.....	19.6	5.3	15.2	2.8	4.6	9.4	11.9	10.6	11.9	10.7
44—North Bay.....	20.2	6	15.8	3.9	5.5	9.7	12.9	11.2	13.1	11.5
45—Sudbury.....	17.4	6	13.4	3.8	5.4	8.1	13.4	10.2	13	11.1
46—Cobalt.....	20	6-7	13	3.9	5.3	9.3	12.7	12.9	14.4	12.4
47—Timmins.....	18.5	5.6	12.4	3.8	5.4	9.3	12.7	12.1	13.6	12.1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.4	5.3-6.7	13.3	3.5	5	9.5	12.5	10.7	13.5	11.4
49—Port Arthur.....	19.6	4.7-6	15.7	3.2	5.5	9.8	11.6	10.9	11.8	10.1
50—Fort William.....	19.7	4.7-6	12.6	3.4	5.1	8.4	10.9	11.1	12.8	11
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	22.1	5.6-6	16.2	3.3	5	9.1	10.8	12.4	13.2	13
52—Brandon.....	23.1	4.4-4	16.7	3.3	5.4	10.6	11	13.3	14.6	13.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>
53—Regina.....	20.5	4.8-5.6	17	3.3	5.4	8.9	9.4	13.9	14	13.9
54—Prince Albert.....	21.1	4.8	17.5	3.2	5	7.4	11.1	13.5	13.9	13.8
55—Saskatoon.....	19.6	5.7	15	3.3	4.8	9.4	9.8	13.5	14.1	13.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	24	6	15	3.2	5.1	9.6	11.5	14	14.6	13.7
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	23.4	.....	.....	3.4	5.6	7.6	11	12.8	13.1	13.1
58—Drumheller.....	23.3	6.7	15	3.3	5	6.6	9.8	12.8	13.6	12.7
59—Edmonton.....	20.1	6.7b	16.5	3.4	5.1	7.6	10.1	12.6	13.1	13.3
60—Calgary.....	22.2	5.6	15.5	3.2	5.8	7.4	10.3	12.9	13.5	13.1
61—Lethbridge.....	23	6.7	.....	3.2	5.3	8.5	10.7	13.2	13.8	13.6
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>
62—Fernie.....	22.2	.....	15	3.5	5.1	6.9	7.5	12.9	13.1	14.1
63—Nelson.....	22.9	8.3	17	3.8	6.1	6.8	9.2	13	14	13.7
64—Trail.....	21.7	7	15	3.6	5.7	7.2	7.6	11.8	13.1	13.3
65—New Westminster.....	22.9	6-7	18.9	3.7	5.1	5.1	7.4	11.7	11.7	11.2
66—Vancouver.....	24	6.5-7	19.7	3.7	6.1	6.6	7.1	12.4	11.5	11.9
67—Victoria.....	22.3	7.5	19	3.8	5.7	5.6	6.8	12.1	11.6	11.8
68—Nanaimo.....	24.8	7.5	15	3.7	4.8	5.2	7.7	11.2	11.2	11.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	21.7	6.3-8.3	15	4	6	5	7.2	14.2	12.7	13.1

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1934

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
4.7	3.5	.877	18.6	19.7	15.4	12.9	16.7	16.1	58.2	20.3	55.2	42.7
4.7	3.6	.927	19.3	18.8	14.5	13.2	16.2	15.9		19.9	56.0	41.8
4.3	3.8	1.012	20.6			13	13.2	16.1	15.6	20		42.5
4.5	3.4	1.003	19.4			13	13.1	15.2	15	20	55	42.5
4.7	3.8	.90	20	20		15	12.5	15.2	15.5	19.2		40
4.9	4.1	.832	18.1	18.3		19	14	17.7	17	20.3		42
5	3.2	1.10	23.3	22.5		14.2	17	16.2		20.5	53	42
5	3.4	.714	14.3	14.3	12.7	12	16	16		19.1	60	42
4.5	3.4	.61	14.4	20		13.4	15.4	15		19		45
4.5	3.5	.678	16.3	20.6	14.7	13.5	15.3	14.9	66.7	18.7	57.0	45.9
4.8	3.5	.75	16.6	22.1	14.7	14.1	15.8	15		19.6	55	50.8
4.5	3.5	.706	15.8	23.2	14.8	12.8	14.8	14.1	66.7	18.7		41.8
4.8	3.5	.66	16.9	22	14.5	13.5	15.5	15.4		19.1	59	41
4	3.6	.595	15.8	15		13.5	15.2	15		17.5		50
4.6	4.3	.647	14.0	21.6	13.2	12.6	16.3	14.6	60.0	19.9	59.7	40.9
4.6	4.3	.535	13	20	12.4	12.6	16.8	14.5	73.3	21.1	61.7	41.2
5.3	5.1	.656	13.7	20.2	13.5	13.7	16.4	14.1	57.3	19.5	60.5	41.7
4.4	4.7	.648	14.4	27.8	13.9	13.6	16.9	14.3	49	22	58	42.2
4.3	4.2	.63	14.6			13	16	13.6	50	18.7		40.6
4.5	4.2	.725	14.2	14.3		13.7	12.8	15.8	14.6	18.5	58	38.8
4.5	4.1	.626	15.3			13	12.5	17	15	17.5		40.6
4.5	4.5	.608	14	25		13.7	16.6	13.7	57.5	21.1	60.2	42.5
4.9	3.9	.616	12.9	23.4		12.5	16.8	14.9	86.8	18.6		38.3
4.2	4.1	.717	15.8			12	14.8	16.7	51	19.9	59.5	42
4.4	3.4	.887	18.6	19.2	15.4	13.2	16.8	16.7	59.1	19.9	55.8	39.5
4.3	4.6	.773	17.4	24.6		13.5	12.3	16.5	17.5	20.5	59.7	38.5
5.1	4.2	.975	21.2	21.7		13.5	16.1	15.6	49	19.7	63.3	41
4.6	4.3	.878	19	19		13.2	16.4	16.5	49	19.3	61	38.2
4.6	4.2	.925	19.5	15.6		14.3	16.7	17	69	19.4	59	38.6
4.2	3.2	.769	17.6	15.5	15	13.3	15.7	16	50	19.2	55.7	37.4
3.5	3.2	.725	13.6	16.8		12.8	16.6	17.6	65	19.6	62	41
4.6	3	.779	16.3	25		12.9	16.3	17		23	57.5	39.7
5.1	4.1	.767	15.5	21.6	15	12.2	16.2	16.9	66	19.1	58.8	38.5
4.7	3.4	.949	18.2	15		11.7	17.7	16.2		19.8	55	39.4
5	2.7	.792	16.3	22.5	14.5	15	16.3	17.6	59	18.2	49	38.5
4.6	3.8	.829	18.6	20.1		12.8	15.9	15.3		17.2		36.6
4.4	2.9	.861	17	15.8		11.9	16.7	15.6		20	50	37.7
3.8	2.6	.889	19	20.5		13	16	16.3	65	19.2	60	35.4
4.8	2.8	.859	19.3	21		13.7	17.7	16.7		20.5	49	39.9
4.1	3	.759	17.8	16.1		13.6	16.4	15.3		18		38.6
4.3	2.2	.783	15.5	13.8		13.5	15	15		19.3		37.3
4.3	2.9	.805	16.6	14.4		13.3	16.8	15.7		20.9	60	39
4.1	2.7	.865	16.9	13.7		13	15.7	15.2		19.3	56.3	38.2
4.3	3	.861	16.7	12.7		13.3	17	16.8		20.5		39.1
3.9	2.2	.79	15.6	24		13.1	16.4	16.5		20		38.6
4.2	2.8	.864	16.1	14		12.9	16.8	17		20.5		39.6
4.2	3.1	.655	13.6	16		12.8	17	17		20.3		39
3.9	3.1	.77	15.5	12.3		13	16.6	16		21.7	60	39.8
4.2	3.6	1.044	23.1	22	18	13.7	17.5	18.2	62.7	20.5	55.2	42.7
4.2	3.4	1.075	22.7	25		14.4	17.2	16.7	59.3	19.2	57	42.2
5	4.1	1.10	25		20	14	19.3	17.7	58.3	20	50	44.3
4.8	4.5	1.21	27.6	25.3	14.1	13.1	17.8	17	65.4	22.3	49.5	42.3
4.5	3.7	1.09	22.4	25.3	16	14.9	19	19	63.3	21.6	57	40
4.4	4.4	1.09	22.5	28.3	15.3	12.6	16.7	18.2	53.7	19.9	48.6	41.2
4.1	4.4	1.09	21.8			12.8	16.9	17.9	52.3	19.6	49.9	42.5
4.8	3.4	.889	18.6		14.1	12.5	17.5	16.7	57.9	20.7	53.2	43.2
4.9	3	.781	16.4		13.1	13	17.3	16	54.8	20.3	48.4	42.7
4.6	3.7	1.06	20.7		15	12	17.6	17.4	61	21	58	43.6
5.1	3.4	1.074	20.6		16.9	13.2	17.6	17.9	60.3	22.8	55.8	47.5
5.2	3.2	1.12	23.7		20	13.9	18.4	18.2	61.4	22.8	55.2	46.5
5.2	3.4	.89	14.3		15	12.9	18	18.2	65	24.7	55.7	49
5	3.1	.964	19.3		17.7	12.3	16.7	17	58.6	22.8	57.7	46.9
5	3.7	1.32	25		15	13.5	17.4	18.2	56	20.8	54.6	47.7
5.0	3.0	.922	20.6		15.4	12.4	17.6	17.0	56.8	21.7	53.3	50.1
5.2	2.6	.944	21		16.8	12.6	16.9	17.6	57.5	21.5	53.2	50
5	3.4	1.227	24.7		15	12.8	18.2	16.9	58.8	20.6	55	52.1
5.4	3.2	.75	18.3		14.9	12.3	17.3	16.9	55.9	23.1	51.8	48.9
5	2.8	.989	21.4		15	11.7	16.4	16.6	55.8	21.4	50.9	48.9
4.4	3	.699	17.4		15.1	12.8	19.2	16.8	55.8	22.1	55.8	50.8
5.5	3.3	1.066	22.8		18.8	11.8	16.6	14.9	53.5	21.5	50.6	48.1
6	3.2	.955	25		17.5	14.5	18.2	17	53.3	22	56.4	52.2
6.2	3.8	1.44	28.7		20	12.2	18.6	15.4	55.8	24	51.8	51
6.4	3.4	1.258	25		20	12.3	17.5	15.7	57.7	23.3	53.3	51.7
4.8	2.7	.682	16.4		15.5	10.9	15.2	13.9	51.5	20.4	49.3	44.5
5.2	2.7	.719	17.5		21.5	10.5	15.4	14.4	49.4	19.6	46.2	44.5
4.8	3.4	1.08	23.7		17.5	11.2	15.5	13.6	50.9	19.9	48.3	45.5
5.5	3.4	1.03	21.4			12	15.2	14	50.8	20.8	49.7	46
5	3.5	1.362	25		19.3	11	17	15	56.7	21.7	50	48.3

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States' stove and chesnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>\$ 15.087</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15.500</b>
1—Sydney.....	6.7	6.5	42	46.7	21.2	11.2	3.2	41.7	45.7	11.6	4.9	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	6.6	6.3	44.6	48.3	21.2	9.6	2.9	46	35.5	11.7	5.5	.....
3—Amherst.....	6.9	6.2	47.5	48	15.3	9.7	2.8	.....	33.5	11.6	4.9	.....
4—Halifax.....	6.5	6.3	41	48.5	24	10	3.8	40	53.3	12.3	5	15.50
5—Windsor.....	6.7	6.6	41	46.2	17.5	10	2.9	40	40	12.2	4.7	.....
6—Truro.....	6.7	6.4	42.7	47	17	8.7	3	40	37.5	11.4	5	.....
7—P. E. I. Charlottetown	6.3	5.8	43	46.1	19.8	13.1	2.9	45	38.2	12.3	4.7	13.90
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14.500</b>
8—Moncton.....	6.9	6.6	41.8	47.8	16.3	10.6	2.9	45.7	38.8	12	5	b & g
9—Saint John.....	6.8	6.3	41.2	45.5	18	10	2.9	38.8	38.7	12	5	14.50
10—Fredericton.....	7.1	6.8	44.1	49	15.3	10.4	2.9	37.8	37	12	4.6	.....
11—Bathurst.....	7.1	6.7	45	46.2	20	9.5	2.7	40	40	12.5	4.7	.....
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>14.500</b>
12—Quebec.....	6.1	5.9	41.9	59.6	22.2	14.1	3	42.5	50	10.2	4.3	14.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.3	6.3	41	55	22.4	14.2	2.9	47.1	52.7	10.6	4.5	14.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.9	5.8	34.6	47.5	19.1	11.9	2.8	42.8	51.3	10.5	4.5	15.00-15.25
15—Sorel.....	6.1	5.8	35.2	46.2	22.5	10.8	2.7	38	.....	10	4.4	13.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6	5.8	45	49.4	20	12.8	3.2	42.1	52.5	10.4	4.6	14.00
17—St. Johns.....	6	6	35	49.6	17.8	12.4	3.2	40	47.5	10	4.4	.....
18—Theftord Mines.....	6.1	5.9	36.3	49.8	19.5	12.2	3.1	40	42.5	10	4.2	.....
19—Montreal.....	5.9	5.9	38.9	53.7	21.3	13.5	3.1	45.3	50.3	10	4.3	14.75-15.00
20—Hull.....	6.2	6	39.1	53.2	22.4	11.9	3	44.3	53.6	10.6	4.2	15.25-15.75
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>14.942</b>
21—Ottawa.....	6.3	6.3	41.8	56.7	19.5	13.1	2.9	47.7	49.5	10.2	4.4	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.8	6.4	35.7	57.4	23.3	13.3	2.7	40	51.3	10	5.1	14.50
23—Kingston.....	6.1	6	36.8	56.7	19.3	12.3	2.7	40	52.5	10	5.1	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.6	6.3	42.5	60.1	19	12.9	2.8	44.4	56.7	10.7	4.7	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	6.1	6	42.7	55.4	18.9	13.6	2.9	38.9	50.4	10.6	4.7	15.00-15.25
26—Oshawa.....	6.1	6	42	55.8	21.4	12.5	3.1	41	57.5	11.6	4.6	14.25
27—Orillia.....	5.9	5.9	40	58.5	22.5	12.9	3	42.9	42	10	4.3	15.00
28—Toronto.....	6.1	6.1	43.3	55.5	19.3	12.3	2.8	40.8	39.9	9.8	4.4	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.3	5.9	37.2	61.3	19.2	13.8	2.7	44	56.7	10	4.7	13.00g-13.25
30—St. Catharines.....	6.6	6.4	41.9	59.2	23.2	14	2.6	40	.....	10.6	4.8	14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	6.2	6.1	41.1	52.6	21.7	11.7	2.4	41.9	51.2	10	5	14.00
32—Brantford.....	6.4	6.4	42.1	58.6	21.1	12.4	2.5	41.5	53.3	10.2	6	14.25-14.50
33—Galt.....	6.2	6.1	38.1	57.2	17.2	14.2	2.6	42.5	48.9	10.7	4.8	14.00-14.25
34—Guelph.....	6.1	6.1	40.7	52.8	20.1	13.2	3	45	52	10.6	4.6	14.25-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.3	6.2	33.5	54.6	18.2	13.2	2.4	41.9	49	10.2	4.2	14.00
36—Woodstock.....	6	5.8	37.3	57.3	22	11	2.6	40.8	49.5	10.8	4.5	13.50
37—Stratford.....	6.5	6.5	39.3	58.8	19.3	12.3	2.6	45	50.8	11.1	4.9	14.00
38—London.....	6.4	6.2	43.5	57.6	17.9	13.2	2.7	41.1	45	10.3	4.8	15.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.6	6.6	42.1	59.4	18.6	13.2	2.8	45.4	49.2	10.6	4.9	14.00
40—Chatham.....	6.5	6.5	43	59.3	21	13.8	2.3	39.2	40	10	4.7	14.50-15.00
41—Windsor.....	6.3	6.1	36.9	57.3	19.6	12.9	2.7	40	.....	9.9	4.7	14.00
42—Sarnia.....	7	6.7	36.5	57.7	22	13.7	2.5	37.5	40	10	4.6	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.8	6.6	48.7	55	22	13	2.5	40	50	9.6	4.8	14.50-14.75
44—North Bay.....	6.9	6.7	44.7	60.7	22.2	15.5	2.9	41.7	50	12.3	5	16.00
45—Sudbury.....	6.7	6.7	35	63.7	20.8	13.5	2.8	44	50	13.5	4.4	16.25-16.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.7	6.9	40	56.7	23.3	15	2.7	39.5	55	10	4.5	19.00
47—Timmins.....	7.3	7	33	61.1	21.7	17.3	2.5	43	43.5	13	4.6	18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.9	6.3	36	59	19	14.6	2.5	46.2	50	11.4	4.2	14.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.8	6.8	37.5	56.1	21.9	15.8	2.9	42.5	50	11	4.7	15.75-16.00
50—Fort William.....	7.2	6.9	40	56	21.7	14.5	2.9	42.2	55	11.5	4.6	15.75-16.00
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>20.000</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	7	7	37.4	51	20.1	14.1	3.2	37.9	48.7	12	6.2	18.50
52—Brandon.....	6.7	6.4	41.6	48.4	22.7	14.8	3.1	34	51	13.2	4.4	21.50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	.....
53—Regina.....	7.2	7.6	35.1	52.3	24.1	20a	3.3	38.5	60.1	15	5.4	.....
54—Prince Albert.....	7.2	7.3	33	50.7	19.8	19.7a	4.1	40.8	60	.....	6.4	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7.2	7.4	32	49	22.9	18.4a	2.9	41.9	55	15	6.7	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.1	7.1	39.1	53.6	23.4	20.6a	3.7	46.7	60	15	5	.....
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.3	7.1	31.6	51.8	23	20a	3.2	44	57.5	14.5	4.6	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.5	7.5	30.7	49.7	22.4	18a	3.7	38.6	56.7	15	6.2	.....
59—Edmonton.....	7	7	39.4	50.6	22.3	17.2a	3.5	48.7	56.7	13.6	6.1	g
60—Calgary.....	6.9	7.3	33.1	47.6	20.2	15.5a	3.5	40	60	14.2	4.8	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.9	7.8	32.1	48.5	23.7	17a	3.4	40.8	56.2	15	4.4	.....
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	.....
62—Fernie.....	7.7	7.4	38	51.6	22.5	20.9a	3.3	48.3	50	13.7	4.6	.....
63—Nelson.....	7	6.9	35	53	23.7	21.5a	3.7	55	57.5	13.2	5	.....
64—Trail.....	7.2	6.9	31.2	50	19.7	25a	3.6	45	50	11	6	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6	5.8	31.8	46	20.8	20.2a	2.8	46.9	55	10.7	5.1	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6.1	6	38.6	47.9	23.3	20a	2.9	51.7	51.7	10.2	4.6	.....
67—Victoria.....	6.8	6.3	36.1	46.8	22.4	20.8a	3	42.9	52.8	10.3	5.1	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	6.2	5.8	34	47.4	20	20a	3.8	50	50	10	6.1	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.5	6.2	35	50	21.7	21.7a	3	40	60	12.2	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk.

n—Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$22-\$32.

b Welsh coal, see text.

c Calculated price per

s. Delivered from mines.

houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, \$10-\$35.

p Six-roomed houses not



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month		
\$ 9.330 8.000 6.50- 7.25 6.50- 6.75 7.00- 9.50 8.00-10.50	\$ 12.145 10.000 9.50 9.00 10.50 11.00	\$ 9.583 6.667 6.00 5.00 9.00	\$ 11.588 7.917 7.00 7.00 9.75	\$ 7.326 5.500 4.00 5.00 7.00	\$ 8.712 6.500 5.00 7.00 8.00	\$ 7.457 6.000 5.00 7.00 7.00	c. 30.8 31.5 30.4 29 32.3 30	27.6 30.8 31.5 30.4 29 32.3 30	c. 10.0 10.0 10 10 10 9.8	\$ 22.092 21.167 15.00-24.00 15.00-25.00 15.00-18.00 23.00-33.00 18.00-25.00 18.00-25.00 20.00-26.00	\$ 15.908 14.250 12.00-15.00 10.00-12.00 10.00 15.00-23.00 14.00-18.00 15.00-17.00 10.00-16.00	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
9.00 8.50- 9.40 10.344 9.75-11.75g 10.75-12.00 9.00-11.00 9.25 9.100 10.00 8.00 9.25	10.80 11.583 11.50g 11.50 11.50 11.50 11.750 11.00 11.00 13.00	7.000 6.00g 8.00	8.000 7.00g 9.00	5.500 5.00g 6.00	6.500 6.00g 7.00	7.500 6.00g 7.00 8.00c	8.25c 7.500 30.8 29.7 28.3 29.3 29.5 30.8 29.5 29					

cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g Natural gas used extensively. h Lights. i Including birch. extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50 according to condition and conveniences. r Mining company

# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1931	Oct. 1932	Oct. 1933	Sept. 1934	Oct. 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.1	95.2	96.8	81.0	69.9	65.0	67.9	72.0	71.4
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	96.9	88.0	96.3	66.7	54.4	52.1	59.2	68.4	66.5
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	98.3	111.5	109.9	95.3	68.2	59.4	60.8	67.3	67.5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	96.6	92.9	90.4	77.5	71.9	69.1	71.4	72.8	72.5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.9	98.5	93.0	85.6	77.2	64.3	64.4	65.3	65.2
V. Iron and Its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.7	92.5	93.5	90.0	87.3	85.8	85.7	86.6	86.7
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	98.3	93.0	97.5	70.5	63.0	57.7	65.5	62.1	62.2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	99.2	92.6	92.3	90.9	86.7	85.8	85.2	86.3	86.2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.7	94.6	95.4	91.3	85.6	83.0	81.0	81.9	80.7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	98.0	95.7	95.5	86.0	73.8	70.8	72.1	74.1	73.8
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.5	100.3	103.7	87.0	65.6	60.8	64.7	69.4	69.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	98.3	92.6	90.1	85.4	79.3	77.4	77.1	77.3	76.9
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.9	93.7	97.1	74.6	66.3	60.2	63.4	69.0	67.9
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	97.4	92.8	94.3	91.2	89.3	86.8	85.4	89.6	89.5
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.9	93.8	97.4	72.8	63.7	57.2	60.9	66.7	65.5
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	98.1	98.0	98.5	85.6	79.9	76.5	81.0	82.9	82.5
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	97.9	92.9	97.1	70.0	60.1	52.9	57.5	64.0	62.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	96.7	87.3	94.0	66.7	55.7	52.9	59.6	66.7	64.9
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	98.9	108.2	106.3	91.7	68.4	60.6	62.6	67.9	68.9
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	98.6	96.5	105.9	70.4	53.2	45.0	51.2	61.3	60.9
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	102.4	107.3	110.4	95.8	75.3	61.5	68.5	73.6	74.6
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.9	98.5	92.9	85.4	77.2	64.5	64.7	65.4	65.3
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	99.5	91.5	92.1	86.5	81.7	80.8	81.5	81.9	81.9
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	98.3	94.9	100.5	73.3	59.7	52.5	57.5	64.6	64.4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	98.1	94.6	93.7	83.9	72.2	68.8	71.2	73.8	73.0

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 1064)

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average



being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

**CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1934\***  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Apr. 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
Apr. 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again lower in most localities. The Dominion average for sirloin steak was down from 22 cents per pound in September to 21.2 cents in October, round steak from 17.8 cents per pound to 17 cents and shoulder roast from 11.5 cents per pound to 11.1 cents. Decreases were more pronounced in Ontario and the prairie provinces. The price of mutton was down in the average from 19 cents per pound in September to 18.5 cents in October and fresh pork from

an average of 21.6 cents per pound in September to 20.5 cents in October, decreases occurring in most localities. Breakfast bacon was 1 cent per pound higher in the average at 36.2 cents per pound. Lard prices advanced in nearly all localities, the average price being 14.5 cents per pound in October as compared with 13.2 cents in September and 12.7 cents in August.

Egg prices showed a substantial seasonal advance, fresh being up from 27 cents per dozen in September to 32.6 cents in October and cooking from 23.5 cents per dozen to 27.3 cents. Milk was fractionally higher at 10 cents per quart, increases being reported from Sydney, Sherbrooke, St. John's, Toronto, Kitchener, Stratford, London, Windsor, Cobalt and Winnipeg. Butter prices also were seasonally higher in most localities, dairy being up from an average of 21 cents per pound to 21.7 cents and creamery from 24 cents per pound to 24.6 cents.

Canned vegetables were fractionally lower, tomatoes averaging 11.4 cents per tin and peas 12.5 cents per tin. Onions were down from an average of 4.3 cents per pound in September to 3.5 cents in October. The price in July was 6.3 cents per pound. Potato prices were again lower in most localities, decreases, however, were more pronounced in the eastern provinces. The Dominion average for October was 88 cents per ninety pounds as compared with 98 cents the previous month and \$1.23 at the beginning of October last year. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 6.6 cents per pound. Anthracite coal advanced in the average from \$14.96 per ton in September to \$15.09 in October. Increases were reported from Halifax, Hull, Ottawa, Belleville, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Guelph, Woodstock, Sarnia and Cobalt. No changes were reported in rent.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16; Windsor, Nova Scotia, \$16.50; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$15.50; Hull, \$16.75; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$16; Belleville, \$16.50; Peterborough, \$17; Oshawa, \$15; Toronto, \$15; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$15; Galt, \$16; Windsor, Ontario, \$14; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices for the most part were lower. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Port

Arthur and Fort William basis, averaged 78.2 cents per bushel in October as compared with 82.3 cents in the previous month; western oats 41.5 cents per bushel as compared with 45.7 cents; flax \$1.336 per bushel as compared with \$1.516 and barley 51.6 cents per bushel as compared with 58.5 cents. Rolled oats at Toronto declined 30 cents per ninety-pound bag to \$3. Granulated sugar at Montreal declined from \$5.09 per hundred pounds to \$4.90. Raw rubber at New York was down from 15.9 cents per pound to 14.6 cents. The price in October, 1933, was 8.6 cents per pound. In live stock choice steers at Toronto declined from \$5.30 per hundred pounds to \$5.04 and at Winnipeg from \$3.49 per hundred pounds to \$3.30. Bacon hogs at Montreal were down from \$8.85 per hundred pounds to \$8.19 and at Winnipeg from \$7.65 per hundred pounds to \$7.17. The price of lambs at Mont-

real advanced from \$5.65 per hundred pounds to \$6.05 and at Winnipeg from \$4.66 per hundred pounds to \$5.05. Butter prices were unchanged, creamery at Montreal averaging 21.4 cents per pound and at Toronto 22 cents per pound. Eggs were substantially higher, fresh at Montreal being up from 32.1 cents per dozen to 39.1 cents and at Toronto from 30.8 cents per dozen to 39.4 cents. The price of raw cotton at New York declined from 12.7 cents per pound to 12.2 cents. Raw wool was 1 cent per pound lower at 14 cents. A grade of spruce lumber was down from \$18.50 per thousand board feet to \$16.50. In non-ferrous metals the price of electrolytic copper at Montreal declined from \$7.30 per hundred pounds to \$7.13 and tin at Toronto was down from 56.3 cents per pound to 55.5 cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 63.4 for September, a decline of 0.3 per cent for the month. An advance of 3 per cent in coal and small increases in cereals, meat and fish and iron and steel were more than offset by decreases in the other groups.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 82.1 at the end of September, a decrease of 1.6 per cent for the month and an increase of 1.7 per cent over the same date last year. All the food groups showed decreases from the previous month, as well as textiles which fell 2.7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour of the cost of living on the base July, 1914=100 was 143 at October 1, showing no change from the September 1 level. All groups were unchanged, except for a slight decrease in food prices.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 73 for September, a decline of one point for the month. Vegetable foods

and miscellaneous industrial materials were slightly higher, but the other groups declined, the sugar, coffee and cocoa group showing the only considerable decline.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 100.4 for September, an increase of 0.3 per cent for the month. Agricultural products advanced 0.2 per cent, colonial products declined 0.5 per cent; industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods as a whole were unchanged; while manufactured goods advanced 0.9 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122.9 for September, a decline of 0.7 per cent for the month, due entirely to lower food prices, as the other groups were slightly advanced except rent which was unchanged.

### India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, of wholesale market prices in Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 95 for July, a decrease of one point for the month. Foods as a whole were unchanged, while industrial materials showed a decline of one point.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, of the cost of living in Bombay, on the base July 1914=100, was 97 for July, an advance of two points for the month, due chiefly to higher food prices.



### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 77.6 for September, an advance of 1.6 per cent for the month. This continues the steady rise for five months and is nearly 10 per cent higher than the September, 1933, level. As compared with the previous month, farm products advanced over 5 per cent in September. This makes farm products 29 per cent higher than a year ago and 49½ per cent higher than two years ago, but still 31 per cent lower than the September, 1929, level. Food products were 3 per cent higher than in August. Except for slight decreases in metals and metal products and building materials, all other groups were higher or unchanged from the August level.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$9.4566 at October 1, a decline of 0.2 per

cent for the month, due to lower prices for breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, fruits, metals, building materials and miscellaneous commodities, which were partly offset by advances in hides and leather, textiles, coal and coke, oils and naval stores.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$170.032 at October 1, an advance of 0.5 per cent, which continues the advance for the fifth consecutive month. Increases in breadstuffs, dairy and garden produce, "other food" and metals were partly offset by declines in meat, clothing and miscellaneous commodities.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913 = 100, was 135 for September, an advance of 1 per cent for the month. Food, clothing, shelter and fuel and light were all higher than in August, while sundries were unchanged.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1934

**T**HE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1934, was 260, there being 103 in July, 97 in August and 60 in September.

The report for the second quarter of 1934, showing 224 fatalities, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1934, page 799. In the third quarter of 1933, 189 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1933, page 1139). The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 6 fatalities for the first half of 1934, and one fatality for 1933.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1934, were as follows: agriculture, 49; logging, 20; fishing and trapping, 11; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 32; manufacturing, 26; construction, 40; electric light and power, 12; transportation and public utilities, 36; trade, 14; service, 20.

Of the mining accidents, 20 were in "metaliferous mining," 8 in "coal mining," and 4 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 5 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "animal foods," 3 in "textiles and clothing," 3 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 7 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 1 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," 2 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 2 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 17 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 18 in "highway and bridge," and 5 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 11 fatalities in "steam railways," 14 in "water transportation," 2 in "air transportation," 8 in "local transportation," and 1 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale," and 11 in "retail."

**FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1934  
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES**

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.).....				2	3	1			1				7
B.—Working machines.....						2							2
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.).....				1	1								2
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.).....	3			4	10	4	11	3	1		7		43
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects.....		4		1	2	1		2					10
F.—Falling objects.....	2	6		11		5	1	1	2		2		30
G.—Handling of objects.....		3	1								1		5
H.—Tools.....													
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc. ....	15	2	8	3	2	8		24	7		4		73
J.—Animals.....	13					1					2		16
K.—Falls of persons.....	10	5	2	6	4	13		6	3		2		51
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.).....	6			4	2	7					2		21
Total.....	49	20	11	32	26	40	12	36	14		20		260

Of the fatalities in service, 11 were in "public administration," 4 in "recreational," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 3 in "custom and repair," and 1 in "personal, domestic and business."

Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

On July 31, two quartz miners lost their lives following a cave-in at a placer mine at Vital Creek, British Columbia.

Two labourers were crushed under a concrete roof when it collapsed at Toronto, Ontario, on July 10.

Two labourers on sewer construction were buried when an excavation caved in at Montreal, Quebec, on July 5.

When their plane crashed into Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, on August 17, the pilot and the engineer were drowned.

A truck driver and his helper were killed when a train struck their truck at Britannia Mills, Quebec, on July 7, and another truck driver and helper were killed in a similar accident at Port Hope, Ontario, on July 26.

While fighting a fire following an explosion on an oil barge at Toronto, Ontario, on July 23, the fire chief and two firemen were burned to death and the owner of the barge died from burns on September 15.

### Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1934 has been compiled which contains 6 fatalities, of which 1 was in logging, 1 in construction, 1 in transportation and public utilities, 2 in trade and 1 in service. One of these accidents occurred in February, 2 in April, 1 in May and 2 in June.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1933 has been made. This contains one fatality which was in transportation and public utilities and which occurred in October.

There were 5,226 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of October, as compared with 4,695 during September, and 3,558 during October a year ago. This brings the total number of accidents reported to date this year to 45,553, as compared with 30,887 for the same period last year. The fatal cases reported during October numbered 33, as against 18 in September. The total benefits awarded in October amounted to \$422,820.58, of which \$345,396.05 was for compensation and \$77,424.53 for medical aid, which brings the benefits awarded during 1934 to date to \$3,668,826.62, as compared with \$2,993,645.05 for the corresponding period of 1933.



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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

CONTRARY to the usual seasonal movement in industrial employment as experienced in the last thirteen years, there was further though slight improvement in the general situation at the beginning of November, when the 8,978 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 937,482 employees, as compared with 934,902 on October 1. Each of these firms ordinarily employs a minimum of 15 workers. Reflecting the advance, the index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), increased from 100.0 in the preceding month to 100.2 on the date under review, as compared with 91.3 on November 1, 1933. On that date in the preceding twelve years, the index was as follows: 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0, and 1921, 91.3.

At the beginning of November, 1934, the percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions stood at 16.2 in contrast with percentages of 16.4 at the beginning of October, 1934, and 19.8 at the beginning of November, 1933. The percentage for November was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,765 labour organizations, including 162,066 members.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during October, 1934, indicated a gain in vacancies and placements, but a decline in applications when the figures were compared with those of the corresponding month a year ago, all groups, except construction and maintenance, participating in the general improvement noted. Vacancies in October, 1934, numbered 35,954, applications 64,745, and placements in regular and casual employment 34,052.

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent at the beginning of November was \$16.03 as compared with \$15.96 for October; \$15.72 for November, 1933; \$22.03 for November, 1929; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the

post-war peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 71.2 for November as compared with 71.4 for October; 68.9 for November, 1933; 95.7 for November, 1929; 97.7 for November, 1926; 98.3 for November, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 67.2 for November, 1914.

The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 1078. The index of the physical volume of business was slightly lower in October than in the preceding month but nearly 9 per cent higher than in October last year. Of the principal factors included in the index those used as indicators of mineral production, electric power output, carloadings, imports and exports were higher than in the preceding month, while manufacturing, construction and trade employment were lower. As compared with October, 1933, all of these factors except construction were substantially higher. Information available for November shows employment continuing to improve. Sugar manufactured during the four weeks ended November 3 was much higher both as compared with the preceding four weeks and with the corresponding period in 1933. Wholesale prices declined slightly from the level in October but were higher than in November last year.

The figures for strikes and lockouts during November were the lowest since the middle of 1933, there being only thirteen disputes recorded, involving 1,542 workers and resulting in a time loss of 17,182 man working days. In October, 1934, there were recorded sixteen disputes, involving 4,970 workers and resulting in a time loss of 52,011 days; while in November, 1933, there were twenty disputes, involving 4,718 workers with a time loss of 51,040 days. Most of the time loss for November, 1934, resulted from two strikes, one of loggers in northern Ontario carried over from October, and one of coal miners in Vancouver Island. In October over one-half of the time loss resulted from two strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia. In November,

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1934			1933		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external aggregate..... \$	115,561,069	115,541,687	101,022,305	104,637,964	102,105,244	97,026,918
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$	49,884,153	47,228,804	42,207,602	43,711,559	41,070,259	38,698,416
Exports, Canadian produce... \$	65,124,512	67,747,809	58,135,136	60,384,590	60,488,729	57,784,804
Customs duty collected..... \$	7,124,253	7,167,473	6,444,619	6,688,215	6,414,363	6,139,754
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,409,875,845	2,580,850,389	2,837,469,562	2,823,357,264	2,457,107,844
Bank notes in circulation.....		139,843,608	148,239,227	128,189,306	133,042,841	141,055,653
Bank deposits, savings.....		1,370,178,568	1,376,959,756	1,358,189,789	1,349,769,247	1,372,184,120
Bank loans, commercial, etc. \$		895,728,990	879,701,929	884,378,313	912,211,074	904,822,716
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	86.0	85.2	83.8	76.8	73.3	81.6
Preferred stocks.....	70.6	69.5	67.4	59.1	59.7	61.0
(1) Index of interest rates.....	81.0	82.9	82.0	97.3	94.6	95.8
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	71.2	71.4	72.0	68.9	67.9	68.9
(3) Prices, Retail, Family Budget..... \$	16.03	15.96	15.87	15.72	15.78	15.78
Business failures, number.....		130	113	155	144	155
Business failures, liabilities... \$		2,261,500	1,628,426	1,939,833	2,321,926	2,344,568
(4) Employment, index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	100.2	100.0	98.8	91.3	90.4	88.5
(5) (6) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	16.2	16.4	16.5	19.8	19.8	19.9
Railway—						
(7) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	194,755	216,885	203,400	181,682	204,706	187,277
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	13,782,020	15,803,292	14,940,269	13,287,651	14,662,314	14,082,057
Operating expenses..... \$			11,215,400	10,112,023	10,350,857	10,308,990
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... \$		12,752,350	12,042,793	10,389,925	11,984,497	11,173,335
Canadian Pacific Railway operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,651,670	9,009,213	6,804,113	7,926,050	8,170,006
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,365,565,699	2,010,896,664	2,441,503,348	2,102,826,079
Building permits..... \$		2,721,919	2,247,784	1,609,874	1,775,052	1,986,903
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	10,451,500	11,152,700	12,494,000	10,637,200	15,014,300	8,386,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	38,968	46,573	43,019	29,592	27,002	30,738
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	57,050	57,975	57,489	43,099	48,496	38,630
Ferro-alloys..... tons	8,778	2,442	1,147	7,583	9,563	2,033
Lead..... lbs.			32,269,623	25,366,803	23,834,911	23,487,631
Zinc..... lbs.			27,115,656	21,740,806	20,648,443	18,619,586
Copper..... lbs.			27,623,428	26,431,609	29,894,112	30,720,201
Nickel..... lbs.			8,773,247	10,847,417	10,734,268	10,645,933
Gold..... ounces		265,076	244,180	241,928	244,212	236,526
Silver..... ounces			1,333,597	1,299,096	1,375,504	1,258,432
Coal..... tons		1,651,379	1,297,026	1,339,678	1,579,351	1,140,978
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		110,649,000	118,210,000	91,760,000	91,710,000	108,100,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,817,000	6,206,000	4,892,000	5,780,000	5,869,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		9,179,000	7,669,000	19,058,000	12,288,000	7,409,000
Wool, raw, imports..... lbs.		850,000	613,000	1,896,000	1,588,000	1,956,000
Timbered in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		202,270,694	200,680,567	183,571,505	170,904,912	196,942,853
Flour production..... brls.		1,654,189	1,383,205	1,827,340	1,650,557	1,392,683
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	126,421,593	86,934,082	88,679,472	112,533,399	87,616,868	60,377,719
Footwear production..... pairs		1,782,172	1,704,677	1,371,253	1,833,771	2,035,525
Output of central electric stations daily average..... k.w.h.		59,787,000	54,243,000	56,751,000	52,187,000	49,644,000
Sales of insurance..... \$			25,833,000	33,896,000	34,302,000	28,088,000
Newsprint..... tons		235,020	198,170	193,720	191,450	179,420
Automobiles, passenger.....		2,125	4,211	1,503	2,723	4,358
Index of Physical Volume of business.....	95.8	97.1	85.5	88.2	90.8	90.8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	95.3	97.5	83.9	87.4	90.2	90.2
Mineral production.....	141.9	132.9	114.4	130.9	123.7	123.7
Manufacturing.....	94.8	99.5	86.2	87.9	97.0	97.0
Construction.....	38.1	41.3	39.7	45.4	28.6	28.6
Electric power.....	170.4	162.7	158.1	148.8	148.9	148.9
DISTRIBUTION.....	97.2	96.2	89.9	90.5	92.6	92.6
Trade employment.....	119.5	119.8	112.8	113.9	114.8	114.8
Carloadings.....	68.7	67.0	62.9	62.6	63.9	63.9
Imports.....	78.2	73.5	77.4	71.6	70.5	70.5
Exports.....	85.3	82.8	58.3	67.6	85.8	85.8

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Figures for end of previous month.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending December 1, 1934, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 3, October 6, and September 8, 1934; November 4, October 7, and September 9, 1933.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.



1933, considerable time loss resulted from six strikes of loggers in northern Ontario and Quebec. Four disputes were carried over from October and nine disputes commenced during November. Ten of the thirteen disputes were terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers involved, three resulting in favour of the workers concerned, while three resulted in compromises or were partially successful. The disputes unternminated at the end of the month numbered three and involved 155 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

### Canadian Support for League of Nations

Dr. Walter A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer for the League of Nations at Geneva, who recently completed a tour of Canada, expressed satisfaction with the support given to the League throughout the Dominion. He stated that more public confidence in the League existed throughout the world to-day than ever before. "A criterion of this," he said, "is the fact that, of the nations represented, twenty-five sent either their Prime Ministers or Foreign Secretaries to the last assembly. Moreover, there is a striking spirit of international co-operation based on contact, and the members of the League realize to the full the benefits of collective action." As evidence of the increasing authority of the League, Dr. Riddell also mentioned the fact that the United States had joined the International Labour Organization, and noted the recent accession to League membership of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Ecuador.

### Royal Commission on Price Spreads.

Reference was made on page 92 of the February issue to the appointment by the House of Commons on February 2, of a select special committee to inquire into the causes of price spreads, etc., the scope of the proposed inquiry being defined in a resolution moved by the Prime Minister. By an Order in Council dated July 7, 1934, the members of committee were constituted a Commission under the Inquiries Act to continue the inquiry; and on November 19 a further Order in Council was passed for the purpose of clarifying the scope of the inquiry and of authorizing the commission to continue, complete, and report on all or any matters referred to in the resolution of the House of Commons on February 2. The Commissioners are as follows: Messrs. W. W. Kennedy (chairman),

Hon. H. H. Stevens, Samuel Factor, J. L. Baribeau, D. M. Kennedy, E. J. Young, James Ilsley, Thomas Bell, O. L. Boulanger, Mark Senn, and A. M. Edwards.

### Farm credit legislation effective in Alberta.

By a proclamation of the Alberta Government, published in the *Alberta Gazette*, November 30, the Canadian Farm Loan Act, 1927, and the Canadian Farm Loan Act Amendment Act, 1934, were proclaimed as effective in the Province as from December 1, 1934, "to the extent that each of the said Acts is not within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada, and is within that of the Legislative Assembly of the Province."

At the last session of the Legislature the Provincial Agricultural Debts and Credits Act was passed, enabling the Lieutenant-Governor in Council "to proclaim any legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada to be in force in the Province, which has for any of its objects the extension of credit to persons engaged in agriculture, or the effecting of compromises between such persons and their creditors, or either of those objects, to the extent that the legislation so proclaimed is not within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada and is within that of the Legislative Assembly of the Province."

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1934, page 492, to the two bills introduced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last June for the purpose of facilitating farm credit in Canada.

### Milk Marketing scheme effective in British Columbia.

Under the provisions of the Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act, passed by the provincial legislature at the last session (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1934, page 515), a scheme "to regulate the marketing of milk and products processed or manufactured wholly or chiefly from milk and produced in a described area in British Columbia," was approved on November 21, to come into force on December 1, 1934. The scheme is known as the "Milk Marketing Scheme of the Lower Mainland of British Columbia." Its constitution is fully set forth in the *British Columbia Gazette* for November 29. The Provincial Act provided for the appointment of boards to co-operate with the Dominion Marketing Board, and to exercise powers within the Province with respect to the marketing of natural products. The provisions of the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, passed by Parliament at its last session, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1934, page 304.

### Legislative program in Saskatchewan

The first session of the Eighth Legislature of Saskatchewan opened on November 15. The Speech from the Throne announced that legislation would be introduced dealing with the financial position of public bodies and the restoration of credit within the province. A permanent plan will be established whereby seed may be available to farmers without becoming a charge upon the province. As the result of information secured through a soil survey, steps will be taken to re-establish on better lands, preferably in the same section of the province, a limited number of farmers now on poorer lands, to conserve water for stock, and to construct small irrigation works at suitable places as soon as financial conditions permit. The government will also seek to improve provincial credit outside Saskatchewan by keeping expenditures, provincial, municipal and individual, within the limits of revenue, by maintaining the people in active productive employment, by "sane legislation" regarding contracts, and by meeting all obligations.

### Inquiry into coal mining industry in Saskatchewan

The Government of Saskatchewan has appointed Mr. W. F. A. Turgeon as a commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act, "for the purpose of making an inquiry into all factors entering into wage level and coal prices having to do with the coal mining industry in the Province of Saskatchewan, including market conditions, alleged unfair business practices, wage and working conditions and, generally, to inquire into the whole of the operation of the said industry with the object of recommending to the government of the Province what action, if any, by legislation or otherwise, should be taken by the government in connection with the operation of the said industry in the interests of the public, the workers and the industry itself."

### Inquiry into milk industry at Halifax

By an order in Council dated November 13, the Nova Scotia Government appointed a commission under the Public Inquiries Act, to inquire into and concerning all matters relating to the production, transportation, processing, delivery, purchase and sale of milk and cream intended for distribution or consumption in or for distribution from the city of Halifax; and into and concerning the financial structure of any company or companies engaged in the processing, distribution or sale of milk or cream in the city of Halifax,

and to report thereon to the Governor in Council."

The commission consists of the following members: Professor A. Burpee Balcom, Ph. D., of Wolfville; William J. Bird, of Truro; and Alexander D. MacKay, of Pietou.

### Check-off privilege in coal mines of Nova Scotia

In 1932 a second coal miners' organization was formed in Nova Scotia, namely the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, the majority of its members being seceders from the United Mine Workers of America. Efforts were subsequently made by the new union to secure the privilege of the check-off (a deduction made by the company from the miner's wages for union dues). Owing to the insistence of the demand of the new organization, and in view of the fact that the coal mining companies were unwilling to maintain a second check-off, the Provincial Legislature, at the last session (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 748) passed the following amendment to the Coal Mines' Regulation Act:

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Assembly as follows:

1. Section 97 of Chapter 1 of the Acts of 1927 is hereby amended by adding the following Subsections to said Section:

3. Notwithstanding anything in Sub-section (1) of this Section, no employer shall be obligated to retain or pay any sum or sums to any person designated to represent a union other than the union to which belong the larger or largest number of employees in or about all mines operated by said employer.
4. For the purpose of determining to which union the larger or largest number of employees belong, regard shall be had solely to the number of written requests referred to in Sub-section (1) hereof filed with the employer before November 15th in each year, and every employer shall on said day permit a representative of every union to which any of his employees belong, to attend at the place where said cards are filed and count the same.
2. This Act shall come into force on from and after, but not before the 15th day of November, 1934.

In compliance with this legislation a vote of the miners was taken in November, and according to press reports it resulted in the United Mine Workers of America securing the check-off privilege with six companies and the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia with two companies. The total vote as published was as follows:—United Mine Workers of America, 6,604; Amalgamated Mine Workers, 6,066.

On November 26 Mr. Justice Doull, in Supreme Court Chambers at Halifax, granted an interim injunction directing the Dominion Coal Company to continue the check-off of



union dues for the Amalgamated Mine Workers until November 30, pending further inquiry into the result of the ballot.

### **Retail merchants favour codes for Manitoba undertakings**

The Manitoba Retail Merchants' Association has prepared the draft of a bill for submission to the provincial legislature under the title: "The Department of Trade and Industry Act."

The text of the proposed measure is published in *Winnipeg Commercial*, a monthly magazine which serves the general retail trade of Western Canada. It is proposed to provide means for prohibiting "the unfair business methods and practices that have or may become prevalent in certain trades and industries and to fix minimum wages and working conditions for employees engaged in these trades and industries and to fix a minimum price for the sale of certain goods and services and so prevent the destruction of these trades and industries." These purposes would be effected by means of the licensing of persons engaged in the particular trades, by their formation into associations, and by the framing of codes which would be compulsory on the respective industries when they have been approved either by 66 per cent of the licensed persons in a trade or by 50 per cent of the licensed persons carrying on the trade if they own 66 per cent of the invested capital.

### **Farmers' organization in Quebec**

A strong appeal for united action by farmers was made by President Albert Rioux at the tenth annual meeting of the Farmers' Catholic Union held at Quebec City on November 7-9. Over 200 delegates, representing all sections of the Province, attended the convention. "If the farmers would unite," the president said, "the farming problem would be solved. If they would unite once and for all, no government would enact legislation without having first consulted their organization."

At last year's convention, colonization was the leading subject under discussion, the main topic this year being farm credit. The president intimated that farm credit would be studied in all its bearings during the coming year. He pointed out that even in normal times the establishment of farmers' sons on the land depended upon a supply of credit being made available. Four billion dollars had been advanced to the farmers in the United States since the crisis, and aid was also being granted in every country to some extent. Half the farmers in Quebec, he stated, stood in need of credit. He recommended

that the money now being applied to transferring prospective settlers from the cities to farms should rather be used to provide credit for the sons of the farmers. The study to be undertaken would show whether the federal farm credit system should be allowed to remain, or whether it might be preferable to establish parochial systems of credit.

The secretary's report showed that in 1934 the number of members had increased by 944. After 10 years' existence there were over 10,000 members, indicating a progress more rapid than that of the Boerenbund, the similar organization in Belgium. The number of local "circles" has risen from 592 in 1933 to 630 this year.

### **Consumers' service in New York City**

The Department of Markets of New York City has created a "Consumers' Service Division" to furnish information to house-keepers in regard to marketing and the planning of meals so as to obtain the best food values. A five-minute radio talk is given every morning on market conditions and "good buys," with advice on selecting and preparing foods. Newspapers also are supplied with similar information. The Consumers' Service Division also conducts studies of the costs of marketing and distributing foods, and of municipal markets as a means of bringing the farmers and consumers into closer relation. It is claimed that the movement, while still in its infancy, is already bringing about a consolidation of consumers' interests. The "Consumers' Guide," issued by the Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in co-operation with the Bureau of Home Economics (Bureau of Labour Statistics) "emphasizes the consumers' right to full and correct information on prices, quality of commodities, and on costs and efficiency of distribution. It aims to aid consumers in making wise and economical purchases by reporting changes in prices and costs of food and farm commodities. It relates these changes to developments in the agricultural and general programs of national recovery. It reports on co-operative efforts which are being made by individuals and groups of consumers to obtain the greatest possible value for their expenditures."

### **Inquiry into operation of labour laws in South Africa**

The South African Government recently appointed a commission of seven members, including representatives of employers and of workers, to examine the operation of the Wage Act and the Industrial Conciliation Act. The terms of reference are

to enquire into, report upon and make recommendations in regard to the following subjects: the extent to which wage determination and agreements under these Acts are evaded, and the effects of such evasions on employers acting in accordance with the spirit of such legislation and on the workers; the effect of fixing lower wages for women than for men and of laying down ratios between different classes of employees, both male and female; the comparative wages fixed by determination under the Wage Act for similar classes of work in different occupations; the adequacy of present wage rates for unskilled labourers and semi-skilled workers, and the desirability of fixing minimum wage rates for such workers; the disparity between wage levels of skilled workers and those of labourers and of persons in semi-skilled occupations.

The provisions of the Wage Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 706. The Act provides for the establishment of a Board which has power, after hearing the representations of the parties, to make determinations of wages which may be made binding on all employers and workers in the trades and areas concerned. The employees allege that employers evade the wage determinations by discharging workers who receive the full wage and replace them by workers at the bottom of the scale, and by similar practices.

The Industrial Conciliation Act was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924, page 495. The workers allege that in the ten years of its operation the workers have found the Act of little benefit, particularly in regard to the provision for industrial councils.

As regards both the Wage Act and the Industrial Conciliation Act it is contended that there are serious defects in enforcement and in particular that penalties for evasion of wage awards and agreements are quite ineffective. It is therefore urged that both Acts should be redrafted in simpler terms and various provisions introduced to ensure their effective enforcement.

#### **Conditions of success in unemployment insurance**

The conditions with which a successful system of contributory unemployment insurance must comply were outlined by Dr. Hector H. W. Hetherington, principal of the University of Liverpool, and formerly a member of the British Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, page 1308), during a recent visit to Canada. First, there must be a good system of employment exchanges; second, there must be a first-rate administration: "It is a very big administra-

tive job," he said, "and a great tax on the Civil Service." The third condition is that there must be some auxiliary method of relieving the long-term unemployment which cannot be carried on the insurance scheme. Dr. Hetherington pointed out that without any previous model England started unemployment insurance in 1911; and he expressed the opinion that the development of the English system was "the most constructive thing in the history of great industrial countries." The chief lesson that had been learned by past experience was that long-term unemployment must be cared for by means of a secondary scheme; "we were trying," he said, "from 1924 to 1930, to make unemployment insurance carry the whole burden, and that is why it came quite near to breaking down."

"I believe," Dr. Hetherington concluded, "that every industrial country will have to have a system of unemployment insurance, for it is much the cheapest and simplest means of carrying the unemployment that occurs in all industrial centres."

The amended legislation now in effect in Great Britain (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, page 1170) incorporates the major recommendations of the "Gregory Commission."

#### **Social security program for United States**

A program of "economic security" for the United States is being studied by an advisory council appointed by President Roosevelt with a view to the enactment of suitable legislation by Congress. This program includes ten proposals; namely, unemployment insurance; provisions for old age security; provisions for meeting the economic risks of illness; public works as a means of economic security; employment opportunities; special measures for economic security of children; survivors' insurance; dependency and relief; economic security for farmers and agricultural workers; handling and investment of reserve funds.

The advisory council was appointed by the President on November 10, composed of 19 experts in the various departments of activity included in the program, with Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, as chairman. The council will provide information and assistance to the Committee on Economic Security, a body composed of four members of the Federal Cabinet and Federal Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins.



### British labour and industry confer on shorter hours.

The British Minister of Labour of Great Britain announced in the House of Commons in November that he had invited the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to discuss with him the question of shorter hours of labour, with special reference to the following points: (1) To inquire, industry by industry, whether hours of employment could be reduced without reducing earnings; (2) If that is impossible, whether employers and workpeople would make concessions to permit of a reduction of working hours and an increase in the number of workpeople; (3) Whether the result would be an appreciable increase in the numbers employed.

### Uniformity of Labour Legislation in U.S.A.

The International Association of Governmental Labour Officials in the United States, at their annual convention in Boston in September, considered the problem of minimum wage legislation. The basis for legislation, whether that of a fair return for services rendered or that of cost of living, was discussed, also the various types of laws now in effect. While uniformity of legislation is desirable, the type of legislation adopted must be suited to local conditions. Certain general principles regarding minimum wage legislation were set up. Legislation, it was suggested, should be as simple as consistent with effective administration. It should also be sufficiently elastic to meet changing economic conditions. In this connection it might be well to allow greater discretionary powers to administrative officers. The need of educational work was stressed in order to enlist interest and support by the public. Mutual exchange among the States was recommended as to policies, problems encountered and methods of meeting them. It was suggested that such exchange might best be effected through the Minimum Wage Committee appointed by the Secretary of Labour, the Women's Bureau, and the Interstate conference on Labour Compacts.

### Coal Statistics for Canada in October

Coal production in Canada during October amounted to 1,551,379 tons or 1.8 per cent below the output of 1,579,351 tons in October, 1933, but 5.8 per cent above the five-year average for October of 1,466,277 tons. During the month under review bituminous coal

production totalled 1,002,724 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 67,770 tons and lignite coal, 480,885 tons. The Nova Scotia production of 658,754 tons was the highest monthly output on record since October, 1928. Alberta produced 586,196 tons or 5.8 per cent below the October, 1933, total of 622,504 tons. In October, 1934, Alberta's production included 160,494 tons of bituminous coal, 67,770 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 357,932 tons of lignite coal while a year ago 142,590 tons of bituminous coal, 66,841 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 413,073 tons of lignite coal were produced. An increase of 11.6 per cent was recorded in British Columbia's output in October when 155,832 tons were produced as compared with 139,658 tons a year ago. The tonnage mined in Saskatchewan declined in October to 122,953 tons from the total for the corresponding month of 1933. New Brunswick's output of 27,644 tons was 13.0 per cent above the October, 1933, production of 24,458 tons.

Production of coke in Canada at 204,143 tons in October reached the highest level for any month since December, 1930. In September output amounted to 188,375 tons and in October of a year ago to 172,508 tons.

### Industrial Policy in the Soviet Union

A conference of heavy industry in the Soviet Union was recently held in Moscow for the purpose of studying methods of increasing efficiency and output in industrial undertakings. A resolution was adopted, which is published in full in *Industrial and Labour Information* (Geneva), November 19, 1934. Definite instructions were addressed all managers, foremen, engineers and technical workers in industrial undertakings, requiring them to act on the following lines: to combat the spirit of bureaucracy; to make a more discerning selection of labour and technical staff, giving preference to quality rather than numbers; to arrange wage scales in such a way as to increase the output of labour by paying workers according to their merit and the quantity and quality of work actually performed; to maintain strict discipline in undertakings, both in the field of labour and that of management and finance; to mechanize heavy work, especially the most exhausting kinds; and to rationalize production in every field.

The Conference also drew attention to the necessity of carrying on a campaign for industrial hygiene and for cleanliness in workers' dwellings, refreshment rooms and workplaces, and declared that an improvement in the quality of work depends on an improvement in the living and working conditions of the workers.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**M**EDIATION by an officer of the Department of Labour resulted in a settlement being reached during November in the case of a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen, conductors and busmen, members of the Street Railwaymen's Unit of the One Big Union. An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received on October 26

from the employees in question, approximately 600 in number (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 991). The dispute related to the alleged unjust dismissal of two employees, the question of the speed of the cars on certain routes being also involved. In the article which follows on the recent conciliation work of the Department of Labour will be found a statement regarding this settlement (page 1088).

## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

**T**HE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1934.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year 1933-34 include three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year. On March 31, 1934, results were still pending in connection with four applications.

**I.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1934**

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
Disputes affecting transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
Transportation and Communication—			
Steam railways.....	5	2	0
Street and electric railways...	4	3	0
Shipping.....	4	3	0
Telegraphs.....	4	1	0
Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	3	2	0
	20*	11†	0

**II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1934**

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
Coal.....	85	11
Metal.....	20	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways.....	237	7
Street and electric railways.....	136	7
Motor busses.....	1	0
Express.....	12	1
Shipping.....	48	0
Telegraphs.....	30	1
Telephones.....	10	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	35	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	156	2
Total.....	802	38

The Hon. Arthur Roebuck, Minister of Labour for Ontario, announced on December 1, that the government proposed, at the forthcoming session of the provincial legislature, to introduce legislation enabling the government to aid employers and workers in reaching agreements regarding wages and hours of labour. A representative of the Department of Labour, the Minister said, should preside over conferences between the parties to such agreements.

\*Including three cases carried over from preceding year.

†Two boards dealt with two applications each.



## AGREEMENTS AS TO WAGES OF CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, ETC., ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for November, on pages 991-992, contained information as to agreements made on November 3, 1934, between the principal steam railways in Canada and various classes of employees, providing for the partial restoration of the rates of pay under the agreements in force in 1929. Beginning in December, 1931, deductions of ten per cent had been made from the earnings of employees of various classes, following proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in some cases. Since the later months of 1933 these deductions have been in general fifteen per cent, and the new agreements provided for the restoration of three per cent on January 1, 1935, and two per cent on May 1, 1935, either party to give thirty days' notice after July 1, 1935, of any further change desired. For any employees not subject to the full fifteen per cent deduc-

tion provisions for *pro rata* restorations were made.

Later in November negotiations were entered into between the officials of the Canadian National Railways and the representatives of the clerks, freight handlers, station employees, shop labourers, roundhouse employees, sleeping and dining car employees, wharf employees at Halifax, and Prince Edward Island ferry employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Early in December agreements were reached providing for the partial restoration of 1929 agreement rates, as arranged in November for other classes, namely three per cent on January 1, 1935, and two per cent on May 1, 1935.

Negotiations as to the rates for employees of the express department were in progress early in December.

## Changes in Occupations in Scotland

A new volume of the Census of Scotland, recently published, deals with the occupations of the people and the industries in which they are engaged.

The population of Scotland of working age (14 years and upwards) at the date of the Census (26th April, 1931) was 3,617,783, and showed an increase of 78,731, or 2.2 per cent as compared with the previous Census (relating to 1921), although the total population at all ages had declined by 39,517, or 0.8 per cent. Of the total population of 14 years and upwards, 2,201,310 were returned as normally following a gainful occupation (including those out of work at the date of the Census).

Among males gainfully occupied (including persons out of work) there were remarkable changes between 1921 and 1931 in occupational distribution. There were increases of 29.8 per cent in commercial occupations (excluding clerks); of 7.2 per cent in transport and communication; of 37.5 per cent in personal service occupations; and of 26.0 per cent in "other and undefined" occupations: these last are largely unskilled labourers, and the increase was partly due to a change in classification. There were decreases of 22.7 per cent among metal workers; of 18.3 per cent in

mining and quarrying occupations; and of 13.5 per cent among workers in wood and furniture. There were also considerable reductions in wood and furniture. There were also considerable reductions among clerks, etc., in public administration and defence occupations, and among makers of articles of clothing, fishermen, and workers in agricultural occupations. Taken generally, the figures indicate a marked decline in numbers in productive occupations, and increases in commercial, transport, and personal service occupations.

Among females normally engaged in gainful occupations, there were increases, between 1921 and 1931, of 16.0 per cent in personal service occupations; of 14.7 per cent in commercial occupations; and other considerable increases among textile workers, in professional occupations, and among clerks, typists, etc. There were decreases of 27.1 per cent among makers of articles of dress, etc.; of 35.2 per cent in agricultural occupations; and of 27.3 per cent in "other and undefined" occupations. This latter group may, however, have been affected by changes in classification. Among clerks, typists, etc., an increase of 3,421 females was concurrent with a decrease of 6,514 males.

## CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM AUGUST 1, 1934, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1934

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation officer are at Ottawa.

These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period from August 1, 1934, to November 30, 1934 (An article covering the period April 1, 1934, to July 31, 1934, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 729).

*Coal Miners, Beverly, Alta.*—In June, 1934, representations were made to the Department on behalf of a number of unemployed coal miners at Beverly, Alta., formerly employed on a property now operated by the Beverly Coal Company, Limited, that they were being discriminated against, and it was intimated that an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation would be made. An officer of the Department of Labour visited Beverly in the latter part of June and held conferences with the interested parties. It was ascertained that an agreement is in force between the mine management and the United Mine Workers of America and that no dispute existed between the company and its employees. Under the circumstances no ground existed for the

establishment of a Board. The president of the company, however, agreed that should he require additional miners at a later period preference would be given to the unemployed in Beverly.

*Longshoremen, Montreal, P.Q.*—Early in July, 1934, the attention of the Department was called to a dispute regarding working conditions which had arisen between the longshoremen employed at the Port of Montreal and the Cunard White Star Line, Limited. At the request of the longshoremen for the mediation services of the Department, an officer was assigned to the case. Conferences were arranged between the parties concerned and certain suggestions of the departmental officer were carried out which resulted in the dispute being terminated.

*Paper Makers, Dolbeau, P.Q.*—In May, 1934, 42 papermakers employed by the Lake St. John Power and Paper Company, Dolbeau, P.Q., went on strike, their demands for the immediate restoration of the 1932 wage scale being refused by the employing company. Officials of the Provincial Government dealt with this dispute but were unsuccessful in their attempt to bring about a settlement. In August a conciliator of the federal Department of Labour visited Dolbeau and discussed the situation with officials of the company and also with a number of the strikers whose positions had been filled. Subsequently he interviewed the president of the company in Montreal for the purpose, if possible, of having the men reinstated. On this point the only assurance received was that in cases of vacancies further consideration would be given to the re-employment of the papermakers then idle.

*Plumbers, Calgary, Alta.*—In July, 1934, a dispute arose between the master plumbers of Calgary, Alta., and the plumbers in their employ, numbering approximately 14, as a result of the employers' desire to reduce the hourly rate of wages from \$1 to 90 cents, the former agreement having expired on April 30. Conferences between the interested parties having failed to solve the difficulty the plumbers ceased work. This situation was not brought to the attention of the Department of Labour until on or about September 1, and shortly thereafter a mediator was sent to Calgary. This officer was successful in bringing the disputants into agreement.

*Linemen, Troublemén, etc., Toronto, Ont.*—On September 1, 1934, an application for the



establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour from linemen, troublemen and truckdrivers, members of Local No. 636 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and employed by the Toronto Transportation Commission, Toronto, Ont., these employees desiring to secure a new agreement embodying increased wages, etc., and being unable to arrange conferences with the employing company. A conciliation officer of the Department, while in Toronto on other business, looked into the matter and made arrangements for conferences between the interested parties. Negotiations are still proceeding.

*Checkers and Coopers, Montreal, P.Q.*—In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was made to negotiations then taking place between representatives of the checkers and coopers and officials of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., Montreal, P.Q., with the assistance of a mediator of the Department of Labour, respecting wages and working conditions. These negotiations proved successful and a signed agreement became effective September 6, 1934, thereby making Board procedure unnecessary.

*Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.*—The dismissal of one of their members early in September, 1934, was the cause of a threatened strike of operating engineers, members of Local Union No. 700 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont., in the employ of the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited. A request for the mediatorial services of the Department of Labour was received from officials of the union concerned, and an officer proceeded to Hamilton immediately. This officer was successful in having the employee in question reinstated, and the dispute was accordingly settled. Approximately 37 men were estimated to be involved.

*Street Railway Employees, Brantford, Ont.*—Early in September, 1934, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour from certain employees of the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, Brantford, Ont., being members of Local Division No. 685 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to deal with a dispute which had arisen regarding the request of these employees for a new agreement embodying increased wages and certain changes in the working conditions. Approximately 50 employees were involved. Officials of the Commission requested that action in this connection be postponed owing to the illness of the

chairman, to which the employees agreed. About the middle of the following month a Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour visited Brantford, held several conferences with the interested parties, and was successful in bringing them into accord, the commission granting certain concessions with respect to working conditions, and the employees agreeing not to press their demand for wage increases.

*Truck Drivers, Edmonton, Alta.*—For several months a dispute had existed between the Truckmen's and Coal Haulers' Local Union No. 19 and the Edmonton Coal Operators respecting haulage rates, etc., and early in October a request for the services of a mediator was received by the Minister of Labour from the employees. An officer of the Department then in that territory was assigned to this case promptly, and through joint conferences which he arranged considerable progress was made toward a settlement at that time. Conferences were renewed upon the return to Edmonton of the departmental mediator the latter part of November which resulted in an agreement being reached between the parties directly interested.

*Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.*—On October 12, 1934, a conference was brought about by a mediator of the Department of Labour between the management of the Red Hot Coal Company, Edmonton, Alta., and officials of the United Mine Workers of America. At this conference an agreement was concluded which conformed to the conditions obtaining in other coal mines in that area.

*Coal Miners, Edmonton, Alta.*—In October, 1934, a mediator of the Department of Labour brought about conferences between the operators of several small coal mines in the Edmonton field and union officials for the purpose of eliminating disputes which had arisen. At these conferences certain preliminary steps were agreed upon which, it is anticipated, will finally lead to a definite agreement as to wages and working conditions.

*Operating Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.*—Early in October, 1934, word was received in the Department of Labour that the negotiations between officials of the Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., and representatives of their operating engineers, members of Local Union No. 700 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, regarding a new agreement to institute a 6-day week without loss of wages in place of the seven-day week then being worked, had failed to settle the issue, and a joint request for the mediation services of the Department in this connection was made. This request was im-

mediately granted, and a departmental officer held several conferences with the two parties. The resulting agreement provided for a 6-day week with the hourly rate of the employees being increased sufficiently to absorb 50 per cent of the earnings of the extra day formerly worked. While only 37 employees were directly involved in this dispute it is understood that the terms of settlement were applied to all plant employees, approximating 139 in number.

*Coal Miners, Wayne, Alta.*—A dispute arose during the latter part of October, 1934, at the Jewel Collieries, Wayne, Alta., regarding the payment for bone in the coal seam and also on account of alleged discrimination against certain employees. A mediator of the Department of Labour discussed the situation with the management of the company and with union officials, but was unable to bring about a direct settlement. It was finally agreed that under the terms of the agreement the Minister of Labour should appoint an independent chairman.

*Steamship Clerks, Checkers, Stowers, Loaders, etc., Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.*—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on September 24, 1934, from the truckers, stowers, loaders, sealers, checkers, assistant foremen and clerks, members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed by the Western Stevedore Company, Fort William, Ont. The dispute related to wages and working conditions, and direct negotiations had failed to settle the issue. Approximately 400 men were directly affected.

On October 15 an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation was also received from a similar group of employees, members of the same labour organization, employed by the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, Ont., the dispute being of the same general nature. It was stated that 320 employees were directly involved.

A conciliator of the Department of Labour proceeded to Fort William and discussed with representatives of both groups of employees, on October 21 and 22, the various points involved. Subsequently the conciliator had a conference with the manager of the Western Stevedore Company, at which time certain concessions were granted. These, however, were not acceptable to the employees' representatives. In the case of the Canadian National Railways, proper negotiations had not taken place and later on arrangements to this end were made by the Department. The

joint conference which followed failed to settle the dispute and Board procedure therefore became necessary. The employees' representatives, however, agreed with the conciliator that one Board could properly deal with both disputes and accordingly a Board was established early in November.

*Street Railway Employees, Winnipeg, Man.*

—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on October 26, 1934, from the motormen, conductors and busmen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company, Winnipeg, Man., being members of the Street Railwaymen's Unit of the One Big Union. The dispute related to certain dismissals and the speed of cars over certain routes, which the parties directly interested were unable to solve. Some 600 men were directly affected. A mediator of the Department of Labour proceeded to Winnipeg on November 10 and upon arrival there held separate conferences with the company and union officials over a period of several days. Finally an understanding was reached which took care of the speed issue and provided for the reinstatement of a dismissed motorman in the capacity of conductor. A ballot of the employees approved of this settlement, thereby avoiding the necessity of Board procedure.

*Coal Miners, Cumberland, B.C.*—The expiration of the existing agreement on October 31, 1934, and the failure to secure a new agreement embodying, among other things, a wage increase of ten per cent, was the cause of a threatened strike of approximately 500 coal miners employed at the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, Cumberland, B.C. At the request of the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, a representative of the federal Department of Labour proceeded to Cumberland early in November to co-operate with an officer of the provincial Department of Labour who was already in the territory, but upon arrival there he was informed by the miners' committee that they were not agreeable to mediation. The departmental officer then informed them of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that his services were available upon request. A strike subsequently followed, particulars of which appear elsewhere in this issue. It is understood that the attitude on the miners' committee in this instance was largely influenced by the presence in the district of organizers of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

*Coal Miners, Princeton, B.C.*—On November 8, 1934, word reached the Department of Labour that a dispute existed between the management of the Tulameen Coal Company,



Princeton, B.C., and its coal miners respecting the bringing into effect of a new agreement. A mediator of the Department of Labour visited Princeton on November 24 and found that mediation was acceptable to the company but unacceptable to the miners' committee, members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

*Paper Makers, Masson, P.Q.*—As a result of a strike or walk-out of paper makers in the employ of the James MacLaren Company, Limited, Masson, P.Q., which took place on

November 22, 1934, some six employees were refused re-employment when the plant resumed operations. A conciliator of the Department of Labour visited Buckingham on November 24 and had a conference with the managing director of the company with the object of bringing about, if possible, the reinstatement of these men. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, the managing director being adamant on this point. Full particulars will be found in the article dealing with strikes and lockouts in Canada appearing elsewhere in this issue.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1934

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for November, 1934, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Nov. 1934.....	13	1,542	17,182
*Oct. 1934.....	16	4,970	52,011
Nov. 1933.....	20	4,718	51,040

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of disputes, as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, was much lower in November than in the previous month or in the same month a year ago. In fact the figures were lower than for any month since the middle of 1933. Only two strikes in November caused much time loss, one involving loggers in the Sault Ste. Marie district of Ontario carried over from October and one of coal miners at Cumberland in Vancouver Island involving about five hundred workers for about two weeks. In October two strikes of loggers in northern Ontario caused a time loss of about 23,000 days and two strikes of coal miners in Nova

Scotia resulted in a time loss of nearly 9,000 working days. In November last year six strikes of loggers in northern Ontario and Quebec involving some 3,000 workers resulted in a time loss of about 40,000 days.

Four disputes, involving 804 workers, were carried over from October, the dispute involving cap factory workers at Toronto, Ont., reported as unterminated in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, having been settled on October 29, 1934. Nine disputes commenced during November. Of these thirteen disputes ten terminated during the month, four being in favour of the employers involved, three in favour of the workers concerned, while the results of three were recorded as compromises or partially successful. At the end of November, therefore, there were three disputes in progress recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: compositors, London, Ont., loggers, Sioux Lookout, Ont., and shingle mill workers, Eburne, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man., May 4, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; paper mill workers, Dolbeau, P.Q., May 30, 1934, one employer; shoe factory workers, New Toronto, Ont., July 25, 1934, one employer; shoe factory workers, Preston, Ont., September 13, 1934, one employer, and loggers, Port Alberni, B.C., October 10, 1934, one employer, this last being added this month. The dispute involving moulders employed by one firm in Peterborough, Ont., commencing February 27, 1934,

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1934\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to November, 1934</b>			
LOGGING— Loggers, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont..	519	5,000	Commenced Oct. 3, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours, improved conditions and recognition of camp committees; terminated Nov. 13, 1934; in favour of employer.
Loggers, Port Alberni, B.C.....	100	1,000	Commenced Oct. 10, 1934; against dismissal of workers for union activity; working conditions no longer affected by end of November; in favour of employer.
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	110	1,100	Commenced Oct. 23, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Nov. 12, 1934; compromise.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Cap factory workers, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.	.....	.....	Commenced Oct. 22, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; terminated Oct. 29, 1934; compromise.
<i>Printing and Publishing</i> — Compositors, London, Ont.....	75	1,950	Commenced Mar. 1, 1934; for renewal of union agreement; untermiated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during November, 1934</b>			
LOGGING— Loggers, Sioux Lookout, Ont....	45	1,000	Commenced Nov. 1, 1934; for increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions; untermiated.
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners, Cumberland, B.C..	426	6,000	Commenced Nov. 5, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Nov. 21, 1934; partially successful.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Boots and Shoes</i> — Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	60	60	Commenced Nov. 17, 1934; against reduced wages; terminated Nov. 17, 1934; compromise.
<i>Fur, Leather, etc.</i> — Leather coat makers, Fenelon Falls, Ont.	51	51	Commenced Nov. 19, 1934; against discharge of worker; terminated Nov. 20, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Weavers (woollen cloth), Au- burn Mills, Ont.	11	11	Commenced Nov. 29, 1934; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 30, 1934; in favour of workers.
<i>Pulp and Paper</i> — Paper makers, Buckingham, P.Q.	40	240	Commenced Nov. 19, 1934; against discharge of worker; terminated Nov. 24, 1934; in favour of employer.
<i>Other Wood Products</i> — Shingle weavers, Eburne, B.C.	35	700	Commenced Nov. 8, 1934; for increased wages; untermiated.
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Water</i> — Longshoremen, North Syd- ney, N.S.	35	35	Commenced Nov. 1, 1934; for increased wages; terminated the same day; in favour of workers.
Longshoremen, North Syd- ney, N.S.	35	35	Commenced Nov. 3, 1934; for increased wages; lapsed after one day; in favour of employer.

\*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which working time was lost to an appreciable extent.

and carried in the above list for some months, is reported by the union to have lapsed by the end of November and has consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work, who are not paid wages but receive subsistence for which work is per-

formed or may be required, are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A dispute involving plumbers at Calgary, Alta., from July 15, to September 24, resulted from the failure of the master plumbers and the union to agree on the terms of the



renewal of the agreement expiring April 30, 1934. The employers proposed to lower the wage rate from \$1 per hour to 90 cents and made this reduction effective on July 15. The plumbers employed, about fourteen, ceased work until September 24, when the western representative of the Department brought about a settlement at 90 cents per hour, the other terms of the agreement to be settled later, and in November negotiations on these points were in progress.

Further information as to disputes involving bakers employed by firms in Montreal, P.Q., noted in the November LABOUR GAZETTE, indicates that pastry makers, etc., employed in several bakeries were involved at different dates during October and November in minor disputes as to increased wages and reduced hours and that settlements were reached in all cases.

A dispute involving eight taxi drivers at North Sydney, N.S., commenced November 1 against an impost of \$1 per month for soliciting business on railway property, the strikers being joined on November 5 by baggage transfer men. A settlement was reached on November 29 when the taxi drivers agreed to pay the \$1 fee during the tourist season from June to October.

A strike of dressmakers employed by one firm in Montreal, P.Q., is reported to have commenced on November 16 to enforce a demand for higher wage rates. Employees of a shirt factory operated by the same company are reported to have ceased work in sympathy with the dressmakers; but no details as to the disputes have as yet reached the Department.

A dispute involving employees in a furniture factory in Stratford, Ont., in September was referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, page 907. The partial re-employment of former employees apparently was not satisfactory to some of the workers and negotiations have been in progress from time to time, the establishment being picketed. During November one of those picketing was reported to have been arrested on a charge of damaging property. Early in December a settlement was reported to have been reached, part of the staff resuming work on December 7, the others to be taken on later.

As a result of disturbances in connection with a strike of leggers at Rouyn, P.Q., in November, 1933 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1933, pages 1162 and 1164, and January, 1934, pages 17 and 18), and a strike of metal miners at Noranda, P.Q., in June, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, pages 624-625), a number of strikers and sympathizers were arrested. In November and early in December a number

of these were reported to have been convicted on charges of rioting, sedition, etc., and sentenced to terms of imprisonment from three months to two years, several being recommended for deportation.

In November and October as a result of a disturbance in connection with a dispute at Stellarton, N.S., July 27 to August 4 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1934, page 812), a number of miners were reported to have been convicted of unlawful assembly and sentenced to terms of imprisonment from two to four months.

During November it was reported that as a result of disturbances in connection with a strike of metal miners at Flin Flon, Man., July 11 to July 14 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 739), a number of strikers were tried on charges of "watching and besetting," rioting, assaulting police, etc. One was released on suspended sentence for one year, one was acquitted, and three were convicted and remanded for sentence. The judge stated that these would have been released on suspended sentence if they had not made false statements.

It has been reported that during October as a result of disturbances in connection with a strike of loggers in the Timmins district, Ont., September 5 to November 1, three strikers charged with assaulting police, resisting arrest, etc. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 908) were sentenced to imprisonment from one to four months.

During November a number of persons were tried on charges in connection with picketing in a strike of shoe factory workers at New Toronto, Ont., July 25-August 31, 1934 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 812). Several were acquitted, the jury disagreed in regard to several, another trial to be held in December, and one was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for two months on a charge of obstructing police.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

LOGGERS, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—Toward the end of October some of the employees involved in this strike, which commenced on October 3, for increased wages, reduced hours, etc., returned to work and by November 14 all had returned except about thirty. Out of nine hundred employees it was reported that only 519 had ceased work. In connection with picketing a number were arrested on charges of assault, etc., and committed for trial.

LOGGERS, PORT ALBERNI, B.C.—During October some of the employees involved in

this dispute returned to work and others were replaced, operations being carried on to some extent from October 14. From time to time more men were replaced and by the end of November the dispute appears to have lapsed though the union reported approximately seventy-five per cent of the strikers as still involved, and the dispute has, therefore, been added to the list of such strikes and lockouts in a previous paragraph.

**COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—**A settlement of the dispute involving employees of one company since October 22 was reached on November 12, work being resumed next day. The miners had demanded increases in wages of ten per cent for those on day rates and twelve and one-half per cent for those on piece rates in accordance with increases that had been made in other mines some time previously, being the partial restoration of reductions effected in 1933. A compromise was reached providing for a five per cent increase for day men and for piece workers an increase per box with a reduction in charges for explosives.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONT.—**In the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for November this strike involving employees of fifteen firms was recorded as untermminated although several of the employers had reached settlements with the union on October 26, the agreements being renewed with some upward adjustments in wages. Information has since been received that the other firms reached agreements with the union by October 29.

**LOGGERS, SIOUX LOOKOUT, ONT.—**Employees of a sub-contractor for railway ties ceased work on November 1 demanding increases in wages from \$30 per month with board to \$35, from four cents each for eight foot logs to five cents, and from eight cents each for sixteen foot logs to ten cents, with nine hours per day instead of ten; also a reduction in charges for board from 90 cents per day to 75 cents. The employer proposed that work should be continued for a few days until he could consult the main contractor but this was refused. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

**COAL MINERS, CUMBERLAND, B.C.—**A cessation of work by employees of one company, except maintenance men, occurred on November 5 as a result of a dispute as to a wage increase demanded. The agreement between the employer and a committee of employees expired on October 31 and negotiations had not resulted in a renewal. On October 31 the miners voted against calling a strike by a small majority. The demand had been for

a wage increase of ten per cent, the management stating this was impossible but offering some concessions on house rent, prices of coal, and explosives, and on certain other points; also a clause in the agreement providing for investigation by the miners' committee of any discharge of employees. The miners then demanded an increase of five per cent for haulage men at \$4.22 per day and for all paid less. This being refused, the haulage men refused to continue work and were joined by the others. The Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia had drawn to the attention of both parties the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act providing for a Board to investigate any dispute in mines and public utilities and prohibiting strikes or lockouts pending such inquiry and also requested that the western representative of the Federal Department of Labour attempt to bring about a settlement. On October 30 this officer joined an inspector of the provincial department at Cumberland and interviewed the management but the chairman of the miners' committee stated that the committee refused to meet them. The management offered to increase the haulage men's rate from \$4.22 to \$4.30, the rate in the Nanaimo mines, but this was not accepted. The management announced that the mines would be kept open until the end of the month after which they would be closed indefinitely if the miners had not resumed work. On November 18 negotiations were resumed and a settlement was reached, providing for the eight cent per day increase for the haulage men, with the other concessions previously offered, the agreement to be for three years. The resumption of work was delayed somewhat by a dispute as to alleged discrimination in re-employment of strikers.

This was the only important strike of coal miners in the island mines since that from 1912 to 1914, except a strike of one thousand miners for a week in 1925 against a wage reduction following reductions in coal miners' wages in the Crow's Nest Pass district in British Columbia and throughout Alberta. The Mine Workers' Union of Canada, most of whose members are in Alberta, has recently organized locals in the Princeton area in British Columbia where strikes occurred at the end of 1932, and has recently secured members at Cumberland. No demand for union recognition was made but union officials stated that a large number of the miners had joined it before and during the dispute.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—**Employees in one establishment ceased work on November 17 stating that a reduction of twenty-five per cent in piece rates had been



made although the agreement with the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union did not expire until next year. The management stated that the establishment was being moved to another city. Work was resumed on November 19, a reduction of ten per cent being accepted, except for some of those at the lowest wages.

**LEATHER COAT WORKERS, FENELON FALLS, ONT.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on November 14, in protest against the dismissal of one employee. This worker being reinstated, work was resumed the following day.

**WEAVERS, AUBURN MILLS, ONT.**—The weavers in one establishment ceased work on November 29 to enforce a request for an adjustment in the wage rate for eight of their number for work on a new kind of cloth. It was stated that at the piece rates in force they could make only nine to fourteen cents per hour instead of 32 cents per hour, the usual earnings. The management stated that arrangements for an adjustment had already

been made. Work was resumed the following day.

**PAPER MAKERS, BUCKINGHAM, P.Q.**—The paper makers in one establishment ceased work on November 19 alleging that the management was discriminating against union membership of the employees and had refused to meet the committee. The union officials ordered the strikers back to work on November 22 as the dispute had not been dealt with properly but the employer refused to take back a number of them. Negotiations as to this delayed the resumption of work for two days. About 250 employees of other classes were reported to be indirectly affected as the mill was closed.

**SHINGLE WEAVERS, EBURNE, B.C.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on November 8 demanding an increase in wages to the scale of the Shingle Weavers' Union. Complaints were made as to the rates for board, and that the provincial minimum wage scale was not observed. At the end of the month the dispute was reported as still in effect, the employer refusing to negotiate.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue of February, 1934, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1933. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible directly from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in October was 47, and 6 were in effect from the previous month, making a total of 53 disputes in progress during the month, involving 13,900 workers with a time loss of 71,000 working days for the month. Of the 47 disputes be-

ginning in October, 11 were over demands for advances in wages, 6 over proposed wage reductions, 9 over other wage questions, 12 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 5 over questions of trade union principle and 4 over other questions. During October, settlements were reached in 35 disputes, of which 11 were settled in favour of workers, 14 in favour of employers and 10 ended in compromises. In one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike involving between 1,300 and 1,400 coal miners at Treharris, Glamorganshire, began October 12 and was still in effect at the end of October. It was caused by a dispute between two unions.

### France

A strike of 7,000 textile workers at Roanne and neighbouring towns, France, is reported to have begun November 22 against wage reductions.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in September was 99, and 101 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 200 disputes in progress during the month,

involving 530,901 workers with a time loss of 8,133,859 working days during the month. Corresponding figures for the previous month show 217 disputes to have been in progress, involving 121,004 workers with a time loss of 1,775,814 working days.

No report of a settlement of the strike of silk dyers at Paterson, New Jersey, which began October 24 and was mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, has been noted. Federal government officers continued efforts to bring about a settlement.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Orders under the Hours of Work Act, the Female Minimum Wage Act, and the Male Minimum Wage Act

THE Board of Industrial Relations of British Columbia, which administers the Hours of Work Act, the Female Minimum Wage Act and the Male Minimum Wage Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 510), has issued new orders, dated in November, under each of these Acts. The Board is composed of the following members: Mr. Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour (chairman); Mr. W. A. Carrothers, Mr. C. J. McDowell, Mrs. Fraudena Eaton, and Mr. James Thompson.

#### HOURS OF WORK ACT

##### *Regulation No. 17.—Baking Industry*

The baking industry, by which expression is meant all operations in or incidental to the manufacture and delivery of bread, biscuits, or cakes, is hereby added to the Schedule of the said Act, the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to such addition to the said Schedule having been obtained by Order in Council dated the 6th day of November, 1934.

##### *Regulation No. 17A.—Baking Industry*

Employees employed in the baking industry as deliverymen may work six (6) hours per week in excess of the weekly limit prescribed by section 3 of the Act.

Made and given at Victoria, B.C., this 22nd day of November, 1934.

##### *Regulation No. 18.—Catering Industry*

The catering industry, which includes all operations in or incidental to the preparation, or to the serving, or to both preparation and serving, of meals or refreshments where the meals or refreshments are served or intended to be served in any hotel, restaurant, eating-house, dance-hall, cabaret, banquet-hall, cafeteria, tea-room, lunch-room, lunch-counter, ice-cream parlour, soda fountain, or in any other place where food is served and a charge is made for the same either directly or indirectly, whether such charge is made against the persons who partake of the meals or refreshments or against some other person, is hereby added to the Schedule to the said Act, the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to such addition to the said Schedule having been obtained by Order in Council dated the 9th day of November, 1934.

This regulation shall come into force on the 1st day of December, 1934.

##### *Regulations No. 19.—Retail Florists*

Persons employed in the establishments of retail florists may work such hours in addition to the working-hours limited by section 3 of the said Act as (but only so many as) shall be necessary to surmount extraordinary conditions which cannot reasonably be otherwise overcome: Provided that the working-hours of such persons shall not exceed ninety-six (96) hours on the average in any two successive weeks.

In determining extraordinary conditions the decision of the Board shall be final, and where the Board is of the opinion that, under the provisions of this regulation, the working-hours limited by section 3 of the Act are being unduly exceeded, the Board shall, by written notification to the management, exclude the employer's establishment from the provisions of this regulation for such period of time as the Board considers advisable.

##### *Regulations relating to the Mercantile Industry (Retail Temporary)*

That from the 19th of November, 1934, until the 31st of December, 1934, persons employed in retail establishments in the mercantile industry in mail order, shipping, and delivery may work such hours in addition to the daily working-hours limited by section 3 of the said Act as (but only so many as) shall be necessary to cope with the seasonal exigencies which cannot reasonably be otherwise overcome, but in no case, except during the week ending December 22, 1934, shall the weekly limit of forty-eight (48) hours be exceeded.

##### *Mercantile Industry (Christmas, 1934, Temporary)*

That, in order to meet the requirements of Christmas shopping, persons employed in the mercantile industry may work three (3) hours in excess of the limit of eight (8) hours prescribed by section 3 of the said Act, upon December 21, 22, and 24, 1934.

##### *Order No. 10.—(Supplementary)\**

That all overtime in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week as granted by the Board of Industrial Relations under a Regulation pertaining to the Mercantile Industry (Christmas, 1934, Temporary) made under the "Hours of Work Act, 1934," and published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on November 15, 1934, shall be paid *pro rata* on an hourly basis according

\*Order No. 10 was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 753.



to the rates set forth in Order No. 10 of the Board for such overtime worked.

#### FEMALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

##### *Order No. 5a—Relating to Janitresses in the Public Housekeeping Occupation*

Pursuant to the provisions of section 13 of the "Female Minimum Wage Act" being chapter 48 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

That with respect to Order No. 5 of the Board of Industrial Relations governing Public Housekeeping Occupation, published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on the 10th day of May, 1934,\* paragraph 1 thereof is varied by adding thereto the following words: "This paragraph shall not apply to the employment of janitresses in apartment buildings of twelve (12) residential suites or less."

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, page 531.

#### MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

##### *Order No. 1A—Relating to Watchmen in the Logging Industry*

Pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of the "Male minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

That with respect to Order No. 1 of the Board of Industrial Relations establishing a Minimum Wage in the Logging Industry, published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, on April 12, 1934,\* and with respect to Order No. 13 of the said Board establishing a Minimum Wage in the Logging Industry East of the Cascade Mountains, published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on October 4, 1934,† watchmen employed in watching logging camps in which operations are entirely suspended are exempt from the said Orders from the time of the taking effect of this Order, and the said Orders are respectively varied accordingly.

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, p. 419.

†LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 914.

##### *Order No. 16—Establishing a Minimum Wage in the Shingle Industry*

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "shingle industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the manufacture of wooden shingles, except shingle-bolt operations as specified in paragraph I of Order No. I\* and paragraph I of the Order No. 13† of the Board of Industrial Relations establishing a minimum wage in the logging industry.

2. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every employee in the shingle industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour.

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1934, page 419.

†LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1934, page 914.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 1st day of November, 1934.

##### *Order No. 17—Establishing a Minimum Wage in the Baking Industry*

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," being chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, the Board of Industrial Relations hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "baking industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the manufacture and delivery of bread, biscuits, or cakes.

2. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every employee in the baking industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be the sum of forty cents (40c.) per hour.

3. That, subject to the exemptions granted from time to time under section 6 of the said Act, the minimum wage for every male person over the age of 18 and under the age of 21 years in the baking industry (not included in any other Order of the Board) shall be as follows:—

Over the age of 18 and under the age of 19 years, twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour.

Over the age of 19 and under the age of 20 years, thirty cents (30c.) per hour.

Over the age of 20 and under the age of 21 years, thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 1st day of November, 1934.

In the Saskatchewan legislature, on November 22, it was stated that physically incapacitated unemployed in the province receive relief through the municipal officials of the municipality in which they reside, and in those municipalities where the Government is contributing a portion of the cost of relief, expenditures on behalf of such persons are included in the accounts sent to the Government for payment. In cases where the incapacity arose out of an industrial accident covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, such persons obtain their relief through the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The first American unemployment-compensation law came into operation in Wisconsin on July 1 of this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1934, page 588). Some 3,200 Wisconsin employers are now contributing to their several unemployment-reserve funds at the rate of two per cent on payrolls. Their first month's contributions totalled more than \$450,000. By July 1, 1935, when cash benefits become payable, these employer-financed reserves should aggregate close to five million dollars.

## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

### Definition of Woman's Work in Laundries and Dyeworks

THE following supplement to Order No. 1 of the Minimum Wage Board was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 17. Order No. 1 governs female employees in laundries, dyeworks and dry cleaning establishments in the City and Island of Montreal

(LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 175).  
ORDER No. 1—ANNEX A

The following occupations are considered and classified as Woman's Work and if they are performed by boys or men, they should be paid at least the minimum wages fixed for female workers by Order No. 1:

*Preparing*: taking off buttons, staples, ornaments, etc., so that the clothes may be ready for the different laundry operations.

*Checking*: verifying, sorting or classifying the clothes.

*Washing by hand*: the operation of washing—hand work only.

*Shaking*: making the clothes ready for the flat work Ironer.

*Flat ironing*: feeding, receiving and folding the clothes for or from the flat work Ironer.

*Body pressing*: pressing of wearing apparel or other articles except the bosom of shirts.

*Hand Ironing*: ironing of wearing apparel or other articles except shirts—hand work only.

*Sorting*: segregating the individual pieces constituting the original bundle sent to the laundry.

The following operation is considered and classified as either Woman's or Man's Work.

*Bosom pressing*: pressing of the bosom of shirts.

## MINIMUM WAGES IN MANITOBA

### General Order Governing Employment of Persons Under 18 Years of Age

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Manitoba, by an Order dated November 17, 1934, made the following order, to come into effect one month after its publication in the *Manitoba Gazette*. (The order was gazetted on November 24, 1934.)

#### TEXT OF ORDER

Pursuant to the provisions of "The Minimum Wage Act," it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. In these regulations "person" includes a body corporate.

2. No person in Manitoba shall employ any employee of eighteen (18) years of age or over, or suffer or permit any employee of eighteen (18) years of age or over to be employed in Manitoba at a rate of wages less than the rates herein provided, unless:—

(a) A lower rate is permitted by a regulation under "The Minimum Wage Act" covering the specific occupation in which the employee is engaged;

(b) such employee is employed on a farm or market garden or is an employee of a person operating a farm or market garden and the work performed is in connection with a farm or market garden;

(c) such employee is employed as a domestic servant or in household service in a private dwelling which is not a boarding, rooming or victualling house, nursing home, or an establishment of any similar nature, and not operated as a business or source of revenue forming the main source of livelihood for the owner or occupant;

(d) such employee has been granted a special licence authorizing employment at a lesser rate under the provisions of section 10 of "The Minimum Wage Act."

(e) such employee is exempted under the provisions of section 2 (h) of "The Minimum Wage Act."

3. No employee in Manitoba shall be paid wages at less than the following minimum rates:—

(a) if employed in any city or in the municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona, or at any summer resort during the months of June, July, August or September, the minimum rates shall be:

Twelve dollars (\$12) per week of forty-eight (48) hours or twenty-five (25) cents per hour;

(b) if employed in any other part of Manitoba the minimum rates shall be:

Ten dollars (\$10) per week of forty-eight (48) hours or twenty-one (21) cents per hour.

4. Wages shall be paid weekly in cash, and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three (3) days.

5. Where the employer furnishes board and lodging to an employee, the employer may deduct from the wages of the employee a sum not more than two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per week for room, and not more than four dollars (\$4) per week for board, and not more than six dollars and fifty cents (\$6.50) per week for both board and lodging. Part board or lodging may be deducted at the same ratio.



6. The Board, in exceptional cases or where emergency conditions exist, may issue permits upon application therefor granting modification of, or exemption from these regulations.

7. Any person guilty of a violation of any of these regulations shall be punishable by

fine or imprisonment, or both, as provided in section 17 of "The Minimum Wage Act."

Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary this twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1934.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE *Saskatchewan Gazette*, November 30, 1934, contained the text of Regulation 56 under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930, chapter 253). Regulation 41, amended in the new order, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1930, page 1154; it governs the procedure in connection with the attendance of physicians or surgeons on injured workmen under the Act. Schedule A, (with scale of medical, surgical and X-ray fees) and Schedule B, (rulings of the Board with regard to hospital accounts, treatments and accommodation) form part of Regulation 56, but are here omitted:

### REGULATION 56

An employer who otherwise would be included in one or more of the classes of industries enumerated in Schedule one or in the regulations of the Board shall if his employees are all members of the family as the term "member of family" is interpreted by the Act, if the number thereof does not exceed six, be deemed to be excluded from the class or classes to which his industry or industries would otherwise belong unless and until he shall have filed a payroll return with the Board showing all the members of the family employed, with their names and P.O. address, the wages paid from the beginning of the calendar year in which the application is made, the estimated earnings of each member of the family for the remainder of the calendar year, satisfies the Board by such evidence as it may demand of the correctness of the account and estimate of wages given, pays his full assessment for the calendar year on the payroll filed with the Board for that year, undertakes to keep an accurate written record capable of proper audit of the wages paid from time to time, and the Board has after compliance with these conditions approved of the application which shall take effect from the date of approval by the Board. Any applications made must cover all members of family employed.

Each application shall be approved only for the calendar year in which it is made and a fresh application must be made on or before the 20th day of January of the succeeding calendar year or on or before the date the employer commences business subsequent to January 1, the approval thereof to be subject to the conditions set out above, provided, however, that an approval of a second or subsequent application shall make such admission retroactive to the first day of that calendar year or to the day when in that calendar year the employer commenced business or to such other date as may be ordered by the Board.

Regulation 41 of the regulations made by the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of Saskatchewan on the 8th day of September, 1930, and approved by Order in Council dated the 12th day of September, 1930, is amended by adding thereto as (f) the following:—

(f) The whole of the contents of Form 30 (attached hereto as schedule A) as amended by Minute of the Board dated March 14, 1934, providing for a discount of ten per cent of the taxed amount of accounts in excess of \$10 except as to X-ray fees; and the whole of the contents of the Minutes and ruling of the Board of the 18th of November, 1930 (attached hereto as Schedule B), is and are hereby made a regulation of the Board, and if the conditions imposed by the Board by Regulation 41 as passed by the Board on the 8th day of September, 1930, and as amended on this 16th day of October, 1934, are not complied with in any individual case, no medical or surgical aid or other payment under sections 48 and 49 of the Act shall be made by the Board in that case or be collectable from the Board, except the bills of hospitals which are not at fault in complying with this Regulation, and except as to the bills of nurses engaged on the case.

All regulations heretofore passed by the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of Saskatchewan and approved by the Executive Council of the Province of Saskatchewan by Order in Council shall be deemed to have been passed by the said Board and approved of by the Executive Council under the authority of Chapter 73 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan 1928-29, by which Act it is provided that the Act may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1929, or under the authority of amendments to the said Statute, or under the authority of Chapter 253 of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930, whereby it is provided that the Act Chapter 253 may be cited as The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, or under the authority of any amendments thereto.

The City Council of Hamilton, Ontario, on November 28, adopted, for a trial period of three months, a plan of medical relief which had been proposed by the Hamilton Medical Academy, providing that the doctors will attend to indigent cases and charge the Welfare Commission for services rendered. Hitherto three physicians engaged by the Welfare Commission were in charge of the work of medical attendance for persons unable to pay.

## A PLAN FOR HEALTH INSURANCE IN CANADA

### Report by the Committee on Economics of the Canadian Medical Association

A REPORT dealing with a plan for health insurance in Canada was presented at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, and passed to the provincial organizations for their consideration. It was prepared by the Committee on Economics in accordance with the instructions of the Executive Committee. The problem set before the Committee was to devise a way "to make available for everyone the full benefits of curative and preventive medicine, irrespective of the ability of the individual to pay, and at the same time, to secure the willing co-operation of the medical profession."

The special problem of medical care at the present time is stated in the report to have grown out of the following conditions: (1) a change in our social organization under which the State has assumed increasing responsibility for the welfare of the citizens, as evidenced by legislation covering Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Workmen's Compensation, and so forth (2) the present individualistic system of medical practice is of long standing; it has not adjusted itself to the present social organization in which the majority are wage-earners with no resources beyond their weekly earnings; (3) medical facilities are not fairly distributed, and so some areas are deprived of essential medical services because the population of these areas is not sufficient to support the required medical services; (4) the wage-earning population are often unable to pay ordinary fees, and are certainly not in a position to meet the costs of a long or serious illness; the wage-earner usually loses his wages when he is ill, at the very time when expenses are increased and the necessity continues for providing maintenance for his family; (5) medical care becomes a luxury rather than a necessity when the income provides only sufficient for food, shelter and clothing; (6) the medical profession is expected to furnish medical care for the indigent—a state responsibility—without remuneration; (7) because of the cost of medical care, there is delay in securing care and a great deal of self-medication; (8) modern medicine demands, in a percentage of cases, that consultant, hospital and other facilities be available if the patient is to receive the care required; this implies an actual correlation of existing services and making these services available to the patient through the family physician.

"All of these contribute to a condition under which many are going without adequate medical care, some are overwhelmed with the cost and losses due to illness, preventable diseases and postponable deaths are still common, comparatively few physicians have the opportunity to practise preventive medicine, while, at the same time, physicians, in general, are not adequately remunerated."

Part I of the Report shows that the public need for adequate medical care may be met by a system of health or sickness insurance, or a public organization for the prevention and cure of disease, based upon contributions from those who are insured. The systems at present in effect or under discussion in various countries are described, including the National Health Insurance schemes in England, Germany and France, the medical service in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, the recommendations of a commission on Social Insurance in South Africa, the British Medical Association's proposals for a general medical service for the nation, the report of the United States Committee on the costs of medical care, etc.

Part II is devoted to a presentation of the Canadian situation, beginning with a general statement, and then passing to a more detailed consideration of what appear to be the most important or unusual conditions in Canada.

In Part III the report passes from the study of the existing provisions of medical care in Canada and other countries, and proceeds to consider what might be done to bring about an improvement in the medical care received by the Canadian people. The conclusions reached by the Committee are contained in the following outline:

#### GENERAL OUTLINE OF PLAN

*Purpose:* The ultimate purpose of any plan is to make available, for every Canadian, the full benefits of curative and preventive medicine, irrespective of individual ability to pay, and, at the same time, to assure the practitioners of medicine and others associated in the provision of medical care, a reasonable remuneration for their services.

#### I. Administration.

1. Central: Provincial Department of Public Health:

(a) Central Health Insurance Board; advisory.



- (b) Central Medical Services Committee; advisory.
- (c) Regional Officers; supervisors and referees.

## 2. Local: Local Department of Public Health:

- (a) Local Health Insurance Board; advisory.
- (b) Local Medical Services Committee; advisory.

NOTE: Such other similar central or local committees as may be deemed necessary to represent other bodies rendering service under the medical benefit.

## II. Persons Included in the Plan.

### 1. Compulsory and Contributory:

- (a) Persons, with dependents, having an annual income of less than \$2,500;
- (b) Persons, without dependents, having an annual income of \$1,200 or less;
- (c) Indigents—premiums paid by the State;
- (d) Dependents of (a), (b) and (c).

### 2. Voluntary—Hospital Care Insurance:

- (a) Those with incomes above the limit of "1" above.

## III. Benefits.

### 1. For compulsory contributors and indigents:

- (a) Every qualified licensed practitioner entitled to practise under the plan;
- (b) Freedom of choice of general practitioner by insured;
- (c) A general practitioner service for health supervision and the treatment of disease;
- (d) Services to be secured through general practitioner: (1) Specialist and consultant medical service; (2) Visiting nurse service in the home; (3) Hospital care; (4) Auxiliary services—usually in hospital; (5) Pharmaceutical service.
- (e) Dental service.

2. For voluntary contributors to Hospital Care Insurance: (a) Payment to hospital for private-patient accommodation for twenty-one days during the year. Medical care, special nursing, and extras not included.

## IV. Contributions to the Insurance Fund.

- 1. Wage-earners and salaried employees to pay a wage tax.
- 2. Rural land-owners to pay a land tax.
- 3. Rural non-land-owners and urban employers to pay a per caput tax.
- 4. Employers of insured to contribute.
- 5. State to contribute.

## V. Payment to Medical Practitioners.

- 1. The medical practitioners of each local area to determine method of payment for their area.
- 2. The Central Medical Services Committee to determine specialist, surgical and other medical fees.
- 3. Contract-salary practice limited to sparsely-populated areas which require additional help from Insurance Fund to maintain a general practitioner in their area.

## VI. Public Health Services (not provided by Insurance Fund).

- 1. Vital Statistics; 2. Communicable Disease Control; (a) Tuberculosis Clinics; (b) Venereal disease clinics; 3. Cancer Control Clinics; 4. Mental Hygiene Clinics; 5. School Health Service; 6. Industrial Hygiene; 7. Milk and Food Control; 8. Public Health Laboratory Service; 9. Biological Products; 10. Public Health Engineering; 11. Sanitation and Housing; 12. Public Health Education.

## VII. Related Services (not provided by Insurance Fund).

- 1. Mental Hospitals; 2. Tuberculosis Sanatoria; 3. Workmen's Compensation (may be part of Health Insurance); 4. Construction of hospitals.

## ENUMERATION OF PRINCIPLES

1. That, in the provinces where state health insurance is established, it be administered by the departments of public health (whether or not under a Commission) in order to co-ordinate the organized preventive and curative medical services.

2. That a Central Health Insurance Board and Local Insurance Boards be appointed, representative of all interested, to advise the responsible administrative authority.

3. That the professional side of health insurance medical service be the responsibility of the organized medical profession through the appointment, by the medical societies, of a Central Medical Services Committee and Local Medical Services Committees to consider and advise on all questions affecting the administration of the medical benefit.

4. That local areas for health insurance administration correspond to urban municipalities and rural health unit areas.

5. That the whole province be served by adequate departments of public health, organized on the basis of provision of individual health supervision by the health insurance general practitioner.

6. That there be a State Health Insurance Fund, provincially controlled, and that

"Regional Officers", to act as supervisors and referees, be appointed, paid and controlled by the provincial Department of Public Health.

7. That medical care for indigents be provided under the Plan, the State to pay the premiums of the indigent, who then receive medical care under exactly the same conditions as the insured person.

8. That the Plan be compulsory for persons, with dependents, having an income of less than \$2,500 per annum; and for persons, without dependents, having an income of \$1,200 and less per annum.

9. That the dependents of insured persons be eligible for the medical benefit.

10. That there be offered, on a voluntary basis, to those with incomes above the health insurance level, Hospital Care Insurance, and that this be administered as part of the State Health Insurance Plan.

11. That the only benefit under the Plan be the medical benefit.

12. That the medical benefit be organized as follows:

- (a) Every qualified licensed practitioner to be eligible to practise under the Plan;
- (b) The insured person to have freedom of choice of general practitioner;
- (c) The medical service to be based upon making available to all a general prac-

itioner service for health supervision and the treatment of disease;

- (d) Additional services to be secured normally through the general practitioner; (1) specialist and consultant medical service (only those so designated to be eligible to practise as specialist and consultant; (2) Visiting-nurse service in the home; (3) Hospital care; (4) Auxiliary services—usually in hospital; (5) Pharmaceutical service.
- (e) Dental service, arranged direct with dentist or upon reference.

13. That the Insurance Fund should receive contributions from the insured, the employers of the insured, and the State.

14. That the medical practitioners of each local area be remunerated according to the method of payment which they select.

15. That the Central Medical Services Committee decide the relationship between specialist and general practitioner fees, and between medical and surgical fees.

16. That contract-salary service be limited to areas with a population insufficient to maintain a general practitioner in the area without additional support from the Insurance Fund.

17. That no economic barrier be imposed between doctor and patient, but that the insured be required to pay a part of the cost of medicines.

## SAFEGUARDING HEALTH IN CAMPS IN ONTARIO

"HOW Camps are Regulated in Unorganized Territory" is the title of the following article by the Hon. J. A. Faulkner, Minister of Health for Ontario, which appeared in the *Canadian Lumberman* (Toronto), for November 15.

Territory without municipal organization in Ontario covers about 350,000 square miles, with a population of about 250,000 engaged in agriculture, lumbering, pulp operations and mining. These are industries which by their nature involve isolation from established communities, so that questions of sanitation and medical service require special consideration. However, in all but agriculture there is some concentration of workers, so that the camp has been used as a unit for the development of special regulations under the Public Health Act. These regulations impose upon every employer operating a camp in unorganized territory the same obligations and responsibilities with respect to communicable diseases, that rest upon the householder and the attending physician, and with respect to nuisances, the responsibilities placed upon

owners or occupants of premises in organized districts. A suspected outbreak of communicable disease in a camp must be notified to the district provincial sanitary inspector, of whom there are six.

Employers with camps housing more than twenty men exclusive of one foreman and one clerk—called permanent camps—are responsible for all medical, surgical and hospital care and treatment of workmen in their employ, subject to certain limitations respecting residence and diseases of excess, for a period of ninety days after the workman ceases to be employed. Under these conditions, the employer may enter into a contract with a physician to carry out such medical treatment as may be necessary, the cost to be met by deductions from wages which are to be paid to the physician in their entirety. There are about ninety of these contract physicians who are also required to notify the district inspector of the presence of communicable disease. Here then are physicians whose remuneration is independent of the amount of sickness in the



group, so that such measures as they put into effect to control sickness are to the benefit of the employee, employer and themselves alike.

An operator of such a permanent camp is required to enter into a sanitary contract with a legally qualified physician. The physician's duty under this contract is to ensure that these camps are built and operated in accordance with the regulations with respect to sanitation, similar in effect to the duty of a sanitary inspector of a local Board of Health under the Public Health Act for the prevention and abatement of nuisances. The cost is borne by the employer. District provincial sanitary inspectors in unorganized districts order correction of any condition which may jeopardize the health of workmen housed in any camp. There are detailed provisions covering location, construction, sleeping and eating accommodation, ventilation, sanitary facilities and water supply of camps.

In this vast area with perhaps forty thousand men housed in lumber, pulpwood, mining and road camps, the number of communicable diseases from year to year has been small. The recent rapid extension of mining development has introduced some

additional hazard but further to the ordinary requirements some, even of the smaller operations, have employed full-time physicians for the supervision of the health of workmen far removed from centres of population.

With the employer, contract physician and provincial sanitary inspector charged with definite responsibilities, the opportunity for an outbreak of disease which is controllable, is very limited. The need for medical attention in the individual case is largely met through the presence of contract physicians, and regulations requiring the employer operating a permanent camp to provide isolation and general hospital accommodation.

Indication of the importance attached to these requirements by employers and workmen alike is the fairly common practice of maintaining the provisions for medical care in communities which have later become organized, and the objections which are raised should the duties outlined be neglected.

Explanation of the health significance of the various provisions by contract physicians and provincial sanitary inspectors has enlisted the active co-operation of all progressive operators. The Department looks upon the requirements as the minimum essential for safeguarding the public health.

## NEW PLAN OF COLONIZATION IN QUEBEC

AT a colonization conference held at Quebec city in October the Hon. Irenée Vautrin, Minister of Colonization for the Province of Quebec, outlined a new colonization plan which had been approved by the provincial government. It is now necessary, he said, to inaugurate a provincial plan, the cost of which will be entirely borne by the province without any contribution from the municipalities, to establish settlers in groups of about fifty at a time. Settlers will first go to their new homes either at their own expense or at the expense of an organization being financially aided by the government, which will then proceed as follows:

A colony of four houses, which will later be used permanently by settlers occupying these lots, will be built by the settlers under expert direction after which they will be given road work in the vicinity. These settlers will be paid \$1.60 a day for this work for about two months while, at the same time, they will also build their own houses on their own lots. A dollar a day of his wages will be withheld from each settler, but the remainder of his wages will be given him so that he can purchase tools, clothes and other necessities. Each

settler will receive a special grant of \$100 to buy everything he will need to build his house, all the buildings being erected to a general definite plan. At the end of two months, the married settler will transport his family to their new home at his own expense by means of the \$200 saved from his wages.

Throughout the plan the road will always precede the settler who will also benefit by a special clearing grant of \$15 per acre, with a maximum of \$75 being established, the settler being paid \$10 a month by cheque. When he has received the sum of \$75 he will be entitled to receive the usual sowing grant, and if in need, particularly during the winter, will also receive the special grant awarded to needy first-year settlers. The government will purchase a certain number of horses and some material for each colony and all this will be under the direction of the Government inspector, until the settlers can afford to buy some of this, at cost price, from the Government. With the second year, the settler will become eligible for work on the roads, ordinary grants, distribution of seeds, sale of wood, and, if adjudged necessary, special grants for needy settlers.

An alternate experimental plan consisting in having roads opened and houses built at the cost of the province, after which settlers would be installed in them and would proceed to clear their own lots aided by the same various grants, will also be tried by the government in order to more quickly establish any settlers who might prefer settling in remote back woods.

The above arrangements apply to settlers in groups only, and individual cases will be handled along much the same lines only with the following differences. Their maximum reserve sum, to transport their families will be limited to \$75 instead of \$200. The rest of the conditions are very much the same with the varying conditions being determined by the number of dependants.

## NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL OF CANADA

### Inquiry into Slum Clearance and Low Cost Housing

THE National Construction Council of Canada recently appointed a Special Committee on Housing to consider the subject of slum clearance and low cost housing, and an effort is being made to obtain, through twenty regional committees in the leading cities of the Dominion, a survey of housing conditions in the various localities. (The foundation and objectives of the Council were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, page 283.) The objects of the Special Committee are as follows: (1) In communities that have already undertaken housing surveys, to lend any assistance required, and to provide a national body through which a joint effort may be made to gain the consideration of provincial and Dominion authorities; (2) to promote and encourage similar action in communities

where no action is being taken, and if necessary to initiate such action through the Regional Committees.

The National Construction Council, through its Housing Committee, is also endeavouring to obtain an expression of opinion from the Regional Committees in the various centres on the following points: (1) supplementary to any scheme of Housing or Slum Clearance, should the rehabilitation of sub-standard housing be advocated? (2) If so, should any scheme of financial assistance to owners of such sub-standard housing for necessary repairs and improvements, or replacement by a new building, be considered?

For the guidance of the Regional Committee the Council has provided the following classification Standards for Housing:—

### NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL HOUSING SURVEY—1934

#### *Classification Standards for Housing*

Housing to be judged according to minimum health standards and additional requisites of minimum standard of amenities. The minimum health standard is one that provides for health and decency only, any dwelling falling below this standard to be considered as dangerous to the health of the occupants or incompatible with decency. The additional requisites of minimum standard of amenities are those that would provide satisfactory environmental conditions which Canadian customs and standards demand.

	Minimum Standard of Health	Minimum Standard of Amenities
Position.....	Must have free access of light and air.....	No rear or alley dwelling.
Foundation.....	Where there is no cellar there must be a space of 2' 0" under house, space drained and enclosed.	Same as for health.
Cellar.....	Good if floored with cement and ventilated. Dry dirt floor with good foundations well ventilated.	Cement floor required.
Rooms.....	No living rooms in basement. Specially planned basement apartment with floor not more than 4' 0" below grade not to be considered as sub-standard.	
Heating.....	Central heating (furnace or heating boiler) is not required. House must be weather proof and capable of being heated by one or more stoves.	Central heating required.
Windows.....	All rooms must have windows opening on to the outer air and windows must be movable.	
Lighting.....	It should not be necessary to use artificial lighting on a normal day..	Good daylight in all rooms.
Illumination.....		Wired for electric light or piped for gas.
Dampness.....	The house or apartment must be free from serious dampness.....	
Smell.....	Smell does not itself place the house in the sub-standard class but when smell is persistent and caused by conditions which are a menace to health the house should be classed as sub-standard.	Free from obnoxious odours inside or out.



	Minimum Standard of Health	Minimum Standard of Amenities
Vermín.....	The house must be in condition to keep it free from vermin. Where a row of houses is infested it would be impossible for one house to be kept free. Environment must be considered.	Free from vermin of all kinds.
Water supply.....	House must be piped for cold water. These must be in good working order: Tap with sink and drain, basin or bath.	Complete inside plumbing with hot and cold water with sink, basin, bath and toilet. Toilet must not open off kitchen, living room or be in basement. All must be in good working order. There must be a window to open air in all rooms containing plumbing fixtures.
Toilet.....	Water closet inside building for use of household only, with entry from the dwelling. There must be a window in compartment opening directly to open air. Toilet must be in working order.	
Cooking.....	A separate place must be provided for cooking apart from the sleeping quarters. Vents and flues must be provided.	Individual cooking arrangement; for each household.
Food storage.....	Accommodation for the storage of food must be provided in a reasonably cool position with protection from dust and flies.	
Environment.....		What is commonly termed a "slum" would not supply the proper neighborhood surroundings for a house intended to provide satisfactory environmental conditions of even a minimum standard of amenities.

NOTE:—The Housing and Slum Clearance Committee are indebted to the Report of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario's Committee on Housing Conditions in Toronto whose standards have been adopted for the purpose of this survey.

## REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH, 1933-34

THE Department of Pensions and National Health recently issued its report for the year ending March 31, 1934, which details the work of the Pensions Division and of the National Health Division in connection with the inspection and analysis of food and drugs, the prevention of illegal traffic in narcotics, the supervision of proprietary medicines, public health engineering, etc.

The functions of these various sections were described in the review of the Department's report for 1933, which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1934, page 232.

The records of the pension Division indicate that at March 31, 1934, the number of disability pensions in force of all ranks totalled 77,855.

During the fiscal year 1933-34, the admissions to hospital were 9,172 as against 10,693 in the previous year. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 11,718, as against 13,342 in 1932-33, 14,267 in 1931-32, 15,519 in 1930-31, and 12,939 in 1929-30. Treatments under the out-patient department were 193,388, an increase of 9,753 over the previous year and 13,354 over the year 1931-32.

Of the actual number in hospital on March 31, 1934, 1,568 were in departmental hospitals and 832 were in civil institutions, making a

total of 2,400, as against 2,533 in the year previous.

The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 12,735. Comparison with the three previous fiscal years shows 14,368 in 1932-33, 12,303 in 1931-32, 8,811 in 1930-31. The orders issued amounted to \$1,912,563, as compared with \$1,978,284 in 1932-33, and \$2,082,052 in 1931-32.

In the Vetreft Shops 35 men were admitted and 57 struck off, the number of employed on March 31, 1934, being 121.

The War Veterans Allowance Committee (functioning in the interests of indigent and totally incapacitated war veterans) dealt with 3,081 applications, and reviewed 7,540 cases.

*Pensioners' Workmen's Compensation.*—The provisions under which the Department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards while engaged in industry has been continued by Order in Council to December 31, 1934. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims was 180, being one more than during the previous year. The expenditure, however, was \$36,419, as against \$17,641 during the previous year. In 1931-32, the expenditure was \$49,878 and the number of claims was 200.

During the year, the Child Welfare Branch ceased to function as a section of the Department, its activities being taken over by the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.

The report of the National Health Division gives a comprehensive account of the work involved in analysis of food and drug products. Tabular summaries are given of the results of the examination of the more important foods and the ultimate disposal of imports of food shipments examined.

The Narcotic Division report tells of the campaign waged against illicit drug trafficking, detailing the important prosecutions.

Reports are also presented with reference to the Public Health Engineering Service (engaged in the protection of the health of tourists and the travelling public) and also to the Marine Hospital Service for sick and injured mariners. During the year, this service, administered in conformity with the Canada Shipping Act, collected dues from 683 vessels and treatment was given to 3,344 mariners.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

### Revised Pension Plan Effective January 1, 1935

A REVISED pension plan of the Canadian National Railways, including its subsidiaries (except those in the United States), will become effective on January 1, 1935. (The former Grand Trunk Pension Plan was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1924, page 33, and the superannuation plan of the Intercolonial Railway in the issue of January, 1925, page 27; while a measure enacted by Parliament in 1929 to correct the inequalities of the existing pension system was noted in the issues for March, 1929, page 264, and April, 1929, page 396.) The Canadian National Railways has published a pamphlet giving information regarding the revised Pension Plan, including the text of the Rules and Regulations governing the administration of the fund, with questions and answers to elucidate the provisions of the plan for the benefit of employees, and a table showing the approximate monthly amounts of the normal monthly subscriptions required from an employee to provide for a supplemental annuity of \$100 per year to commence at the age of 65 years.

The voluntary contributory pension and annuity plan is summarized in the pamphlet as follows:—

To all employees who fulfil the age and service requirements the Company will pay upon retirement a pension of not less than \$300 a year at its own expense, without contribution from the employees. In addition supplemental annuities will be paid to employees who contribute out of wages or salary in accordance with the terms of the plan. Participation through contribution is wholly voluntary. The Company will match the employees' contributions dollar for dollar up to 5 per cent of the employees' compensation and will accrue interest compounded yearly upon the employees' voluntary contributions

and the Company's contribution. The amount accumulated at retirement will be used to purchase a supplemental annuity. The management believes that the contributory feature on which the supplemental annuities are based is desirable from the employees' standpoint, but the status of no employee will be affected adversely if he decides not to participate.

*Non-contributory Basic Pension and Service Pension.*—Every employee in service prior to January 1, 1935, who entered the service before attaining 50 years of age, will have his non-contributory basic pension or service pension established as follows: if he shall have had less than 10 years continuous service at January 1, 1935, his non-contributory basic pension at retirement will be \$300 per year. If he shall have had more than 10 years continuous service as of January 1, 1935, his non-contributory service pension payable at retirement will be determined by 1 per cent of his highest average salary for any ten consecutive years up to January 1, 1935, multiplied by his years of continuous service up to January 1, 1935, with a minimum of \$300 per year.

Every employee who joins the service of the Company after January 1, 1935, before attaining the age of 45 years will upon retirement receive a non-contributory basic pension of \$300 per year.

*Rules for Participation.*—Any employee after the lapse of 10 years from the date of his last entry into the service is eligible to become a contributor to a supplemental annuity. He may authorize a deduction from his pay of any stated percentage from 1 per cent to 10 per cent. No fractional percentages are allowed and the choice once made continues to the end of the calendar year, at



which time he may change the percentage if he desires to do so. The Company will hold employees' funds in trust including interest thereon compounded yearly. Subject to certain restrictions the Company will match the accumulation of the employees' funds dollar for dollar. The employee will receive such supplemental annuity as may be purchasable with the amount of his contributions added to the contributions credited by the Company, together with compound interest accrued thereon.

The restrictions upon contributions by the Company are as follows:—

The Company will not match contributions beyond 5 per cent of the wages or salary of the individual contributor.

The basic pension or service pension plus the proportion of the supplemental retirement annuity provided from the Company's funds computed in the form of a simple annuity at age 65 shall not in any case exceed 40 per cent of the employee's highest average salary during any ten consecutive years of his whole period of service to date of retirement. This limitation of 40 per cent does not apply where the basic pension or service pension plus the total supplemental annuity is \$600 per year or less nor to reduce any service pension established at January 1, 1935.

Contributions by the Company to a supplemental annuity cease at age 65 as will also the accrual of interest upon the Company's contributions.

*Safeguarding of Employees' Funds.*—All contributions by employees shall be made to the Company and the Company shall be a trustee therefor. The funds will be kept in a separate annuity trust account and will not form any part of the revenues or assets of the Company. Funds contributed by the employees and the accumulated interest thereon will be invested in Dominion Government securities or securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

*Interest Allowance.*—Contributions will be increased by interest compounded yearly. The rate set for the first three years is 4 per cent, but since it is well known that interest rates change in the course of time, sometimes going higher and sometimes going lower, provision is made for a revision of the interest rates by the Trustees at three-year intervals, but the interest rate cannot be set lower than  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent below the average bond yield of Dominion of Canada bonds payable in Canadian funds maturing in not less than 20 years. When the time comes to purchase an annuity an interest rate must be determined on which to base the calculations of the size of the annuity. The plan provides

that this interest rate shall be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trustees but shall not be less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent compounded.

*Annuities.*—Employees' contributions, together with the Company's contribution, are intended solely for the payment of supplemental annuities to employees who reach retirement age and have the necessary service qualification. The normal age retirement is 65, but employees also have the right to retire with pension and annuity benefits at age 60 or over if retirement is due to physical or mental incapacity.

The mortality tables used to calculate the size of the annuities are subject to the approval of Superintendent of Insurance and Annuities of the Dominion Government. The tables known as Rutherford's Annuity Tables (which have this approval) have been chosen.

*Types of Annuity Available.*—Many pensioners have responsibilities for their wives or other dependents and these responsibilities cannot be adequately taken care of by a simple pension which terminates with the death of the pensioner. To meet such cases a pensioner at his option, may take his pension in the form of a joint and survivor annuity, or in the form of an annuity guaranteed in any event for a stated number of years instead of a pension which terminates at his death. The size of the pension will be decreased somewhat depending upon the age of the co-beneficiary in the case of a joint and survivor pension, or upon the period of guarantee in the place of an annuity, guaranteed in any event for a stated number of years. A joint and survivor pension will enable the pensioner to protect the old age of his wife (or sister) as well as of himself. The pension guaranteed for a stated number of years would enable a pensioner to protect a child or other dependent since the annuity, even if the pensioner should die, would continue to be paid until the stipulated guaranteed period had expired.

*Withdrawals.*—An employee who leaves the service for any reason whatever will be paid back all the money he has contributed with compound interest on request. In such a case the Company's contribution will be cancelled and should the ex-employee again join the Company's service he cannot re-deposit the funds with the Company. An employee temporarily laid off or on leave of absence or furlough, is not compelled to withdraw his accumulated contributions and is not required to contribute during such periods. If an employee dies before retirement his contributions with compound interest will be

paid his beneficiary or his estate. Under special conditions of necessity approved in each case by the Pension Board, a contributor may withdraw all of his contributions together with accrued interest thereon. In such event the equivalent contribution credited by the Company equal to the employees' contributions and accrued interest, will be cancelled. The employee withdrawing his contributions cannot at any further date re-deposit the amount and re-establish the Company's contributions which have been cancelled.

*Gratuitous Pensions.*—An employee having ten years or more of service, who becomes incapable of continuing his service by reason of injuries received while actually at work in the employment of the Company may, at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, receive a gratuitous pension, the cost of which will be borne entirely by the Company. An employee at the age of 50 years of age and upwards with 15 years or more of service who is discharged from the Company's service

otherwise than for misconduct may receive a gratuitous pension at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. The cost of such gratuities will be borne by the Company.

*Present Pension.*—The new pension plan does not in any way affect pensions presently in force.

*Administration.*—The pension plan will be administered by a Board of seven members, four of whom will be officers of the Company nominated annually by the Trustees and three will be officers of recognized labour organizations on the Canadian National Railways elected by vote of such officers who shall be General Chairman, Legislative Representative, or holders of higher official position approved by the Trustees. This Board will determine the eligibility of employees to receive pensions, the amount of their pensions, and will authorize all withdrawals of contributions. Its actions are subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees of the Canadian National Railways.

#### DIVISION NO. 4, RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

THE ninth convention of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, was held at Toronto, Ontario, on September 24. Owing to the fact that Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, was prevented from being present, Mr. Joe Harris, M.P., welcomed the delegates on behalf of the federal government. Mr. J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour, in the absence of the provincial Minister of Labour, Hon. A. Roebuck, extended a welcome on behalf of the government of Ontario, while the civic welcome was conveyed by Mayor Stewart of Toronto. The greeting of the Trades and Labour Congress was extended to the delegates by Controller Jas. Simpson, Vice-president, in the unavoidable absence of President Tom Moore.

The credential committee's report showed that there were 149 delegates present, the representation being as follows: Carmen, 61; boilermakers, 14; blacksmiths, 5; electricians, 5; machinists, 34; moulders, 2; pipefitters, 6; sheet metal workers, 6; firemen and oilers, 1; grand lodge officers, 12; local federations, 1; system federations, 1; correspondent of *Labour* (Washington), 1.

Mr. R. J. Tallon, president, thanked the speakers for their welcome. Before proceeding with the business of the convention he referred to the loss sustained by the organiza-

tion in the death of the former Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dickie and as a mark of respect to his memory and to the memory of other active members who had died since the last convention the delegates were asked to stand in silence for one minute.

Referring to the work of the past year the President said that "while we were interested in motor car competition, amalgamation and the future success of railroads, we were more interested in securing enough to live upon. . . . so our first object was the re-establishment of our basic rate and full working conditions."

In presenting his report, the president spoke of the difficulties with which the organization had to contend since the last convention, and the stand taken by the officers, loyally supported by the active workers, to maintain the best conditions possible for the membership. A review of the wage negotiations was also presented, together with an account of the successful efforts put forth to prevent a more drastic cut in wages during July, 1933. The delegates were reminded of the importance of keeping in close touch with legislative matters in the federal parliament and provincial legislatures. The president stated that "this important branch of our activities must be carried on and we should organize in each railway centre through our local councils a movement which would enable us



to secure direct results when it becomes necessary to interest the respective members of Parliament in matters that are important to us."

Under the caption "Union-management Co-operation," reference was made to the matter of co-operation with railway management, as in effect on the Canadian National Railways, the railway management being desirous of continuing this relationship after ten years' trial. Speaking for the employees, President Tallon said that "as regards our membership on that property it is recognized that this policy has been extremely profitable inasmuch as it has resulted in more generous working conditions and better working time than has existed on any other class 1 railroad in North America." Mention was also made of the close co-operation which existed between District No. 4 and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and of the constant touch maintained with the legislation representatives of the transportation brotherhoods at Ottawa.

In connection with pension matters President Tallon reported that "real progress has been made in the adoption of a contributory pension scheme. All information is now available on the new regulations which come into effect in January 1, 1935, and while we have not the favourable government support which prevails in the United States, it is generally acknowledged that our plan is equally meritorious, and if adopted generally by Canadian railways, our membership will be protected in a much more satisfactory way than has prevailed heretofore."

As a result of merging of operations, as authorized under the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Railway Act passed at the 1934 session of the federal parliament, a number of employees, it was stated, had lost their positions, but after joint meetings with the management the number was reduced to the minimum, and certain basic principles were agreed to, future action in this connection to be guided by the decisions made by the present convention.

Owing to the death of secretary-treasurer Dickie, the president presented the report for that office which showed a balance of \$4,811.94 in the treasury after the purchase of bonds to the amount of \$20,000.

The schedule committee in their report explained that they had divided the various resolutions submitted to them into four main divisions, of which the restoration of wages and shorter hours were of most concern. In connection with the restoration of wages, the committee's recommendation that the 1929 basic rates prevail from December 16, 1934,

was adopted. A further recommendation that joint negotiations with the standard railway organizations be carried out was also approved. In dealing with four resolutions having for their object shorter hours the committee recommended that the subject of minimum working hours be left to each system federation. After considerable discussion the recommendation carried.

The committee on officers' reports, reported on the advisability of continuing the *Federated Railwayman*, official organ of the organization. The committee recommended that this matter be discussed by all the local lodges, and if they wished the publication continued they were to so notify the president who could take the matter up with the executive board, and they would have the power to continue it if the expressions were favourable and conditions warranted, otherwise the publication would be discontinued at the end of 1934. After considerable discussion the committee's recommendation was carried.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention on recommendation of the schedule committee:

All Sunday work to be paid at time and one-half.

That all employees called to work at any time be paid for the 8 hour shift.

Two weeks holidays with pay.

That upon application being made on behalf of an employee who has been invited to accept political nomination in federal or provincial elections, such employee shall be granted leave of absence without pay for whatever time might be necessary for reasonable electioneering purposes, which shall include the period time involved in final returns being given.

Laid-off members to hold seniority rights on the waiting list only for a period equal to their actual service in their classification.

That the incoming executive be instructed to make a thorough investigation, in conjunction with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, its provincial executives and Dominion Council of Health, of the injurious effects on the health of the employees as a result of the use of paint spraying machines, oil spraying machines, sand blast machines, blower systems of coach cleaning, with a view to securing adequate protection for these employees.

Apprentices not to work nights or overtime during entire apprenticeship.

The convention adopted the recommendations of the committee on constitution and laws which were to designate Montreal, Que., as headquarters of Division No. 4, and to

combine the offices of president and secretary-treasurer.

Other resolutions made the following recommendations:

The regulation by Parliament of hours of employment of operators of motor trucks and buses.

Pensions at the age of sixty--five.

Enactment of legislation enabling all unemployed citizens of the Dominion to sustain themselves and their dependants in accordance with standards recognized as necessary in Canada.

Establishment of a Transportation Commission to replace the present Railway Commission.

Joint action of all railway unions in combating wage cuts and to oppose amalgamation of railway systems.

Closer relationship with all rail organizations of an international character.

Opposing any further unification, consolidation or amalgamation of railway services and the consequent displacement of railway employees.

Enactment of legislation whereby all United States railroads running through or into Canada shall have a *pro rata* amount of work done in Canada on locomotives and rolling stock on the percentage basis of the mileage in each country.

Joint action with all other branches of the service for the purpose of obtaining a return to the basic rates of pay.

Appointment of a representative committee to consider the problem of members who are furloughed after long service, through changes in work methods, and not because of work being transferred elsewhere.

That the ratio of apprentices be 1 to 25, and not more than one apprentice to 5 mechanics to be employed in subdivision of department.

Compensation for members displaced as a result of pooling and joint use of facilities and other co-operative actions.

That all electric and radial lines operating under control of the C.N.R. and C.P.R., with their greatest proportion of mileage in Canada, be included in Wage Agreement No. 6.

That in the restoration of forces, only men represented by the federated trades be considered for re-employment.

That the hiring of apprentices be discontinued for a period of five years.

That the caption of wage agreement No. 6 be changed to cover all departments of a railway, in lieu of the present caption which includes only the motive power and car departments.

Officers elected were: President-secretary-treasurer, R. J. Tallon, 213 Coronation Bldg., Montreal, Que.; vice-president, Frank McKenna, 311 Coronation Bldg., Montreal, Que.

Vancouver was selected as the next convention city.

## QUEBEC JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION BROTHERHOODS PRESENT LEGISLA- TIVE PROGRAM TO THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT

ON November 7 the Quebec Joint Legislative Committee of the railway transportation brotherhoods, composed of Charles Masse, Chairman, Montreal (Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen); M. J. Clark, secretary, Farnham (Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen); J. L. Labrèche, Ottawa, Dominion Legislative Representative (Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen), and William L. Best, Ottawa, vice-president and National Legislative Representative (Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen), presented to Premier L. A. Taschereau and members of his Cabinet a program of proposed legislation. Cabinet ministers present beside the Prime Minister were: Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour; Hon. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary and Registrar; Hon. R. F. Stockwell, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Lands and Mines; Hon.

J. M. Francoeur, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Adélard Godbout, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Irénée Vautrin, Minister of Colonization.

The committee, in presenting their proposals, gave it as their considered judgment that measures which will ensure a larger share of economic freedom, and the enactment of necessary social legislation, will constitute forward steps toward relieving many thousands of unfortunate citizens of some of the burdens they are obliged to bear. "Although reluctant to express what may be regarded as an alarmist's view of the situation," the committee stated, "we are convinced that vigorous and aggressive action by your government is urgently necessary, in co-operation with federal authorities, to prevent a possible social and industrial upheaval in our country. Many well-meaning and industrious citizens in this



and other provinces have reached a stage in their economic existence where they may not much longer tolerate the apparent indifference of governmental, industrial and financial leadership to deal effectively with prevailing conditions in the interests of human welfare."

Under the heading "Social Insurance" the enactment of the following legislation was requested: Mother's Allowances; Old Age Pensions; Unemployment Insurance under federal authority, and in this connection the committee favoured the co-operation of the various provincial legislatures in revision of British North America Act.

Other measures proposed were as follows:—  
Advance polls in municipal elections.

Compulsory school attendance for children up to sixteen years of age.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

That immediate and definite action be taken for more effective control of all highway transport, particularly as to the restriction of excessive speed, over-loading, and a more reasonable limitation of the width of commercial vehicle construction and loading.

That the existing legislation which provides for limiting the mileage or hours of labour, for medical certificates of physical fitness, etc., covering passenger vehicles, be extended to cover commercial vehicles.

The committee were given an attentive hearing, and were assured that their proposals would receive careful consideration.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA DISTRICT 26

THE annual convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was held at Truro, N.S., November 19-24, 1934. In addition to the district officers, there were present seventy-four delegates representing twenty-two local unions.

After appointing the various convention committees, President Morrison presented his report, in the opening part of which he referred to the trying period through which the organization had passed, since the last convention, due he stated "principally to the activities of a dual organization that had been organized in this district, commonly known as the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia," and which "almost since its inception received its direction from the headquarters of the Communist Party in Toronto."

In regard to wage negotiations, he stated that two-year contracts had been signed with a number of smaller coal companies at the present rate of wages, based on the rate paid by the larger companies in the District, and in some classifications upward adjustments were obtained. The president further advised that the present agreement with the Dominion Coal Company and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company would terminate on January 31, 1935. Reference was made to the stoppage of work at the Acadia Collieries for a period of about three months, which necessitated a financial outlay of \$34,092.80 for relief, of which amount the international organization contributed approximately \$20,000 and the district the balance.

Referring to unemployment within the district the president stated that "the situation

from the viewpoint of unemployment has improved during the past year, due in a large measure to the fact that competition in the St. Lawrence market is less keen from the coal operators of the United States, who since the National Recovery Act went into effect have not the advantage they formerly had in that market. Government aid in the form of subventions have also very materially assisted in the moving of Nova Scotia coal to new markets in Ontario and Quebec."

To overcome the serious situation arising out of the increasing number of unemployed young men, the president made the suggestion that a conference of representatives of the government, coal operators and the district organization be held as soon as possible with a view of finding a solution.

Under the heading "social legislation" mention was made to the payment of old age pensions which had been inaugurated in March, 1934. Other legislation, the enactment of which was considered of the utmost importance and should receive attention of the convention, were: Unemployment insurance; amendments to the Compensation Act, and the shorter work day.

In closing, President Morrison stressed the educational value to the various local unions in having representatives present at annual conventions of the international organization.

Vice-president P. G. Muise and each of the six board members presented reports covering their work during the year.

The policy committee, to which was referred resolutions from practically every local in the district, presented their recommendations, and

these as amended by the convention were as follows:

Restoration of the 1931 rates for contract men, and a flat increase of 50 cents per day for the datal men.

Where new scales of rates have been negotiated since the last wage agreement, they should show the same proportional increase as the contract miners throughout the District.

All employees working on the 11 o'clock shift should be paid 50 cents extra per shift.

Hours of labour in around the mines should be 8 hours.

Time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. This to apply to all employees.

That an umpire be appointed to render a decision on all cases in which the coal companies and the executive of the U.M.W. of A., District No. 26, fail to agree, his decision to be final; the umpire to be agreed to by the coal company and executive of the U.M.W. Should they fail to agree, the County Court Judge of Cape Breton shall appoint said Umpire. Should the general superintendent (or his representative) of the coal company and the executive of the U.M.W. fail to settle a dispute, the dispute should be referred to the umpire within seven days; the umpire to render his decision within thirty days; the umpire to be paid jointly by the coal companies and District No. 26, U.M.W. of A. In no case shall the coal companies or the executive of District No. 26, U.M.W. of A. ask to have set aside the written terms of the agreements.

That the district executive convene a conference of international unions in Nova Scotia for the purpose of seeking legislation for a six-hour working day and a five-day week, also increased compensation and any other legislative matters than may come before the conference.

Amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation Act with reference to check-off for unions dues to read: "That coal companies shall deduct dues for the U.M.W. of A. only, which is the recognized organization doing business for the coal miners of the North American continent.

That the executive put on a campaign to fully reorganize District 26, and that local officers and organizers of the A.M.W. when seeking membership in the U.M.W., shall make application direct to the district office, and shall be subject to such terms and penalties as may be prescribed by the executive board of District No. 26, U.M.W. of A.

Resolutions were adopted containing the following recommendations:—

Repeal of recent legislation, the policy committee to bring in a resolution on check-off legislation.

Cancellation of arrears for coal and rent in the district.

Uniform shifts for all classes of labour.

An extra man at the lamp house on each shift.

That a person with actual coal mining experience and conversant with conditions of employment in coal mines be included on the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Text books to be supplied to school children free of charge.

A shorter work day at termination of present contract.

Purchasing of motor ambulances.

That the next contract contain provision for weekly pay for those not receiving the same under the present contract.

The wage scale committees to accompany executive officers at wage negotiations.

Opposing importations of foreign coal.

Thanking international organization for financial assistance received last year.

That as many delegates as possible attend next international convention.

Negotiation of an agreement embodying a 6-hour day and 5-day week.

Time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Legislation requiring the employer to supply employment for injured workmen.

Asking the company to re-employ men who have served a jail term.

That a clause be inserted in the next agreement prohibiting mine managers from hiring anyone not a local resident of his colliery until such time as all unemployed have secured employment.

Taxing of labour-saving machinery in proportion to the labour displaced, the revenue received to be applied to unemployment insurance.

Improvement in the housing conditions and failing this an injunction against collection of rents.

Organization of all miners in the district.

Higher rates of pay for various classes of work.

That the executive open negotiations with the receivers of the Acadia Coal Company and endeavour to arrange a new agreement satisfactory to the employees prior to the expiration of the present contract.

An extra fireman for each shift.

Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America and R. J.



Tallon, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressed the convention.

The next convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America will be held at Truro, N.S., in October, 1936, the present officers holding office until that time in conformity with the amended constitution.

### New Labour Organizations in Canada

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has issued a charter to London Federal Labour Union No. 53; President, Joseph Durkin, 313 Hill St., London, Ont., Secretary, K. G. Semchism, R.R. No. 3, London, Ont.

The following organizations have been chartered by the All-Canadian Congress of Labour:

Toronto branch, National Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union and Bartenders' Alliance.—Secretary, Maurice Brown, Room 24, Hargraff Bldg., 43 Scott St., Toronto, Ont.

Toronto local, National Union of Radio and Electrical Appliance Employees.—Secretary, P. Sparks, 39 Bamsley Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Edmonton Street Railway Unit, Transport and General Workers of Canada.—Secretary, R. LeMaitre, 11319-87th St., Edmonton, Alta.

Saskatoon Stagehands' Local No. 6, National Union of Theatrical Employees.—Secretary, S. E. Nesbitt, 727-9th St. E., Saskatoon, Sask.

## CIVIL SERVICE FEDERATION OF CANADA CONVENTION

THE fifteenth National Convention of the Civil Service Federation of Canada was held at Ottawa on November 15 and 16, 1934. The report of the Executive referred to the steady growth of organizations affiliated with the Federation since the preceding convention in 1931, and the attendance of the delegates this year was larger than for several preceding conventions.

The more important resolutions adopted at the convention instructed the incoming Executive to continue its efforts, more particularly in the light of improving Federal revenues, to secure for Civil Servants the lifting of the ban on promotions and statutory increases, as well as the abandonment of the present horizontal salary deductions. Resolutions requesting changes in the detail of the superannuation and retirement systems were adopted, the subject of optional retirement after long service and before age 65, as presently provided for, receiving considerable attention, more particularly as the convention took the view that employment trends in industry are toward a lower retirement age. On the subject of hours of work the convention favoured more nearly universal application throughout the Civil Service of the regulations providing for a maximum working day of eight hours and a week of forty-four hours: it was decided to request seven hours as the night equivalent for an eight-hour day in those branches of the Service where such a rule would be applicable. For the time being at least the Federation decided not to endeavour to form a group insurance scheme to be participated in by all sections of the Service. Corporate membership in the League of Nations Society was

voted. Present political rights of Civil Servants were re-affirmed, but the convention voted unanimously against Civil Servants being given the right to actively participate in partisan election campaigns.

At a luncheon the delegates were addressed by the Honourable C. H. Cahan, M.P., Secretary of State, while the Convention dinner, tendered by the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, was addressed, among others, by the Honourable D. M. Sutherland, M.P., Minister of Pensions and National Health, the Honourable M. Burrell, Parliamentary Librarian, and Luther C. Steward of Washington, D.C., President of the National Federation of Federal Employees of the United States, who was a fraternal delegate to the convention.

V. C. Phelan, of the Department of Labour, who presided throughout the sessions, was re-elected President for a third term. V. L. Lawson of the Department of Railways and Canals was elected Secretary, and G. R. L. Potter of the Department of the Interior was elected Treasurer. In addition to these three officers the Headquarters Executive Committee at Ottawa consists of five Vice-Presidents and ten members of the Executive Council, while fourteen provincial Vice-Presidents were also elected.

The next convention has been tentatively fixed for 1937.

### Farmers' Business Organizations in Canada

The Division of Marketing (Agricultural Economics Branch) of the Department of Agriculture has recently published a report entitled "Farmers' Business Organizations in Canada." This report covers the business

year 1931, and deals with the activities of 795 farmers' co-operative organizations having 2,706 branches. The shareholders and members financially interested number 379,687, and their total investment (exclusive of reserves of \$7,732,027) amounts to \$38,643,598. Combined assets total \$70,226,288 with plant and equipment valued at \$45,607,366.

A summary of the business activity of the organizations during the year under review is given in the following paragraphs from the report:

"Sales of farm products for the period under review amounted to \$134,611,154. The sales value of supplies purchased totalled \$10,665,503, and other receipts \$27,297, which

combined means a total business of \$145,303,954. It should be kept in mind that this was a period of low prices with the index of farm prices standing at nearly 50 per cent below the 1926 level.

"The farm produce marketed co-operatively in Canada as taken from returns received is given as an estimate. Whole milk handled amounted to 1,994,056 hundredweight, butter 34,357,329 pounds, cheese 19,324,907 pounds, apples 2,356,308 boxes and 675,019 barrels, potatoes 809,951 hundredweight. Live stock handlings totalled 3,496,647 hundredweight, poultry 12,341,822 pounds and eggs 16,424,822 dozen, and grain marketed is estimated at 175,580,591 bushels."

## LABOUR POLICY OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

A POLICY designed to promote closer relations between the workers and the management is practised by General Motors of Canada, Limited, whose headquarters are at Oshawa, Ontario. The policy is described in a statement issued on November 22 by Mr. H. A. Brown, vice-president and general manager of the company, which reads in part as follows:—

"The management of General Motors feels that there is no real conflict of interest in its relations with its 4,500 employees. Such apparent conflicts as arises usually result from a lack of mutual understanding between the employee and employer. We know we can not get along without labour any more than labour can get along without management—nor can management get along without capital and all three are dependent upon the customer and buying demand. . . . This co-operative relationship is based upon a few simple fundamentals: (1) An opportunity for inter-communication between employees and management; (2) fair wages; (3) fair employment practices; (4) good working conditions; (5) fair and just treatment.

To-day, in the large organization of General Motors of Canada we must depend almost entirely upon our supervisory contacts in dealing with our employees. At times, however, there might be a failure on the part of management—or because of some insulation in the organization—in conveying to the employee group as a whole an understanding of management's aims and purposes. More importantly, because of the layers of organization between the working group and the management, there might be a lack of understanding by the management of the employees' viewpoint. Under such conditions these weak-

nesses interfere with the mutual understanding necessary to harmonious relationships.

### Labour—Management Co-operation

The management philosophy of the General Motors Corporation is such that it should be possible to achieve this harmonious relationship so necessary to the success of a continuing institution. This objective can be fully served only by having sympathetic inter-communication of ideas from management to the men and from men to the management. Just as we go to the car owners of Canada to get their viewpoint as to what they desire in their automobiles, much in the same way we have gone to the men in our shops to get their viewpoint and their problems in their work. On several occasions, we have come directly to the men or their representatives on problems that vitally concerned their welfare. For example, at Walkerville we met with representatives of the men and discussed the wage payment plan and, after thoroughly discussing the problem, arrived at a decision mutually satisfactory to both the men and the management.

"In the spring of 1932, we were confronted with the problem of reducing our price and costs. We felt that the reduction in the price of our products would result in an increase in volume that would enable us to provide more hours of work for our employees. We went to the men with our story because we felt that they would be willing to co-operate with us. After discussion with them, they voluntarily took a reduction in wages in the belief that by so doing they would receive more hours of work. Subsequently, it proved out as was thought it would and the men have taken as much satisfaction out of it as we



have. This cut in wage has long since been restored, in fact, the men are now receiving more per hour than before the cut was made.

### **Suggestion System**

"For the handling of current employee problems we have in General Motors of Canada a suggestion system which parallels, in a measure, employee representation. Under this plan, the men elect representatives by secret ballot to sit as a committee with the management. Every employee is encouraged to submit any ideas or suggestions he may have concerning working conditions, safety, efficiency, wage rates, plant procedure, etc. The elected committee sitting with management representatives then passes on the proposals. During the past year, we have received many valuable ideas through this plan. It has provided information on employee problems that we wouldn't have obtained otherwise. We also have been better able to present management's problems to the employees, thereby establishing another two-way channel where ideas can flow in both directions.

### **Responsibilities of Management**

"There are certain management considerations that have to be considered in our personal policies, just as there are certain engineering considerations that have to be considered in the design of our product. On the other hand, by finding out how the employees feel, we are in a position to go to them with explanations as to why this or that policy cannot be changed. Our experience in dealing with the employees has led to the conclusion that our employees are as fair-minded as our customers. We have found employees entirely reasonable and willing to accept any explanation that is truthful and just.

"I am frank to admit, however, that there is a reluctance on the part of the workmen to discuss their problems freely. They are sceptical. One of the problems before me is to impress these men with the sincerity of management in its endeavour to open up this medium and thereby cement a closer relationship between them and management. Beyond this formal contact, the management door is always open to any employee. In keeping with good organization practice, we would like to have him first take his problem up with his immediate superior and then if he doesn't feel that he has received fair treatment, he is free to carry the matter even to the general manager. The fact that management subscribes to this principle of giving the workman a voice in those things which concern him does not in any way absolve management of certain inherent responsibilities and duties which must also be recognized. By giving the employees

a voice in conditions affecting them it does not imply the assumption by the employees of a voice in those affairs of management which management by its very nature must decide upon its own responsibility.

"Management is charged with the responsibility for promoting and maintaining the best long-term interests of the business as a continuing institution. Therefore, it is our principle that, while management should exhaust every means in endeavouring to settle all problem of employer-employee relations which may arise, it cannot submit to arbitration (which is a surrender by both sides to the authority of an outside agency) any point at issue where compromise might injure the long-term interests of the business and, therefore, in turn, damage the mass of employees themselves.

"General Motors is part of an industry where there has long been a natural regard for and an understanding of the benefits which flow from a high general standard of living. Of course, all industry is ultimately, and the automobile industry is directly, dependent upon the ability as well as the desire of the customer to buy. It is necessary to increase the spread between the cost of the bare necessities of life and the amount of the pay envelope so that there will be something left with which the employees can buy things such as motor cars, radios, etc.

### **Seasonal Production**

"Consistent with the foregoing, General Motors of Canada has for years, as a matter of policy, paid their workmen as well as, or better than any other Canadian industry. It is only natural, therefore, that our employees are not so much concerned with how much they make per hour, as how many hours' work they get per week and how much is in the pay envelope. The hours of work we can give are determined by the demand for our product. Our business, unfortunately, is seasonal. In Canada, people buy but few automobiles in the winter. Most of our business is done in the late spring and early summer. Because of this, we must build most of our cars in the spring of the year. To meet this special condition we have two alternatives:

"1. Work our regular force of employees long hours in the spring of the year, or

"2. Put on a large number of temporary men and hold down the hours.

"Our employees indicated that they preferred the former, and we have, therefore, adopted a policy of giving our regular employees the extra hours in the spring to offset the shorter hours in the fall. If we did not

have this elasticity in the number of hours it would create a serious social problem in Oshawa. It would be necessary for us to import into Oshawa men for short-term employment during the rush months. After having completed their short term of work they would be thrown upon civic welfare for the remainder of the year.

"While I feel that it is in the interest of the employee to have a sufficient bank of hours in the spring to offset the lower employment in the fall, I appreciate management's responsibility to do whatever is practical to level off the seasonal peaks. In this connection, Mr. Sloan's recent announcement of 'staggering' the introduction of new models will have a highly beneficial effect in Canada.

"Regardless of all these things, however, we realize that Canada's climate and the nature of the product which we are selling will continue to cause extreme seasonal peaks. Consequently, through a system of forecasting much too involved to deal with in detail here, we attempt to forecast, as accurately as possible, the season's production requirements in advance. We then attempt to break down this production into total productive hours of employment for the entire operation. This total is then distributed to the various departments and, as far as possible, the man power for each department determined on a basis of providing a satisfactory annual earning for each employee. It is essential that we have definitely in mind the health and general welfare of the employee during the high production period.

### Stabilizing Employment

"We have always maintained the practice of employing only local people as far as possible. It is only after all satisfactory, available local applicants have been hired that consideration is given applicants from other communities. Last spring we ran into a shortage of certain specialized labour. It was only after an investigation disclosed that there was no supply available in Oshawa and, after we had advertised in the local newspapers, for diemakers and none appeared, that we went out of town to secure them. This year, we have had classes in metal-finishing in which we trained local labour—some sons of old employees—in order to make it unnecessary to bring in labour from outside.

"When reducing or increasing our force, each of the following factors is considered: Efficiency of the man; human relations—such as married or single—number of dependants; and length of service. Where more than one member of the family is employed in General Motors, this factor is also considered.

### Rating of Employees

"For several years we have had a plan whereby we rate our employees periodically in order to have a systematic method of following the progress of the individual on his job. This rating plan is used in determining the relative efficiency of the man not only in connection with his lay-off and rehire, but it also influences his rate and his opportunity for promotion.

"To maintain discipline, management has the right to discharge an employee for insubordination, inefficiency or infraction of shop rules. The decision to discharge an employee, however, must rest upon clear and explicit cause and must be reasonable. The reason for discharge is clearly stated to the employee. When a man is separated from General Motors of Canada he is given a reason slip, clearly indicating the reasons. If he is discharged, he knows why; if laid off on account of reduction in force, it is understood that he is eligible for re-employment. When a man quits, his release slip indicates this.

"As a result of the foregoing, we are very fortunate in having a stabilized organization, comparatively free from the so-called 'floater' type of employee. This is indicated by the fact that in spite of a substantial increase in production this year, we have taken on only a few employees who have not worked for us previously.

### Accident Prevention and Sickness Insurance

"Mr. Knudson, executive vice-president of General Motors, United States, says that 'Safeguarding our employees from accidents is, in my opinion, the greatest and most important task before us at all times.' I heartily and fully subscribe to this statement. Our safety experience during the year 1933 and for the first nine months of 1934, I am happy to state, is far better than other industrial concerns in our line of business.

"A complete plant hospital is maintained under the supervision of competent Oshawa physicians to serve the employees of General Motors of Canada, not only in industrial injuries, but also from the standpoint of preventive medicine and in special cases of non-industrial illness.

"It is difficult for me to discuss within the confines of this story the many other things we have such as the General Motors of Canada Recreational Association which has gymnasium and auditorium facilities at Oshawa. We also have a group insurance for financial protection in the case of sickness or death.

### Training in Industrial Relation

"The final and most important element in the problem of promoting good industrial re-



lations is that of fair and just treatment. Irrespective of how acceptable the foregoing policies may be, unless they are justly and equitably administered, we cannot expect harmonious employer-employee relations. It must be recognized that in the problem we are dealing with human nature and irrespective of the safeguards which may be set up to insure fair treatment, individual weaknesses will assert themselves.

"This problem is not so much a matter of policy as it is a matter of administration, and in this connection special training courses emphasizing this point of view are periodically given to the supervisory force. An effort is made to impress upon the employees the sincerity of management's point of view that they carry to higher levels of the organization

any grievances which they cannot satisfactorily settle with their immediate superiors. The suggestion system has proved very beneficial in bringing other grievances, either individual or departmental, to the attention of the management. In addition to the foregoing, various other means are being continually employed to detect cases of unfairness and to discipline supervision where necessary to insure an adherence to this policy.

"In conclusion, this theory of management clearly points out the necessity of shortening the gap between the man in the shop and the man behind the manager's desk because they are both in the same business and working for the same employer. In short, it is desired that that high degree of understanding which exists in a small company may be developed in General Motors of Canada."

## OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN

The number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts of Great Britain is estimated once a year, on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in July. The results of the last inquiry are published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, November, 1934. The total number insured at the beginning of July, 1934, is estimated at 12,960,000, an increase of 75,000 as compared with the estimated number at the beginning of July, 1933. An increase of 126,000 was shown in the number of insured men during the year, and the number of insured women also increased by 8,000; but on the other hand there was a decrease among boys of 37,000 and among girls of 22,500. The decreases in the number of boys and girls are attributed largely to the fall in the birthrate in the war-years 1915-1918.

The net change between any two dates in the numbers insured represents, it is stated, the balance between the number of entrants and re-entrants on the one side and the number of exitants on the other. Usually about 75 per cent of the new entrants are juveniles under 18 years of age. The remaining 25 per cent of new entrants consist almost entirely of adults from uninsured industries such as agriculture and private domestic service; persons who give up business on their own account; men discharged from the Forces; persons returning from abroad; and non-manual workers whose salaries have fallen below the £250 income limit. The re-entrants may be drawn from the same classes, or may be persons, insured at an earlier date, who at the time of re-entry are attracted by a relaxation

of the conditions for the receipt of benefit. The exitants consist of persons who pass out of insurance through death or through reaching the age of 65, through entering one of the classes from which adult entrants and re-entrants are drawn, or through retirement from employment.

The figures for new entrants show, as in previous years, important variations between the different industries. The depressed industries attract comparatively few new entrants, while the expanding industries as a rule show proportions well above the average. Among the latter, the more important, in the case of males, are the electrical trades, the manufacture of miscellaneous metal goods, of bricks, tiles and pipes, and of hosiery, the bread biscuit, etc., and wood-working industries, the distributive trades, commerce and finance, and the hotel, public-house, restaurant, boarding-house and laundry services. Among females the electrical, musical instrument, glass and artificial silk industries, with hotel, boarding-house and restaurant service, the distributive trades, and commerce and finance show high proportion of new entrants. The exitant figures show that the movement of men out of the depressed trades has continued. This is particularly the case with the cotton and shipbuilding and ship repairing industries; but a similar, if less marked, movement is shown in coal mining, tinplate manufacture, tailoring, boot and shoe manufacture, and watch, jewellery, etc., manufacture.

The industries into which men have transferred from other industries include coke oven and by-product works, the manufacture of

bricks, tiles and pipes, constructional engineering, motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, electric cable, apparatus and lamps, the silk and artificial silk industries, and the building industry. There has been an appreciable decline in the number of women in the mining industries, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, the cotton industry, artificial silk, yarn manufacture, textile bleaching, etc., trades,

food, drink and tobacco industries, printing, etc., and rubber trades. The number of women has increased, however, in the paper and some of the dress industries, general engineering, stove and general iron-founding, electric cable, apparatus and lamp manufacture, silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving, the manufacture of leather goods and of musical instruments, in the building industry and in commerce and finance.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Publications of the Office

*"The International Standardization of Labour Statistics"*—The International Labour Office has just published under this title a review of the statistical work of the Office and of various international statistical conferences. This volume contains the resolutions adopted by various international conferences of statisticians held under the auspices of the International Labour Office, or with its direct collaboration. The resolutions deal with the scope and methods of compilation of statistics of labour, including the classification of industries and occupations, wages and hours of labour, cost-of-living index numbers, unemployment and employment, industrial accidents, family budget enquiries, housing and rent, industrial disputes, collective agreements, emigration and immigration, and international real wage comparisons.

Five international conferences on labour statistics have been convened by the Office, and others have been held on the initiative of various institutions. The text of the resolutions is preceded by an introduction describing the nature of these conferences, and explaining the scope of the subjects treated and the efforts made by the Office to compile regular statistics, classified so far as possible on the lines laid down by the conferences.

The volume is intended not only for the use of officials of the statistical departments called upon to deal with these various subjects, but also for students and research workers concerned with labour problems.

*"International Comparisons of Cost of Living"*—The Office has also issued a study of certain problems connected with the making of index numbers of food costs and rents. The International Labour Office has always given considerable attention to the problem of international cost-of-living comparisons, both in its theoretical and practical aspects, and various articles have been published in the *International Labour Review* from 1924 onwards, in which tentative comparisons based

on the prices of foodstuffs are made, and the difficulties met with in dealing with the problem are discussed. In 1930 the Office was requested to make an enquiry into the relative cost of living in certain European countries compared with Detroit, and the Statistical Section was entrusted with the task. The results were published in a special study in 1932 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1932, page 220). Although this enquiry was limited to a particular case of this problem, namely the amount which should be paid to a worker in certain European cities in order that he may have a standard of living approximately equivalent to that of a certain category of American worker of given income, yet the enquiry raised many problems of method which are discussed in the study. In 1931 a conference of official labour statisticians was held at the International Labour Office, which discussed, among other things, the general question of international comparisons of cost of living. This conference made certain recommendations concerning the future work of the Office on these matters, and the present volume gives the first results of the studies undertaken in this field by the Statistical Section of the Office. It consists of two parts, dealing respectively with food and rent.

Regulations, dated November 5, 1934, under Manitoba Factories Act and Fires Prevention Act, were published in the *Manitoba Gazette*, November 17. They govern the sale or delivery of fuel oil and the installing of oil burning equipment and its servicing. It is provided that "no person shall within the Province of Manitoba by himself, his clerk, servant, employee or agent, sell or deliver fuel oil for use within the Province of Manitoba in a fuel oil burner used for heating premises unless he is the holder of an existing licence which is in force and which has been issued by the Minister. Such licences may be cancelled and penalties imposed in cases where the regulations have been violated.



## EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF NOVEMBER, 1934

### Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

**T**HE employment situation at the end of November was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Local farmers in the Maritimes were engaged in ordinary farm chores. Fishing was somewhat slack, except at Halifax and Saint John, where good catches were reported. Logging was quiet, although the cutting and shipping of Christmas trees afforded a slight increase in activity for the time being. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to five days. Manufacturing showed improvement, many factories being busy preparing stock for the holiday season, and no idleness was reported in the iron and steel industry. At Moncton, splendid progress was reported in several building projects already underway, but elsewhere little construction outside of work on highways was being carried on. Relief camps also continued operations. Railway transportation, both freight and passenger, was good, but water transportation, except at Saint John where the winter port had been opened, was seasonally slack. Trade showed little change and placements in the Women's Division remained steady.

Little activity was reported in farming in the Province of Quebec, nor were many placements effected in logging, although in the district around Rouyn about 1,500 men were employed cutting logs. Manufacturing was reported as follows: Chicoutimi, conditions unchanged; Montreal, tobacco and cigars, textiles and clothing busy, but rubber, boots and shoes, and metal trades quiet; Quebec City, factories operating on a smaller scale with curtailment of production; Three Rivers, normal except for a slightly lessened activity in the paper mills. Orders for building tradesmen were numerous in Montreal with a few requests for building labourers, but a decrease was noted in the amount of unskilled help employed by the municipality. Building construction was slack in Sherbrooke and Quebec City, although maintenance in the latter municipality was fairly busy. The only construction of importance in Three Rivers was the carrying on of some repair work. Transportation was quiet at Chicoutimi and Quebec, but at Three Rivers, an increase was noted due to the approaching closing down of navigation which will take place shortly.

Trade showed a marked improvement. Except at Three Rivers, placements of domestic help in the Women's Division were numerous.

There was little demand for farm help in the Province of Ontario, and while logging continued very active with camps filled to capacity, the companies were greatly handicapped by mild weather and rain. Lessened activity was reported from the mining districts owing to the approach of winter, although in many cases surface labour was being absorbed underground. Manufacturing on the whole, appeared to be rather quiet, but local conditions in several districts showed improvement and staffs were being fairly well maintained. Little change was noted in the iron and steel industries, but textiles, tobacco, clothing, electric apparatus, paper box factories and metal trades were fairly busy. Ordinary building construction was at a low level, repairs and alterations being about the only source of employment in that line, and highway maintenance and construction continued as a relief measure. In the Women's Section the demand for domestic workers was firm, with a scarcity of first class cooks-general. Stores reported business good, and saleswomen were again finding employment, even if only temporarily.

Requests for farm workers in the Prairie Provinces remained steady, but the majority of placements made were under the Farm Relief Plan. There was also a better demand for bush workers, particularly tie makers and cordwood cutters, with vacancies in some localities somewhat difficult to fill, as the men were required to furnish their own blankets and their fares to destination, and many workers were without money. Mining remained slack, although the colder weather had improved conditions to a certain extent. Manufacturing likewise was quiet. Alterations and repairs constituted almost the only work in building construction and openings for skilled mechanics or labourers were few. Requirements for various relief camps were lower than usual, with all orders easily filled. Trade was somewhat better, due to the approaching holiday season, and a fair demand for women domestics existed, with nearly all city orders promptly filled.

Farming in British Columbia was very quiet, although some orchard work was still going on, and packing houses were retaining quite a

number of employees as shipments of fruit were fairly steady. There was no great movement of labour in logging, but the cutting and shipping of Christmas trees continued. Stocks of logs were still very high and the market rather dull. Saw and shingle mills were operating fairly well. Mining was active, but no shortage of labour existed. At Nanaimo, another herring fishing and salting plant had opened, but others had closed down so that no marked change resulted. Factories at Nelson were working full time and with full crews. Building construction was exceptionally quiet, with only small jobs on hand, and shipments of men to relief camps conti-

nued heavy. Longshore work at New Westminster and Victoria was the best that had been reported for some time, due at the latter point to large consignments of Japanese oranges for reshipment. Waterfront work was also fairly plentiful at Vancouver, but at Prince Rupert the docks were quiet, as well as the shipyards, where only a few repair jobs were being done on small crafts. An upward trend was noted in trade, caused, no doubt, by early Christmas shopping. Little change was recorded in the Women's Division. A few orders for domestic help were coming in, but a large number of women were also registering for work.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1934

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on November 1 was 8,978, the employees on their payrolls numbering 937,482 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,765, having an aggregate membership of 162,066 persons, 16.2 per

cent of whom were without employment on November 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 65 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of November as Reported by Employers

According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial firms throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of November showed a continuation of the upward tendency in evidence in the preceding month; the advance, though small, is interesting because it is contrary to the general seasonal movement manifested in the years since 1920, which has involved an average decline of from half a point to a point in the index. The 8,978 firms making returns for November 1, 1934, reported payrolls aggregating 937,482, compared with 934,902 in the preceding month. Reflecting this increase of 2,580 persons, the index rose from 100.0 on October 1, to 100.2 at the beginning of November, as compared

with 91.3 on November 1, 1933. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index was as follows: 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3. As already mentioned, a gain at this time of year is unusual, so that the index, after correction for seasonal factors, showed an increase of nearly one point as compared with October 1, 1934.

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November in logging; the reported increase of 16,247 persons exceeded that noted in any other month of the years since 1920. Coal and metallic ore mining, building construction and trade also afforded greater employment, that in coal mines and



trade being seasonal in character. On the other hand, manufacturing, highway and railway construction, transportation, communications and services showed contractions, as is customary in the autumn. The losses in manufacturing occurred chiefly in food and lumber factories, following the active season for these industries.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given at pages .. and ..

### Employment by Economic Areas

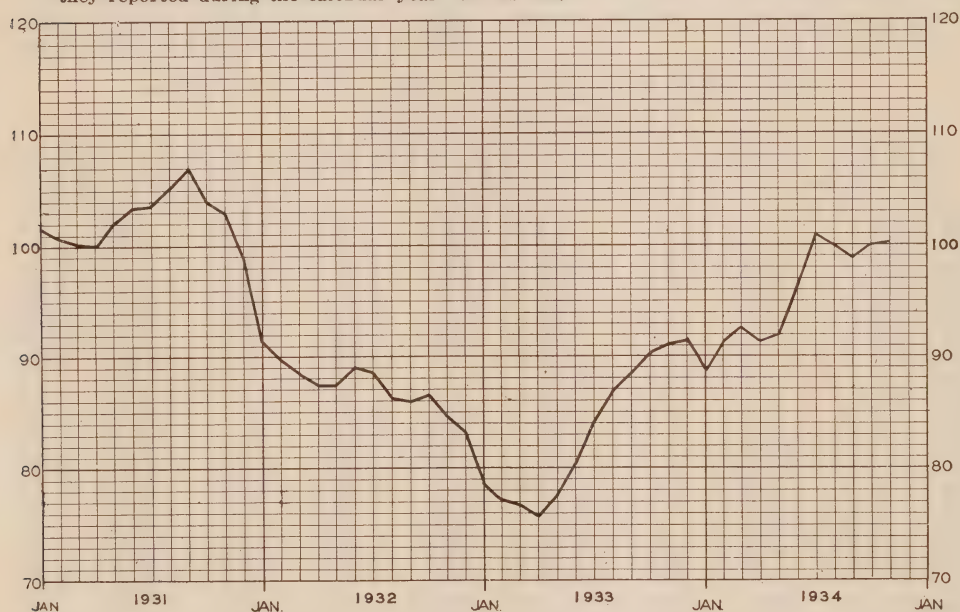
The tendency was upward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, while losses were recorded in Ontario and British Columbia. Employment in all five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of November in 1933.

at the beginning of October. A decline had been indicated on November 1, 1933, and the index then was nearly fifteen points lower than at the latest date, when it was 104.9.

*Quebec.*—Firms in Quebec showed their seventh consecutive monthly increase; this occurred chiefly in logging, which was exceptionally active, while there were also gains in mining, shipping and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing, steam railway transportation, building, highway and railway construction and hotels and restaurants registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper and textile divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character; iron and steel factories, however, recorded

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a further improvement in the situation in the Maritime Provinces on November 1, 1934; most of the gain took place in logging, but manufacturing (mainly in vegetable food, iron and steel and electric current works), mining, railway transportation and building construction were also brisker. On the other hand, lumber mills, shipping, highway and railway construction released employees, the losses on highway work being most pronounced. Returns were received from 629 employers, with 74,415 workers on their payrolls, or 1,229 more than

heightened activity. The 2,143 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 5,338 persons, bringing them to 268,364 on November 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1933, when general improvement had also been indicated. The experience of the last thirteen years shows that employment is usually, though not invariably, less on November 1 than on October 1, the average change between the two dates being a decline of rather more than half a point; the increase of two per cent

occurring at the beginning of November, 1934, is therefore of particular interest.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed a seasonal decline, which exceeded the average loss indicated in the years since 1920. An advance over the preceding month had been noted on November 1 of last year, but the index then was lower by over twelve points than on the date under review, when it was 103.6. There was improvement on November 1, 1934, in logging metallic ore mines, building construction, hotels and retail and wholesale trade, but manufacturing as a whole, shipping and railway and highway construction released employees; within the manufacturing divisions, the iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, chemical and electrical apparatus divisions were brisker, while vegetable food, lumber, tobacco and beverage and electric current plants showed losses. A combined working force of 394,909 persons was reported by the 3,952 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 399,166 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

*Prairie Provinces.*—There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces on November 1, 1934, which was especially interesting in that it was contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated in the years since 1920. Returns were compiled from 1,329 firms having 121,460 employees, as against 120,228 on October 1, 1934. Coal-mining, logging, manufacturing, railway transportation and building afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, communications, railway construction, and local transportation and storage showed contractions. The gain in the manufacturing group occurred mainly in animal food and iron and steel plants. The general though moderate expansion in the Prairies contrasts favourably with the decline noted on November 1, 1933, when the index was slightly lower.

*British Columbia.*—A further decrease in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 925 employers furnishing returns aggregated 78,334, compared with 79,296 in the preceding month. The reduc-

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921.....	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922.....	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924.....	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932.....	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1.....	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1.....	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
April 1.....	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1.....	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1.....	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1.....	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1.....	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1.....	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1.....	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1.....	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	80.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1.....	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1.....	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
April 1.....	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1.....	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1.....	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1.....	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1.....	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1.....	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1.....	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1934.....	100.0	7.9	28.6	42.1	13.0	8.4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



tion occurred almost wholly in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories, together with a large contraction in iron and steel. Transportation and railway construction also showed a decline. On the other hand, highway construction was decidedly more active. Employment was brisker than on November 1 of last year, when greater shrinkage had been noted; the index then stood at 84.0, as compared with 94.1 at the latest date.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, while in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions. With only one exception, the general situation in all these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting for November 1, 1933; in the Border Cities, the index was fractionally lower than on the same date of last year.

*Montreal.*—Further improvement occurred in Montreal on November 1, when 329 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,248 co-operating firms, who employed 129,857. Manufactures showed reduced activity, while there were gains in transportation, construction and trade. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather and non-ferrous metal factories, but iron and steel plants reported an advance. A large decline had been noted on November 1, 1933, and the index was then slightly lower.

*Quebec City.*—Employment showed a small falling-off in Quebec, according to 161 employers of 12,653 persons, compared with 12,747 on October 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while transportation recorded improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather and electric current plants. Employment as reported by employers was in greater volume than on the same date of last year, when the indicated losses had been on a much larger scale.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922.....	93.8	.....	101.9	.....	.....	.....	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.4	.....	99.2	110.5	.....	.....	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924.....	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	94.4	.....	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925.....	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932.....	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Jan. 1, 1933.....	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1.....	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1.....	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
April 1.....	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1.....	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1.....	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1.....	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1.....	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1.....	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1.....	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1.....	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1.....	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934.....	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1.....	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1.....	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
April 1.....	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1.....	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1.....	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1.....	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.3
Aug. 1.....	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1.....	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1.....	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1.....	87.8	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1934.....	13.9	1.4	12.5	1.3	2.9	1.1	3.9	3.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

*Toronto.*—There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,320 firms in Toronto, who had 117,541 persons in their employ, or 868 more than in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing (notably in printing and publishing, chemical and electrical apparatus plants), and in building construction, services and trade. A rather smaller gain had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then lower by nearly six points.

*Ottawa.*—In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in transportation, and manufacturing was also rather slacker; the changes in the other groups were slight. The 163 employers furnishing data reported 12,630 workers, as against 12,903 on October 1. Employment was in slightly better volume than on the same date in 1933, when improvement had been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—Employment in Hamilton increased substantially on November 1, when

the 265 co-operating firms employed 27,551 persons, or 531 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile and electrical apparatus group, while clay, glass and stone products employed fewer persons. A larger gain had been reported on November 1 of last year; the index then was nearly seven points lower.

*Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.*—Activity in the Border Cities showed a further pronounced reduction; 156 employers reported 10,253 persons on their payrolls, compared with 11,681 at the beginning of October. The contraction took place largely in the automobile and related industries. A decrease had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was at practically the same level.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment in Winnipeg showed little general change, according to 442 firms employing 36,702 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commu- nications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921.....	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922.....	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924.....	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925.....	98.3	96.5	119.0	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	83.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927.....	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932.....	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
April 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	105.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1.....	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1.....	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1.....	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1.....	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Relative Weight of Employ- ment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1934.....	100.0	49.6	5.1	5.9	2.2	10.6	13.9	2.6	10.1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.



36,767 in their last report. Manufacturing, services and trade reported slight advances, but transportation and construction released help. A greater falling-off had been recorded on November 1, 1933, when employment was in lesser volume.

*Vancouver.*—There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 390 employers had 28,109 persons on their staffs, or 408 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and transportation showed declines, while trade was rather brisker. Employment was more active than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Employment by Manufacturing Industries

For the first time since the beginning of January, there was a reduction in employ-

ment in manufactures, this being of a seasonal nature. Very large declines occurred in vegetable food factories, a reaction from an exceptionally active season; lumber mills also showed important seasonal curtailment, and animal food, leather, tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and electric current plants were slacker. On the other hand, musical instrument, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories registered advances. The gains in iron and steel, though not large, are particularly interesting, because from 1924 to 1932, the trend on November 1 was uniformly unfavourable, while the contra-seasonal gain indicated on November 1, 1933, was rather smaller. The 5,331 co-operating manufacturers reported 465,123 operatives, as against 473,063 at the beginning of October. This decline involved more workers than that shown on November 1 of 1933, but approximated the

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1934	Oct. 1 1934	Nov. 1 1933	Nov. 1 1932	Nov. 1 1931	Nov. 1 1930	Nov. 1 1929
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	49.6	92.8	94.4	86.5	81.7	88.8	104.6	117.2
Animal products—edible.....	2.2	111.9	113.9	104.8	98.2	101.0	107.9	115.2
Fur and products.....	.2	91.1	89.6	91.7	87.0	84.5	105.8	102.5
Leather and products.....	2.1	96.0	100.0	96.1	89.3	89.0	82.1	95.5
Boots and shoes.....	1.4	95.1	103.0	101.0	94.5	95.6	82.5	97.2
Lumber and products.....	3.8	67.9	71.8	61.5	54.7	66.5	84.7	106.1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.0	56.9	63.9	49.7	40.9	51.7	72.0	97.1
Furniture.....	.7	78.9	76.9	76.3	75.8	98.0	111.7	128.1
Other lumber products.....	1.1	93.7	92.6	86.8	80.4	86.8	101.9	116.6
Musical instruments.....	.2	55.2	50.4	44.3	48.0	66.7	83.1	102.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	114.4	135.0	116.2	111.7	109.4	118.7	122.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	95.3	95.0	89.0	88.0	94.0	106.1	114.1
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	85.7	86.3	77.4	73.8	83.1	99.4	110.2
Paper products.....	.9	107.8	106.8	101.7	101.4	99.4	107.8	116.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	103.9	102.5	100.0	102.3	106.7	114.5	118.6
Rubber products.....	1.2	91.7	91.8	87.0	82.0	95.9	105.8	136.3
Textile products.....	10.0	110.0	109.4	105.4	99.2	94.6	101.7	107.4
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.8	122.3	121.4	116.2	106.2	94.9	99.2	105.5
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	88.5	80.3	81.6	78.0	74.1	85.1	98.2
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	.8	121.8	117.4	130.0	112.5	99.1	90.3	99.8
Silk and silk goods.....	1.0	476.6	467.0	425.5	366.0	273.8	249.2	167.8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2.1	118.5	115.0	122.5	115.2	106.6	111.3	117.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	100.3	100.8	92.9	91.8	92.8	104.2	104.5
Other textile products.....	1.0	89.7	91.6	83.4	75.9	80.8	87.3	104.6
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.5	110.9	114.8	117.4	109.6	114.6	127.1	130.0
Tobacco.....	.8	101.3	105.9	113.4	103.0	102.9	116.8	118.7
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	124.6	126.6	124.1	118.9	132.3	143.0	147.7
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	125.5	130.7	122.7	117.7	98.3	144.4	186.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.0	125.1	120.4	113.4	108.1	112.8	118.8	122.3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.9	73.8	74.5	62.1	61.1	96.8	122.9	133.8
Electric current.....	1.5	116.2	117.6	109.1	111.6	129.8	130.6	132.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	111.6	108.5	95.1	108.0	132.6	155.6	164.1
Iron and steel products.....	10.0	71.3	70.6	63.0	57.6	68.8	97.0	117.1
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.2	89.2	81.4	72.4	61.2	67.6	100.4	129.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.0	82.9	81.9	67.4	62.4	84.3	114.1	133.2
Agricultural implements.....	.4	39.6	34.6	30.2	21.9	22.9	36.0	96.8
Land vehicles.....	4.3	67.9	68.0	63.0	55.3	61.6	98.3	106.2
Automobile and parts.....	1.1	71.2	71.4	60.0	47.5	51.2	89.1	115.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	.2	45.3	53.5	44.8	64.3	71.2	109.7	133.7
Heating appliances.....	.5	100.1	98.2	89.9	82.4	100.4	123.4	139.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	63.9	64.6	51.9	52.6	93.4	142.3	185.2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.4	72.5	78.0	64.8	66.5	76.3	100.4	115.4
Other iron and steel products.....	1.5	78.6	82.8	69.9	67.9	86.8	98.2	114.6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	111.7	112.7	93.8	82.9	98.7	130.6	135.7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.4	134.3	136.3	127.8	119.0	123.2	135.6	149.4
Miscellaneous.....	.6	120.9	121.7	103.7	101.0	105.8	113.2	113.7

'The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

average indicated in the years since 1920, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, remained the same as in the preceding month.

A brief review of the course of employment in manufacturing during the elapsed months of 1934 shows uninterrupted improvement from January 1 to October 1. During this period, the index advanced from 80.0 at the former to 94.4 at the latter date, or by 18 per cent; the contraction recorded at November 1 reduced the percentage gain to 16.0, but this represented a decided betterment in the intervening months. The index on the date under review (92.8) was 6.3 points, or over seven per cent higher than on November 1, 1933, when the reported decreases had involved the release of a smaller number of workers.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Meat preserving plants reported slightly increased activity, but curtailment in dairies and fish canneries caused a reduction in the group as a whole. Statistics were received from 257 manufacturers, employing 20,806 persons, as compared with 21,131 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in British Columbia, was much smaller than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when activity was generally at a lower level.

*Leather and Products.*—There was a falling-off in employment in this group on November 1, mainly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec. The 262 firms furnishing data reported 19,481 workers, as against 20,276 on October 1. The index was practically the same as on the same date in 1933, when a similar decline had been noted.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further seasonal contractions, involving a larger number of employees than in the autumn of last year, were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was in greater volume than in November, 1933. The losses on the date under review took place principally in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture and other wood-using works showed moderate improvement. A combined working force of 35,516 persons was reported by the 789 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 37,607 at the beginning of October. The most pronounced decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, while a slightly upward tendency was in evidence in British Columbia.

*Musical Instruments.*—An increase in staffs was indicated in musical instrument factories, 35 of which employed 1,575 workers, or 138 more than on October 1. Employment was in better volume than at the beginning of

November, 1933, although a larger advance had then been made.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Fruit and vegetable canneries reported very marked seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while sugar and syrup and chocolate and confectionery factories showed an advance. The forces of the 444 co-operating firms aggregated 32,959 persons, or 5,784 fewer than in their last return. Employment declined in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while improvement occurred in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. The curtailment, on the whole, involved many more workers than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was slightly higher than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a moderate increase in the staffs reported by employers in this group, 576 of whom had 57,668 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 57,500 at the beginning of October. Improvement was recorded in printing and publishing houses, while pulp and paper mills were rather slacker. The tendency was favourable in Ontario, but there were declines in Quebec. Larger gains had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago; the index was then over six points lower.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed little general change on November 1; data were compiled from 50 firms with 11,685 employees, as against 11,711 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than on November 1, 1933, when an advance had been noted.

*Textile Products.*—Hosiery and knitting, silk and woollen and miscellaneous textile factories reported heightened activity, but the production of garments and personal furnishings and headwear showed a falling-off; 927 textile manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 93,012 on October 1 to 93,401 on the date under review. The increases took place chiefly in Ontario, while the tendency in Quebec was unfavourable. A larger gain had been shown at the beginning of November last year, when the index was several points lower.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a decline in employment in tobacco and beverage factories, according to the 163 establishments furnishing statistics in this group, which employed 14,457 persons, as compared with 15,000 on October 1. Most of the shrinkage occurred in Ontario. A minor reduction had been indicated on the corresponding date last year, when employment was in better volume.



*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—A considerable gain was recorded in this group, in which statements were furnished by 174 plants employing 9,627 persons, or 365 more than in their last report. Activity was decidedly greater than in the autumn of 1933, when the tendency had also been upward.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—A slight seasonal falling-off was noted in building material plants, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while improvement occurred in the Prairie Provinces; employment generally was at a higher level than on November 1, 1933, when more extensive losses had taken place. The forces of the 191 employers from whom information was received, declined by 60 persons to 8,100 at the beginning of November, 1934.

*Electric Current.*—Employment in the production of electric current showed a contraction, 178 workers being released from the forces of the 97 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 14,620 persons. Larger declines had been indicated in this industry on November 1 of last year, when the index was some seven points lower.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Considerable improvement was reported in electrical apparatus works, 109 of which had 12,211 employees, or 309 more than in their last return. Little general change had occurred on the same date in 1933, and employment was then in decidedly smaller volume.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The crude, rolled and forged, machinery and agricultural implement divisions showed increased activity over the preceding month, while the land vehicle, shipbuilding, foundry and machine shop and some other groups of the iron and steel industry registered curtailment. The result was an increase in employment, which is especially interesting in that it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend indicated on November 1 in the last thirteen years. Statements were received from 822 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 94,068 persons, as compared with 93,261 in the preceding month. Employment advanced in all provinces except British Columbia. Improvement on a smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of November last year, and employment then was quieter than on the date under review.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Data tabulated from 148 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 17,627 workers, or 133 fewer than on October 1. There was an increase in the aluminum and precious metal divisions, but the smelting and refining and base metal works reported a falling-off. Employment was decidedly brisker

than on the same date of 1933, although large additions to the personnel had then been indicated.

*Non-metallic Mineral Products.*—There was a decline in employment in non-metallic mineral product factories, 121 of which released 194 persons, bringing their staffs to 13,567 at the beginning of November. The index was higher than on November 1 of last year, when only a slight reduction had been noted.

### Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 290 firms employing 47,549 men, or 16,247 more than in the preceding month. This advance was the largest ever indicated since the record was commenced in 1920. Employment on November 1, 1934, was more active than in any other month since March, 1930 (with the single exception of February 1, 1934), while the index was only once exceeded in the autumns for which statistics are available, that for November 1, 1929, having been very slightly higher. The greatest increases on the date under review occurred in Quebec, although all five economic areas shared in the improvement over October 1, 1934.

### Mining

Coal-mining and the extraction of metallic ores afforded much more employment, while quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were rather slacker. Statements were compiled from 308 mine operators, with 55,365 employees, or 1,510 more than in their last report. Of the total employees recorded on the date under review, 25,376 belong in the coal-mining, 24,182 in the metallic ore and 5,807 in the non-metallic mineral group. A larger gain, on the whole, had been indicated on the same date in 1933, but the index then was below its level at the time of writing.

### Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed a moderate seasonal contraction in employment; the companies and branches making returns had 21,362 workers on their payrolls, a loss of 173 since October 1. The index of employment was fractionally lower than on November 1, 1933, when a larger falling-off had been noted.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was a reduction in activity in local transportation, according to 197 firms whose staffs aggregated 24,773 at the beginning of November, as compared with 25,157 in the preceding month. The decline occurred chiefly in the Prairie Provinces. Employment was at much the

same level as at the corresponding date in 1933, when similar losses were reported.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 99 divisional superintendents and other employers in the railway operation group, whose payrolls were slightly increased by 29 persons, to 59,701 on November 1. Reductions in Quebec and British Columbia were rather more than offset by gains in the remaining provinces. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of November, 1933, when a considerable contraction had been indicated.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—A decrease was noted in water transportation, 97 companies employing 14,696 workers, as compared with 15,351 in the preceding month. There was a falling off in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, with improvement in Quebec. Similar curtailment, on the whole, had been shown on November 1 last year, when the index stood at 90.5, compared with 88.3 on the date under review.

### Construction

*Building.*—There was a considerable increase in building, 983 persons being added to the forces of the 669 co-operating contractors, who had 24,547 employees, a number substantially in excess of that reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of November, 1933; a small loss had then been experienced. The greatest gains on the date under review took place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while the tendency was also favourable in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

*Highway.*—Work on highways and streets generally decreased to some extent, in spite of an advance in British Columbia. Contractions in this group are usually indicated during the autumn. The index, at 214.0 at the beginning of November, was higher than on the same date of 1933, when much smaller losses were reported. Statements were tabulated from 343 employers, whose staffs, standing at 79,034, were smaller by 2,945 persons than on October 1, 1934.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1934

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation

*Railways.*—Seasonal curtailment of railway construction work was recorded in all economic areas, the most marked reductions occurring in Quebec and Ontario. The forces of the 36 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 31,491 persons on October 1, to 26,588 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage was on a much larger scale than that registered on the corresponding date in 1933, but the level of employment then was slightly lower.

### Services

Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while the fluctuations in other branches of services were slight, according to 437 firms employing 24,312 persons, or 364 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 114.9, was seven points higher than that of November 1, 1933, when only small changes had been indicated on the whole.

### Trade

The trend of employment in trade was again upward, 1,175 workers being added to the forces of the 1,086 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 94,432. The advance took place mainly in the retail division, but wholesale houses also showed considerable improvement. The index stood at 121.3, compared with 115.6 on November 1, 1933, when the reported gains had been on a smaller scale. Further pronounced expansion in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

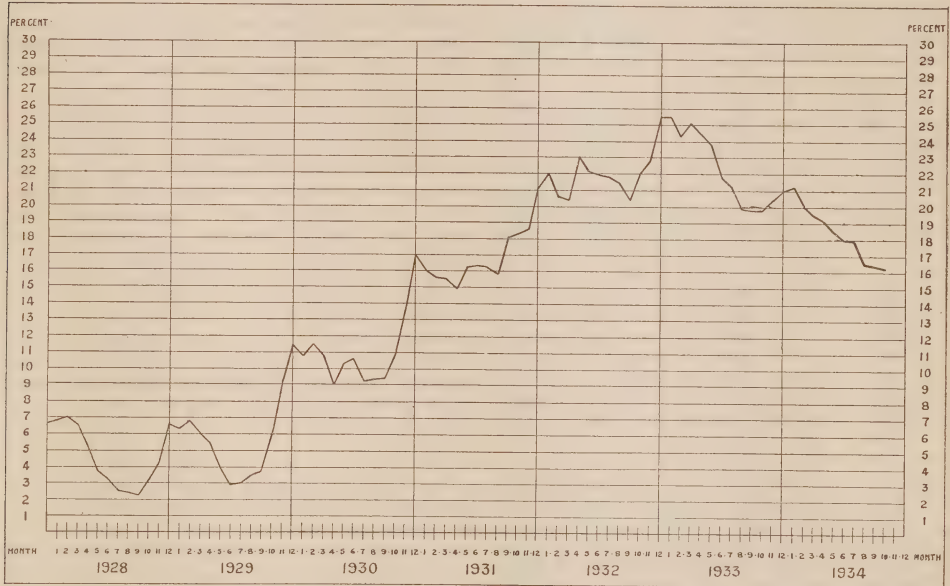
The present article on unemployment among local trade unions deals with the situation as at the end of October and is based on the returns received from 1,765 labour organizations with a total membership of 162,066 persons. For all occupations



reporting 26,291 members, or a percentage of 16.2, were without work on the last day of the month as compared with 16.4 per cent of inactivity in September. Improvement on a larger scale was reflected from October, 1933, when the percentage of unemployment stood at 19.8. Alberta unions with a gain in the employment volume afforded of moderate proportions, showed the greatest change from September. The determining factor in this better trend was the more favourable conditions obtaining for coal miners. In Nova Scotia increased activity, of somewhat lesser degree, was registered, employment tending upward in the majority of trades and industries. The situation in Ontario and Manitoba

Island. Montreal and Vancouver unions reported the greatest percentages of unemployment during October of any of the cities used for comparison, which were but slightly in excess of those recorded at the close of September. In Regina also, the tendency was adverse though the change from September was quite small. Edmonton unions, however, registered a substantial rise in employment from the previous month, and at Halifax and Toronto noteworthy gains occurred. From Saint John and Winnipeg the improvement recorded was slight. In making a comparison with the returns for October last year in these cities Halifax members were decidedly better engaged during the month reviewed,

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



was but nominally improved from September. On the contrary, British Columbia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick unions all reported a slight falling off in available work, which in the last two provinces named was less than one per cent. Employment expansion was indicated in each province when compared with October, 1933, which was most pronounced in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta, and of rather general distribution throughout the various occupations. In New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan fair-sized gains occurred, British Columbia showing but a slightly higher employment level than in October last year.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward

and marked employment recovery was shown by Saint John unions. Noteworthy advances in work available were manifest also, by Montreal and Winnipeg unions from October a year ago, Toronto, Regina and Edmonton recording increased activity of lesser degree. Vancouver unions alone, reported a lessening of the employment volume during the month reviewed, which was but fractional.

From the chart which accompanies this article and traces the curve of unemployment by months from January, 1928, to date, it will be noticed that there has been little change in the level of the curve since the close of August, though the trend has been consistently downward and indicative of a slightly increased volume of work. At the close of October, the level attained by the

curve was below that of the corresponding month of last year, reflecting employment recovery during the month reviewed.

The manufacturing industries during October, continued in the less favourable movement shown in September, though the change was slight, unemployment standing at 16.7 in comparison with a percentage of 16.0 at the close of September. The percentage for the

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.0	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	3.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.0	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.0
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Oct., 1919.....	3.2	1.4	2.5	.8	1.3	.6	.9	5.0	2.0
Oct., 1920.....	3	.4	9.5	3.0	3.3	.3	.8	15.7	6.1
Oct., 1921.....	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	3	14.8	7.4
Oct., 1922.....	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Oct., 1923.....	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Oct., 1924.....	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	3.1	8.9	6.8
Oct., 1925.....	3.2	2.1	11.0	3.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	1.4	4.9	5.9
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3
Jan., 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Feb., 1932.....	8.3	14.9	23.1	23.0	19.6	19.5	20.2	21.1	20.6
Mar., 1932.....	8.0	13.8	23.5	21.6	20.7	17.6	23.2	20.5	20.4
April, 1932.....	8.9	16.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	16.9	26.1	21.5	23.0
May, 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
June, 1932.....	9.6	12.0	27.1	23.4	18.1	14.4	23.4	22.3	21.9
July, 1932.....	8.0	13.2	26.2	24.4	19.7	13.7	25.5	20.5	21.8
Aug., 1932.....	8.9	13.7	25.0	23.9	18.2	13.0	24.0	19.9	21.4
Sept., 1932.....	11.7	13.1	23.6	23.1	18.7	11.0	19.1	19.7	20.4
Oct., 1932.....	11.5	16.7	27.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	21.7	21.1	22.0
Nov., 1932.....	7.9	13.6	27.6	25.2	20.6	17.3	19.8	24.4	22.8
Dec., 1932.....	8.4	16.5	30.9	28.5	20.5	19.0	28.2	26.0	25.5
Jan., 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.6	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Feb., 1933.....	9.2	17.1	27.2	28.2	22.0	21.8	19.8	21.9	24.3
Mar., 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
April, 1933.....	21.3	15.1	25.7	26.5	20.9	17.5	28.1	22.6	24.5
May, 1933.....	26.6	14.2	22.5	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
June, 1933.....	13.8	13.0	22.6	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
July, 1933.....	12.2	11.0	22.6	22.9	19.0	15.4	23.1	17.5	21.2
Aug., 1933.....	12.6	11.1	22.6	21.7	17.9	14.3	22.0	19.9	19.9
Sept., 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Oct., 1933.....	12.5	9.8	23.1	20.3	19.4	13.3	16.5	21.7	19.8
Nov., 1933.....	17.1	10.7	22.8	22.1	20.4	16.1	15.0	21.3	20.4
Dec., 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Jan., 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.6	24.2	21.2	17.0	16.4	20.5	21.2
Feb., 1934.....	10.8	9.8	21.9	22.5	21.6	18.3	17.1	21.2	20.0
Mar., 1934.....	9.1	10.7	22.3	19.8	21.8	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.5
April, 1934.....	10.9	9.6	22.3	18.6	19.5	15.6	22.4	19.2	19.1
May, 1934.....	11.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
June, 1934.....	11.4	7.3	22.9	15.9	17.0	12.1	24.8	17.2	18.0
July, 1934.....	9.9	6.2	24.1	16.3	16.1	9.3	24.1	16.2	17.9
Aug., 1934.....	7.8	6.1	18.8	17.0	16.2	9.6	18.5	20.5	16.5
Sept., 1934.....	7.3	6.6	21.2	16.7	14.6	9.0	15.3	18.1	16.4
Oct., 1934.....	4.7	6.7	22.2	16.5	13.9	9.7	11.0	19.9	16.2

month under review was based on the reports furnished by 481 local unions, embracing a membership of 51,844 persons. Conditions, however, were more favourable than in October of last year when 20.9 per cent of the membership reported was out of work. Garment and brewery workers, general labourers, bakers and confectioners, and meat cutters and butchers all registered heightened activity, on a small scale, from September. Among textile workers considerable curtailment of activity was evident, while declines, of much lesser degree, were shown by cigar makers, papermakers, glass, iron and steel, hat, cap and leather workers, and metal polishers. Printing tradesmen, wood and fur workers, however, indicated an unchanged employment volume from September. The majority of trades contributed to the total increase in employment shown in the manufacturing industries from October, 1933, leather workers and metal polishers recording the largest percentage gains, though the improvement noted in the iron and steel trades influenced the situation in the group as a whole, to the greatest extent, as their membership was quite substantial. Employment advances of lesser importance were registered by brewery, wood, and hat and cap workers, papermakers and printing tradesmen, general labourers, cigar makers, bakers and confectioners, and meat cutters and butchers. Conditions for garment workers, however, were much quieter than in October last year, and among glass and textile workers declines in activity were reported. Fur workers registered the same percentage of idleness in both months under comparison.

In the coal mining industry there was a considerable increase in activity during October from the previous month as manifest by the returns received from 53 organizations with a combined membership of 16,293 persons. Of these, 876 or 5.4 per cent were without work at the end of the month in contrast with 11.5 per cent in September. Employment was also at a higher level than in October last year when 8.1 per cent of the members reported were idle. The bulk of the expansion from September was reflected in the Alberta mines which absorbed a considerably greater number of workers, though in Nova Scotia also there was some slight gain. In British Columbia mines there was little change in conditions, the tendency, however, being toward retarded activity. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all shared in the better employment movement from October, 1933, British Columbia unions indicating advances of around 5 per cent and the other provinces improvement of lesser degree.



TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper products	Printing, publishing and mill workers	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove makers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919.	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.4	7.2	2.2	2.2	1.1	6.6	1.1	0.9	0.0	4.4	3.9	1.4	1.9	0.0	5.4	1.1	2.6	1.1	2.6	6.6	1.9	5.5	0.0	7.1	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.0
October, 1920.	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.5	7.1	7.9	14.2	6.4	17.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	7.0	3.7	1.0	8.9	6.0	3.7	3.2	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1921.	37.7	3.7	0.0	4.0	5.5	7.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	14.2	4.2	17.9	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	1.0	8.9	6.0	3.7	3.2	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1922.	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	9.6	3.6	3.1	1.3	9.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1923.	12.4	0.0	0.0	10.6	11.0	2.1	6.7	1.9	9.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1924.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1925.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1926.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1927.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1928.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1929.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1930.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1931.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1932.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1933.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1934.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1935.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1936.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1937.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1938.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1939.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1940.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1941.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1942.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1943.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1944.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1945.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1946.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1947.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1948.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1949.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1950.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1951.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1952.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1953.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1954.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1955.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1956.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1957.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1958.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1959.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1960.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0
October, 1961.	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	10.4	17.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	27.3	3.3	0.0	18.2	6.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	4.4	0.0	3.5	1.3	1.3			

The building and construction trades registered slight employment losses during October from the preceding month though conditions were considerably better than in October, 1933. This was evident from the reports tabulated from 208 associations of these tradesmen, covering 16,482 members, 9,087 or a percentage of 55.1 of whom were without work on the last day of the month compared with percentages of 53.9 in September and 65.4 in October last year. Activity for bridge and structural iron workers showed a substantial rise from September, bricklayers, masons and plasterers indicating moderate employment advancement, and steam shovelmen gains of less than one per cent. Among electrical workers there was a sharp drop in the employment volume afforded from September and considerable curtailment was evident among tile layers, lathers and roofers. The declines shown by granite and stonecutters were also noteworthy. Among carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters, however, only slight recessions were indicated. The percentage of unemployment for hod carriers and building labourers remained the same as in the previous month. Compared with the situation in the building and construction trades during October, 1933, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers were all afforded a much greater volume of work during the month under survey, and employment for carpenters and joiners, steam shovelmen, granite and stonecutters, and hod carriers and building labourers was also considerably improved. Moderate curtailment of activity, however, was reported by electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers.

In the transportation industries there was a tendency toward a lessening of the employment volume during October from the previous month, though the change was quite slight, as manifest by the returns tabulated from 778 unions covering 54,079 members. Of these, 4,909 or a percentage of 9.1 were idle at the end of the month compared with 8.1 per cent in September. This slight drop in activity from September was confined to the steam railway division which constituted nearly 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported. Among navigation workers there was some improvement from September, though conditions still remained slack, while street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs showed no variation in the employment volume available. The transportation industries, as a whole, reflected a higher level of activity than in

October, 1933, when 12.6 per cent of unemployment was recorded, steam railway employees showing the most noteworthy gains, though navigation workers, and street and electric railway employees also participated in this upward employment movement. Among teamsters and chauffeurs, however, there was no change in the situation from October a year ago.

The 5 unions of retail clerks making returns in October with an aggregate of 1,813 members showed that 199 were out of work at the end of the month, a percentage of 11.0 in contrast with 11.9 per cent in September. Activity was considerably retarded from October last year when only 0.5 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Civic employees were slightly busier during October than in the preceding month as manifest by the returns compiled from 76 associations, including a membership of 7,845 persons. Of these, 185 or a percentage of 2.4, were without work on the last day of the month compared with 3.2 per cent of inactivity in September. Conditions, however, were not quite so active as in October, 1933, when 1.6 per cent of unemployment was recorded.

From the miscellaneous group of trades 114 reports were received during October, embracing 3,701 members, 561 of whom were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 15.2 compared with 14.6 per cent in September. Employment advances on a small scale, however, were noted from October, 1933, when 17.2 per cent of idleness was recorded. Hotel and restaurant employees registered a large increase in slackness from September, and nominal declines occurred among barbers. Conditions for stationary engineers and firemen, however, were moderately better than in September, theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers showing slight gains. Compared with the returns for October, 1933, stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers all reported a higher employment volume during the month reviewed, which was in part offset by the curtailment evident among hotel and restaurant employees and barbers.

Fishermen with 3 unions comprising a membership of 297 persons showed that 72.4 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 44.4 in September and 24.8 in October, 1933.

Activity for lumber workers and loggers eased off very slightly during October, unemployment standing at 45.6 per cent as compared with a percentage of 44.7 at the close of September. The percentage for October was based on the reports tabulated



from 5 unions with a combined membership of 1,250 persons. Extensive employment losses were registered from October of last year when 24.3 per cent of the membership reported were unemployed.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed

each year from 1919 to 1933 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1931 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1932, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

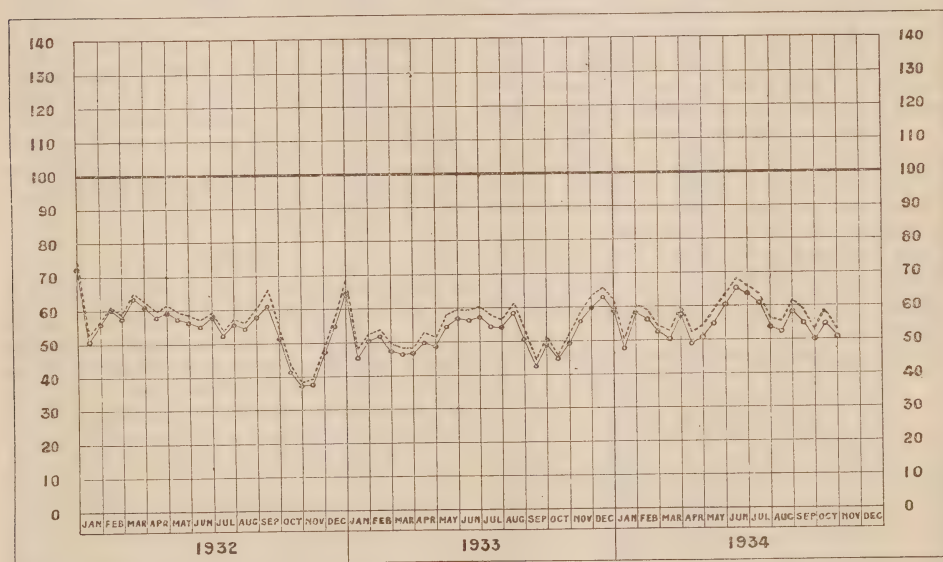
### (3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1934

During the month of October, 1934, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed gains in the average daily placements effected of 3 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, over those of the preceding month and also the corresponding period last year. In comparison with September, 1934, all industrial divisions, except mining and trade, showed gains, the highest being in construction and maintenance and services, and

Employment Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a sharp upward trend during the first half of the month, followed by an abrupt decline during the latter half of the period under review, but at the end of October each level was slightly above that attained at the close of the corresponding

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements ○-○-○-○-○-○



the losses recorded, nominal only. When compared with October, 1933, all sections, with one exception, again recorded more placements, but the substantial decline registered in the highway division of construction and maintenance materially offset the increases reported in all remaining groups, the largest of which were in logging, services and farming.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1932, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the

month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 58.3 during the first half and 53.1 during the second half of October, 1934, in contrast with ratios of 45.7 and 52.2 during the corresponding periods of 1933. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 54.7 and 50.7 as compared with 43.9 and 49.3 in the corresponding month of 1933.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1934, was 1,383, as compared with 1,348 during the

preceding month and with 1,347 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,491, in comparison with 2,414 in September, 1934, and with 2,733 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during October, 1934, was 1,310, of which 802 were in regular employment and 508 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,269 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 1,281 daily, consisting of 628 in regular and 653 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service referred 36,307 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 34,052 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 20,858, of which 16,218 were of men and 4,640 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,194. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 26,610 for men and 9,344 for women, a total of 35,954, while applications for work numbered 64,745, of which 48,884 were from men and 15,861 from women. Reports for September, 1934, showed 32,350 positions available, 57,916 applications made, and 30,441 placements effected, while in October, 1933, there were recorded 33,659 vacancies, 68,310 applications for work, and 32,015 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1924, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931.....	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934 (10 months).....	189,588	151,801	341,389

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a gain of over 30 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during October when compared with the preceding month and of over 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 35 per cent higher than in September and nearly 8 per cent

above October, 1933. Increased placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance were mainly responsible for the gain over October of last year, although logging also showed improvement. The only decline of importance was in services. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 65; construction and maintenance, 893; and services, 298, of which 238 were of household workers. There were 462 men and 92 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of October positions offered through the Employment Offices in New Brunswick were nearly 8 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 2 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 5 per cent in placements when compared with September and a nominal decline only in comparison with October, 1933. There was a large reduction in placements on highway construction when compared with October of last year, but this loss was offset by gains in building and other construction, services and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 29; construction and maintenance, 285; and services, 616, of which 408 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 289 of men and 77 of women.

#### QUEBEC

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec called for over 11 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 88 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 17 per cent when compared with September and of over 107 per cent in comparison with October, 1933. All industrial divisions, except manufacturing, in which there was a small decline only, participated in the increase in placements over October of last year, the largest gains being in logging, construction and maintenance and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 109; logging, 1,845; construction and maintenance, 1,150; trade, 120; and services, 2,514, of which 2,095 were of household workers. There were 3,483 men and 1,664 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during October, were over 6 per cent



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1934

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular place- ments same period 1933
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,328</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>238</b>
Halifax.....	353	36	527	299	111	188	1,538	40
New Glasgow.....	426	0	441	442	408	21	396	194
Sydney.....	549	0	584	566	35	531	197	4
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>959</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>156</b>
Chatham.....	46	0	52	43	26	17	222	2
Fredericton.....	143	17	204	126	117	9	78	.....
Moncton.....	431	1	431	431	180	251	122	96
Saint John.....	339	0	374	339	43	296	480	58
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>6,410</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>10,840</b>	<b>7,026</b>	<b>5,147</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>2,272</b>
Chicoutimi.....	727	0	893	718	664	60	65	.....
Hull.....	539	5	1,558	1,097	1,067	7	341	207
Montreal.....	2,707	324	5,112	2,664	1,684	317	1,948	1,008
Quebec.....	1,133	86	1,892	1,475	839	171	417	745
Rouyn.....	107	5	134	95	84	10	24	50
Sherbrooke.....	160	1	386	253	126	35	167	135
Three Rivers.....	737	11	865	904	683	51	76	127
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>13,930</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>30,485</b>	<b>13,480</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>7,285</b>	<b>55,148</b>	<b>4,424</b>
Belleville.....	90	0	123	86	35	51	252	40
Brantford.....	237	5	586	238	88	150	3,164	69
Chatham.....	284	0	351	284	36	248	671	39
Fort William.....	401	1	512	490	333	157	316	235
Guelph.....	135	11	218	176	84	51	676	44
Hamilton.....	589	33	1,272	650	277	257	4,779	168
Kingston.....	378	9	521	352	282	70	585	173
Kitchener.....	1,514	0	1,647	1,522	51	1,463	1,247	73
London.....	1,525	28	2,012	1,569	295	1,212	2,501	422
Niagara Falls.....	135	0	318	133	47	82	1,710	46
North Bay.....	256	0	378	304	280	24	307	276
Oshawa.....	1,111	0	1,209	1,071	87	1,014	1,525	60
Ottawa.....	1,166	54	2,107	1,149	852	190	2,128	264
Pembroke.....	367	2	526	285	221	64	107	100
Peterborough.....	128	10	122	122	81	27	459	65
Port Arthur.....	658	0	523	523	447	76	740	575
St. Catharines.....	202	5	277	178	109	69	2,085	85
St. Thomas.....	195	7	258	190	61	129	818	43
Sarnia.....	260	1	237	260	136	124	956	56
Sault Ste. Marie.....	128	6	366	146	66	53	131	34
Stratford.....	88	0	119	86	48	38	838	38
Sudbury.....	636	33	894	426	351	75	333	169
Timmins.....	442	0	752	439	114	326	691	319
Toronto.....	2,462	188	14,379	2,397	919	1,136	23,488	892
Windsor.....	453	33	778	404	205	199	4,641	139
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,095</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5,176</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>14,760</b>	<b>2,427</b>
Brandon.....	230	16	447	212	207	5	802	96
Winnipeg.....	2,865	3	4,729	2,997	2,171	807	13,958	2,331
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,695</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>1,532</b>
Estevan.....	188	1	224	185	109	76	75	142
Moose Jaw.....	640	60	637	637	211	381	452	271
North Battleford.....	253	1	254	254	217	37	7	70
Prince Albert.....	206	22	217	175	128	47	80	69
Regina.....	570	14	618	518	399	119	799	424
Saskatoon.....	494	0	567	493	455	38	417	303
Swift Current.....	121	17	119	114	79	35	161	126
Weyburn.....	47	23	49	38	20	18	19	37
Yorkton.....	176	10	196	171	98	73	32	90
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,572</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>9,927</b>	<b>2,211</b>
Calgary.....	1,423	2	2,811	1,414	1,308	106	4,057	1,008
Drumheller.....	194	0	415	184	97	87	201	118
Edmonton.....	1,333	5	2,869	1,340	1,197	135	4,903	872
Lethbridge.....	399	10	483	402	132	270	603	156
Medicine Hat.....	223	0	232	227	144	83	163	57
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>3,965</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>2,405</b>
Kamloops.....	229	0	242	228	224	1	10	246
Nanaimo.....	630	0	633	625	544	78	154	497
Nelson.....	257	24	257	232	93	139	15	153
New Westminster.....	106	0	227	106	102	4	193	47
Penticton.....	200	0	237	208	162	38	48	66
Prince Rupert.....	116	0	146	118	30	88	170	15
Vancouver.....	1,260	5	2,818	1,330	1,017	255	2,257	1,271
Victoria.....	1,167	0	1,380	1,167	142	1,025	342	110
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>35,954</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>64,745</b>	<b>36,307</b>	<b>20,858</b>	<b>13,194</b>	<b>91,137</b>	<b>*15,790</b>
Men.....	26,610	338	48,884	26,511	16,218	10,144	75,866	11,752
Women.....	9,344	790	15,861	9,796	4,640	3,050	15,271	3,948

\*35 placements effected by offices since closed.

better than in the preceding month, but 8 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with September, but a decline of nearly 9 per cent in comparison with October, 1933. The employment of fewer workers in the highway division of construction and maintenance accounted for the decrease in placements from October of last year. The loss in this group, however, was offset in part by gains in services, farming, transportation and mining. Small changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 517; logging, 1,028; farming, 1,082; mining, 119; transportation, 277; construction and maintenance, 5,632; trade, 301; and services, 3,816, of which 2,051 were of household workers. During the month 3,996 men and 1,509 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during October were 11 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but showed a fractional decline when compared with the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 14 per cent in placements when compared with September, but a loss of nearly 4 per cent in comparison with October, 1933. The decline in placements from October of last year was due to less workers being sent to employment on highway construction, as all other groups showed improvement or nominal losses only. The largest gains were in logging and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 251; farming, 662; construction and maintenance, 1,457; trade, 49; and services, 730, of which 604 were of household workers. There were 2,033 men and 345 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during October, were nearly 4 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 12 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 1 per cent higher than in September and over 11 per cent above October, 1933. The only gain of importance over October of last year was in highway construction, and the largest loss in farming. Most of the remaining groups showed improvement. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 37; farming, 624; mining, 97; construction and maintenance, 900; trade, 54;

and services, 798, of which 562 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 1,333 men and 383 women.

#### ALBERTA

Orders received at Alberta Employment Offices during the month of October called for over 27 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. Farming placements were considerably higher than during October, 1933, but this increase was partly offset by a large reduction in the number of workers sent to employment on highway construction. Small changes were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 1,429; mining, 92; construction and maintenance, 1,433; and services, 512, of which 412 were of household workers. During the month 2,567 men and 311 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of nearly 18 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during October when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 17 per cent higher than in September, but nearly 8 per cent less than during October, 1933. All groups, except transportation and services, participated in the reduction in placements from October of last year. The only decline of importance, however, was in construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 33; farming, 63; construction and maintenance, 3,147; and services, 617, of which 440 were of household workers. There were 2,055 men and 259 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1934, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 20,858 placements in regular employment, 9,362 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 734 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 461 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 273 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per



mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate in Quebec during October were 213 in number and effected by the Hull Office, which was instrumental in the despatch of 166 bushmen to Sudbury and 47 bushmen to Pembroke. Business transacted by Ontario Offices during October involved the issue of 401 reduced rate certificates, 399 of which were to provincial points and 2 outside the province. Provincially from Port Arthur 140 bushmen, 78 mine workers, 8 highway construction workers, 6 restaurant employees and 6 electric power employees were sent to points within the same zone, Sudbury transferring 102 bush workers and one mine worker, and Fort William 48 bush workers and 5 mine workers to points within their respective zones. The Port Arthur zone was also the destination of one paper mill worker journeying from St. Catharines, and the Fort William zone of one mine worker transferred from Timmins. Travelling from Hamilton one pattern maker went to Windsor, while from North Bay one carpenter and one filer were carried at the reduced rate to Timmins. The two interprovincial transfers were of carpenters despatched by the Sudbury Office to Rouyn. In Manitoba, 64 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during October, 6 of which were provincial and 58 for points in other provinces. The former were issued at Winnipeg to 4 farm hands, one mine carpenter and one bushman going to employment within the territory covered by that zone office. The movement outside the province was also from

Winnipeg, 51 bushmen, 2 farm hands, 2 hotel workers and one club janitor travelling to points in the Port Arthur zone, one farm hand to Yorkton and one restaurant cook to Prince Albert. Profiting by the reduced rate in Saskatchewan during October 4 persons were conveyed to situations within the province, the Prince Albert office despatching one teamster and one cook, the Regina office one teacher, and the Saskatoon office one bushman within their respective zones. The Alberta labour movement during October was entirely provincial and included the transfer of 38 workers. All of these secured their certificates for reduced transportation at Edmonton, from which centre one farm hand was conveyed to Medicine Hat and 12 bushmen, 8 mine workers, 7 highway construction workers, 3 farm hands, one carpenter, one housekeeper, 3 cooks, one edger man and one cookee to employment within the Edmonton zone. Workers transported at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during October were 14 in number, these going to provincial employment. From Prince Rupert 4 bushmen and one carpenter were sent to employment within the same zone, while from Vancouver 2 sawmill workers and 2 cooks went to Kamloops, one hotel employee to Nelson and 3 miners and one hotel cook to centres within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 734 workers who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October 367 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 361 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 4 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits issued in Canada during October

The estimated value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October was \$2,721,919; this was an increase of \$474,135 or 21.1 per cent, as compared with the September total of \$2,247,784, and of \$946,867 or 53.3 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$1,775,052 for October, 1933. The value of the building permits issued in the first ten months of 1934 amounted to \$21,745,919, an increase of \$3,576,853 over the total for the same period in 1933; however, the aggregate was lower than in earlier years of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 350 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$630,000, and about 2,300 permits for other buildings valued at almost

\$1,565,000. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 135 dwellings and 1,750 other buildings, the estimated cost being approximately \$480,000 and \$1,375,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1934, that of \$362,436 or 31.6 per cent in Ontario being greatest. The decreases in the remaining provinces in this comparison were slight, New Brunswick showing the largest decline of \$4,097 or 15.2 per cent.

In comparison with October, 1933, there was improvement in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, from which no statement was received for the month under

review. Ontario reported the most pronounced increases, amounting to \$789,970 or 109.6 per cent.

Montreal showed a decrease as compared with September, 1934, and also with October, 1933; in Vancouver, there was a decline as compared with September, 1934, but an improvement over October, 1933, while Toronto and Winnipeg recorded increases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec City, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Chatham, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Stratford, St. Catharines, York and East York Townships, Windsor, East Windsor, Sandwich, Walkerville, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Prince Rupert and North Vancouver reported increases over both September, 1934, and October, 1933.

*Cumulative Record for First Ten Months, 1934.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in October	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first ten months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1934.....	2,721,919	21,745,919	16.1	83.3
1933.....	1,775,052	18,169,066	13.5	77.8
1932.....	3,170,570	38,196,769	28.3	77.5
1931.....	8,442,627	97,045,622	71.9	82.4
1930.....	12,756,402	139,117,752	103.1	92.0
1929.....	18,073,378	204,084,467	151.3	99.2
1928.....	21,558,085	187,179,719	133.8	96.8
1927.....	18,848,019	160,000,554	118.6	96.2
1926.....	14,738,402	134,902,338	100.0	100.4
1925.....	11,312,644	109,676,825	81.3	103.0
1924.....	13,089,588	109,906,921	81.5	107.6
1923.....	9,999,187	118,319,159	87.7	111.8
1922.....	10,737,525	127,515,975	94.5	108.5
1921.....	10,491,228	99,064,670	73.4	125.2
1920.....	10,401,041	106,547,319	79.0	144.4

The aggregate for the first ten months of 1934 was higher by 19.7 per cent than in 1933, but was lower than in any other year since 1920; the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, however, was lower in 1934 than in any year from 1920 to 1930.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

### Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, November, 1934, summarized the employment situation in October as follows:—

Employment at October 22, 1934, showed a slight decline as compared with a month earlier. There was a seasonal decline in employment in the building and allied industries, the transport and distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. There was also an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal-mining industry, principally in South Wales and South Yorkshire, and some decline in employment in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and in the hat and cap industry. On the other hand, employment showed an improvement in all the textile industries except carpet manufacture, in most of the clothing trades, in the boot and shoe, vehicle building, iron and steel, pottery, and glass industries, in general engineering, and in certain food-manufacturing industries.

The decline in employment was most marked in the South of England and in Wales, but there was also some decline in Northeast England. In Northwest England, in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland employment showed little change; while in the Midlands it showed an improvement. In London and the Southeastern Counties employment was still fairly good, and in the Southwest and Midlands it was fair. In the North of England, in Scotland, and in Northern Ireland it continued bad; while in Wales it was very bad.

Among those workpeople of ages 16-64 who were insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland the percentage unemployed at October 22, 1934 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 16.4, as compared with 16.1 at September 24, 1934, and with 18.1 at October 23, 1933. The percentage wholly unemployed at October 22, 1934, was 13.7, as compared with 13.3 at September 24,



1934; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·7, as compared with 2·8. For males alone the percentage at October 22, 1934, was 18·8 and for females, 9·9; at September 24, the corresponding percentages were 18·3 and 10·0.

At October 22, 1934, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,695,897 wholly unemployed, 338,199 temporarily stopped, and 85,539 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,119,635. This was 37,648 more than a month before, but 179,118 less than a year before. The total included 1,700,784 men, 63,495 boys, 304,897 women and 50,459 girls.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at October 22, 1934, was 2,181,599.

### United States

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Factory employment increased 3·7 per cent from September to October and factory payrolls increased 4·8 per cent over the month interval. These increases reflect, to a large extent, the settlement of labour difficulties in cotton goods, woollen and worsted goods, silk and rayon goods, and dyeing and finishing textile plants. However, 46 additional manufacturing industries reported gains in employment from September to October. Sixty-one of the 90 industries surveyed reported gains in payrolls.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' index of factory employment for October, 1934, is 78·6 (preliminary) and the October index of factory payrolls is 60·7 (preliminary). The index of factory employment in October, 1934, is 1·3 per cent below the level of the October, 1933, index (79·6) and the payroll index in October, 1934, is 2·2 per cent above the level of that for October, 1933 (59·4). The base used in computing these indexes is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-1925, which is taken as 100.

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in October from 25,283 establishments employing 3,600,140 workers whose weekly earnings were \$68,008,419 during the pay period ending nearest October 15th. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50 per cent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Comparing the level of employment and payrolls in the 90 separate industries in October, 1934, with October, 1933, 40 industries show increased employment over the

year interval and 53 industries show increased payrolls.

*Non-manufacturing Industries.*—Increases in employment from September to October were reported in 9 of the 18 non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics and gains in payrolls were reported in 14 of these 18 industries.

The gains in employment ranged from 3·9 per cent in the private building construction industry to 0·4 per cent in the dyeing and cleaning industry. The increase in employment in the building construction industry is larger than the gains shown in October, 1933, and 1932, and may be attributed primarily to the effects of the Federal Housing program. These figures do not include employees on construction projects financed from Public Works funds.

The increases of 7·4 per cent in employment in bituminous coal mining and 2·7 per cent in anthracite mining reflect seasonal demands. The gain of 2·4 per cent in employment in metalliferous mining is due to the resumption of operations in one locality, following the settlement of labour difficulties. Combined reports received from 62,022 retail trade establishments employing 928,940 workers in October showed an increase of 1·5 per cent in employment. The gains in retail trade were confined largely to the group of establishments composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail order houses. This group showed an increase of 3·0 per cent in employment from September to October. Employment in the remaining 57,153 retail trade establishments increased 0·4 per cent from September to October.

In the 9 industries in which decreased employment was reported, the largest decline (5 per cent) was in brokerage establishments, which have reported decreases in employment for a number of months. The remaining decreases ranged from a seasonal drop of 2·9 per cent in the quarrying and non-metallic mining industry to less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in the power and light industry. Employment in the crude petroleum industry declined 2·8 per cent over the month interval and the laundry industry, reflecting seasonal recessions, reported 1·4 per cent fewer employees in October than September. The decreases in the remaining industries were: telephone and telegraph, 0·9 per cent; banks, 0·5 per cent; electric-railroad operation and maintenance, 0·4 per cent; and hotels, 0·2 per cent. The decrease in the last named industry was due to the closing of summer-resort hotels. Employment in hotels other than resort hotels showed a gain of 1·2 per cent from September to October.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government with respect to contracts "for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work" is set forth in an Act of Parliament adopted on May 30, 1930, entitled "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act" (chapter 20-21, Geo. V). The full text of this measure appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 383. The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repairs or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or, except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

The Fair Wages Policy was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wages rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

In addition to the requirements of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, government contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, contain a number of other provisions for the protection of the workmen employed, which are sanctioned by the foregoing Orders in Council.

It is further provided in the foregoing Orders in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government

of Canada of fittings for public buildings; harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores; and any other articles and things hereinafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions, which are referred to in the Orders in Council as "B" conditions (the Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council with reference to building and construction works being designated as "A" conditions), including the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respect hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rate of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work, and in the "B" conditions sanctioned by Orders in Council applicable to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates and working hours.

The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied



or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of supplies listed in the Fair Wages Orders in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any disputes which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts, containing

fair wages conditions, have been recently executed by the Government of Canada:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of an Indian residential school at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. J. J. Fitzpatrick, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Date of contract, September 8, 1934. Amount of contract, \$151,784.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$0 80	8
Carpenters.....	0 70	8
Electricians (inside wiremen).....	0 65	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Roofers—shingle.....	0 70	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 55	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Truck driver.....	0 40	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8

Construction of an Indian Residential School at LeBret, Sask. Name of contractors, Messrs. Smith Bros. and Wilson, Regina, Sask. Date of contract, October 18, 1934. Amount of contract, \$164,926.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers.....	\$0 80	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 55	8
Compressor operators.....	0 45	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 65	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 50	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Lathers—metal or wood.....	0 60	8
Marble setters.....	0 80	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 65	8
Man in charge of roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Stonecutters.....	0 70	8
Stone masons.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8

#### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a railway embankment be-

tween the Imperial Oil and Marien Street Wharves, Montreal East, P.Q. Name of contractors, H. J. O'Connell Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 9, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$58,400.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 50	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Compressor air operator.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator—steam.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator—gas.....	0 45	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Diver's helper.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Fireman.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Powderman.....	0 45	8
Steam shovel engineer.....	0 85	8
Steam shovel craneman.....	0 65	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
<i>Tug Crews—</i>	month and board	Customary hours
Captain.....	\$150 00	"
Engineer.....	125 00	"
Firemen.....	65 00	"
Deckhands.....	55 00	"
Cook.....	40 00	"
<i>Dredges—</i>		
Captain.....	\$200 00	"
Engineer.....	200 00	"
Cranemen.....	150 00	"
Asst. cranemen.....	70 00	"
Firemen.....	65 00	"
Deckhands.....	55 00	"
Watchman.....	50 00	"
<i>Floating Derrick—</i>		
Engineer.....	160 00	"
Asst. engineer.....	125 00	"
Firemen.....	65 00	"
Deckhands.....	50 00	"
Oilers.....	60 00	"

Construction of new transit sheds to replace old sheds Nos. 24 and 25 on Pier No. 1, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Delphe Maranda, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November, 26, 1934. Amount of contract, \$354,754.92. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	{ 0 70	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 70	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 65	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 55	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Roofers—sheet metal.....	0 55	8
Riggers.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Painters.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Drivers.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of Barracks Building Block at the Permanent Force Barracks, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, November 10, 1934. Amount of contract, \$163,546.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Asbestos insulation workers.....	\$0 80	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 70	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Structural steel workers (ornamental).....	0 75	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 00	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 50	8
Operators:—		
Hoist—1 drum.....	0 65	8
Hoist—2 drum.....	0 80	8
Cement mixer—gas or electric.....	0 50	8
Cement mixer—steam.....	0 60	8
Compressor.....	0 60	8
Bucket loader.....	0 60	8
Excavator, bear cat and gasoline shovels.....	0 75	8
Shinglers.....	0 75	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8
Stonecutters—granite, sand and limestone.....	0 75	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8
Structural steel erectors.....	0 80	8

Construction of an operating house for the Port of Halifax Radio Direction Finding Station, Camperdown, Halifax Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. George A. deYoung, Eastern Passage, N.S. Date of contract, October 30, 1934. Amount of contract, \$12,545.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day per week
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8 44
Carpenters.....	0 55	8 44
Shinglers.....	0 55	8 44
Painters.....	0 50	8 44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8 44
Tile setters.....	0 97½	8 44
Lathers.....	0 55	8 44
Plasterers.....	0 70	8 44
Tinsmith.....	0 50	8 44
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8 44
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8 44
Teamster.....	0 35	8 44
Electricians.....	0 80	8 44



Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Man in charge felt and gravel roof-ers.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	0 90	8
Tile setters.....	0 75	8
	yd.	
Metal lathers.....	0 06	8
	hour	
Plasterers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters helpers.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 90	8
Linoleum layers.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Applying insulation and built-up roofing on work shop hangar, Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. R. P. White, Belleville, Ont. Date of contract, November 7, 1934. Amount of contract, \$4,196.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Man in charge of felt and gravel roofers.....	\$0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Grading the Landing Field at the Permanent Force Barracks, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Mannix & Owens, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, November 6, 1934. Amount of contract, \$128,756.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 70	8
Firemen—stationary.....	0 50	8
Machinists.....	0 70	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 00	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 90	8
Steam shovel fireman.....	0 50	8
Operators:—		
Hoist—1 drum.....	0 65	8
Hoist—2 drum.....	0 80	8
Compressor.....	0 60	8
Bucket loader.....	0 60	8
Excavator, bear cat and gasoline shovels.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Teamster.....	0 45	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

### Contracts in Group "B" (Manufacture of Supplies, etc.)

The following is a statement of contracts awarded by the Department of National Defence during the month of November, 1934, for various classes of manufactured goods, which contracts included in all cases the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

Goods Contracted for	Contractor
Enamelware.....	General Steel Wares Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cartridges.....	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drill shirts and trousers.....	Houde, Larocche & Cie, St. Croix, P.Q.
Drill shirts.....	Sterling Shirt & Overalls Mfg. Co., Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.
Shirt drill.....	Dominion Textile Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Cloth, trade pattern.....	Watchorn & Co., Merriekville, Ont.
Rolling doors.....	Richards Wilcox Canadian Co., London, Ont.
Khaki drill.....	Canadian Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Earthenware bowls, cups, plates and saucers.....	Sovereign Potters, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Drill trousers.....	Gault Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Fire hose.....	Goodyear Rubber Tire Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel pipe.....	Page Hersey Tubes Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Blankets.....	Renfrew Textiles Ltd., Renfrew, Ont.
Ankle boots.....	A. E. Wry-Standard Ltd., Amherst, N.S.
Ankle boots.....	J. A. & M. Cote, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	Eudore Fournier, Plessisville, P.Q.
Ankle boots.....	Tobutt Shoe & Leather Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Mackinaw coats.....	Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Ankle boots.....	Eagle Shoe Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Forage caps.....	William Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Winter caps.....	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Breeches.....	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Lumbermen's rubber boots...	Northern Rubber Co., Guelph, Ont.
Lumbermen's rubber boots...	Woodstock Rubber Co. Woodstock, Ont.
Lumbermen's rubber boots...	Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Hand towels.....	Stauffer Dobbie Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Sweater jackets.....	Joseph Simpson Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Tap soles and top lifts.....	Anglo Canadian Leather Co., Toronto, Ont.
Canvas shoes.....	Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.
Bedstead springs.....	Simmons Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Doors.....	Richards Wilcox Canadian Co., London, Ont.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

#### Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of general repairs, etc., to the public building at Lethbridge, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. S. L. Chappell, Lethbridge,

Alta. Date of contract, October 24, 1934. Amount of contract, \$3,137.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 75	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 40	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Hollow tile and brick layers and masons.....	0 90	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8
Stone cutters.....	0 75	8

Construction of wharf repairs at Sointula, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,027. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract, as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 12½	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 00	8
Pile driver man.....	0 90	8
Boorman.....	0 90	8
Bridgeman.....	0 90	8
Fireman.....	0 65	8
Labourer.....	0 40	8

Construction of wharf repairs at Grantham's Landing, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,694. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Construction of a school dormitory building at Fredericton, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. A. & R. Forbes, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, November 16, 1934. Amount of contract, \$51,474 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 40	8
Cement finishers.....	0 50	8
Stonemasons.....	0 75	8
Stone cutters (granite, sand and limestone).....	0 60	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 75	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 50	8
Hollow metal workers.....	0 50	8
Kalamein iron workers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 60	8
Marble setters.....	0 75	8
Tile setters.....	0 75	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 50	8
Linoleum layers.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

N.B.—Where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of labour are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Docking, cleaning, painting, repairing, etc., the Dredge P.W.D. No. 303 (Fruhling). Name of contractors, Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 24, 1934. Amount of contract, \$13,750. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 67½	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 50	8
Boilermakers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters—ship's.....	0 78½	8
Caulkers—iron.....	0 78½	8
Caulkers—wood.....	0 81½	8
Driver with team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Electricians.....	0 78½	8
Electricians—inside wiremen.....	1 00	8
Flangers.....	0 81½	8
Fitters—ship's.....	0 78½	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Machinists.....	0 67½	8
Machinists' helpers.....	0 50	8
Moulders.....	0 75	8
Painters.....	0 62½	8
Patternmakers.....	0 81½	8
Platers.....	0 81½	8
Riggers.....	0 65½	8
Riveters.....	0 78½	8
Rivet holders.....	0 66½	8

Note.—In any case where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.



Reconstruction of the Canada Steamship Lines Wharf at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Co., Ltd., Montebello, P.Q. Date of contract, November 6, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$75,866.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Machinist.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Compressor operator—steam.....	0 50	8
Compressor operator—gas.....	0 40	8
Drill runner.....	0 40	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Fireman—stationary.....	0 35	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 55	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 45	8
Labourer.....	0 30	8
Pile driver runner—steam.....	0 55	8
Pile driver runner—gas.....	0 45	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8
Acetylene or electric welder.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator (steam).....	0 50	8
Concrete mixer operator (gas).....	0 40	8

Construction of a public wharf, Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractors, Mitchell & Wilson Ltd., Gananoque, Ont. Date of contract, November 3, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,881.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8
Boatmen.....	0 35	8
Drill runner—boring machine.....	0 45	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, adze, auger).....	0 42	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Teamster.....	0 35	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
Hoist operator—gas.....	0 50	8
Blacksmith.....	0 55	8

Construction of an armoury on Belvedere Street, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. K.B. Jenckes, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, October 29, 1934. Amount of contract, \$2,689 and \$7.50 per 100 sq. ft. for new

roof boarding laid. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Driver.....	0 30	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 35	8

Construction of an extension and repairs to the wharf at Pointe au Pic, P.Q. Name of contractors, Hill & Sibbald Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, October 29, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$117,072.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Boatmen.....	0 30	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operator.....	0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 40	8
Divers.....	1 00	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—gasoline.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Machinists.....	0 55	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Pile driver runner.....	0 55	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, X-cut saw, hammer, adze, auger).....	0 37½	8

Construction of an extension to Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Messrs. Joseph E. Couture, of Fort Garry, Ephriem Toupin, of St. Boniface, and Elie Trottier, of St. Norbert, Manitoba. Date of contract, October 27, 1934. Amount of contract, \$114,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Ornamental iron workers.....	\$0 75	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters (sand and limestone).....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (when continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar).....	0 47½	8
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (when attending on or at scaffold).....	0 42½	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers, felt and gravel (man in charge).....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 67½	8
Terrazzo layers helpers (while engaged as machine rubbers).....	0 47½	8
Terrazzo layers helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than above).....	0 42½	8
Linoleum layers.....	0 60	8
Tile setters.....	0 90	8
Tile setters helpers.....	0 47½	8
Metal lathers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 47½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 47½	8
Electricians.....	0 85	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 65	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8
*Labourers—skilled.....	0 42½	8
*Labourers—unskilled.....	0 37½	8

\*At least 25% of the men employed on this contract are to be paid the rate for skilled men.

N.B.—Where hours less than 48 per week are specified in the Fair Wage Schedule of the Province of Manitoba, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work.

Construction of an enlargement to the wharf at Grand Baie (St. Alexis), Chicoutimi county, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Juste Dufour & Fils, Grand Baie, P.Q. Date of contract, November 8, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,690.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 50	8
Compressor operators.....	0 40	8
Drill runners—machine.....	0 40	8
Hoist operators—gas.....	0 45	8
Hoist operators—steam.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Powdermen.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8
Drivers.....	0 30	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 35	8
Timbermen or cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8

Alterations to the heating plant at Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S. Name of con-

tractors, Hagen & Company, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 10, 1934. Amount of contract, \$9,228. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8	44
Cement finishers—floor.....	0 60	8	44
Cement finishers—wall.....	0 70	8	44
Bricklayers.....	0 97½	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8	44
Electricians.....	0 80	8	44
Labourers.....	0 35	8	44
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8	44
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 75	8	44
Teamster.....	0 35	8	44

Alterations to domestic hot water services in the Parliament Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 16, 1934. Amount of contract, \$9,950. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Teamster.....	0 40	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

N.B.—In any cases where, by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 48 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this contract.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at St. George, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Berton H. Williamson, Saint John West, N.B. Date of contract, November 8, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,302. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Hoist operator—gasoline.....	\$0 45	8
Hoist operator—steam.....	0 55	8
Timbermen and cribmen (using such tools as broad-axe hammer, saw, auger, adze).....	0 37½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 30	8
Teamsters.....	0 30	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 55	8



Dredging in the Miramichi River at Douglastown, Northumberland Co., N.B. Name of contractors, the Maritime Dredging & Supply Co., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, November 21, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,480. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Parry Sound, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, November 13, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$63,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 7, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,135. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Presqu'île, Ontario. Name of contractors, the Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 9, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$22,260. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging the Nicolet River, P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction, Ltd., Montebello, P.Q. Date of contract, November 6, 1934. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,373.14. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### *Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

New interior fittings in the public building at Antigonish, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 15, 1934. Amount of contract, \$1,326.50. The "B" Labour Conditions were inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in November, 1934, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount	
	\$	cts.
<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—</i>		
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	1,388	86
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—</i>		
Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	414	26
<i>Making and Supplying Letter-Carriers' Uniforms—</i>		
Workmen Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	7,630	82
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.....	91	19
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.....	1,130	44
Acme Glove Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	224	30
Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont.....	440	21
P. A. Alain, Quebec, P.Q.....	2,890	60
<i>Mail Bag Fittings—</i>		
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.....	4,757	28
G. W. Sadler Belting Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	228	23
Chas. A. Duff, Montreal, P.Q.....	1,060	00
<i>Mail Bagging—</i>		
J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton.....	12,938	74
<i>Stamping Machines, etc.—</i>		
Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....	21,650	50
<i>Satchels—</i>		
Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....	651	36
<i>Mail Boxes—</i>		
Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.....	264	60
<i>Letter Box Locks and Keys—</i>		
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont....	365	00

Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labour of Quebec, declared early in December that over 200,000 workers in various trades were then working under the collective agreement extension system which was established by the legislature at its last session. This number, he continued, would probably increase to 300,000 within the next two months, when agreements between employers and workers in the printing and clothing industries are extended so as to govern all the workers who are engaged in these industries in the districts covered by the agreements.

During November there were 4,849 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 5,226 during October, and 3,734 during November a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 30, as compared with 33 during October. The benefits awarded amounted to \$412,309.59, of which \$333,978.14 was for compensation and \$78,331.45 for medical aid. The records to date this year show 50,402 accidents reported, as compared with 34,621 during the same period of 1933, and the benefits awarded this year to date amount to \$4,081,136.21, as against \$3,362,891.10 for the corresponding period of 1933.

## COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF QUEBEC

### Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Further Applications

**R**ECENT proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act of Quebec include the extension to all employees and employers in the industry and district, by Orders in Council, of an agreement affecting the plumbing trade in Three Rivers, the addition of one clause to the Order in Council affecting the ornamental iron and bronze trade at Montreal and applications for the extension of agreements affecting granite cutters and granite quarrymen throughout the Province of Quebec, fur workers at Montreal, bakers and bread distributors at Three Rivers, bakers at Quebec and clothing workers throughout the Province.

Under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, the text of which was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1934, page 417, applications may be made to the provincial Minister of Labour, by any association of employees or employers who are parties to a collective agreement, to have those terms of such agreement which concern rates of wages and hours of labour made obligatory on all employees and employers in the same trade or industry within the territorial jurisdiction determined by the agreement. The application is then printed in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and during the following thirty days objections may be made to the Minister of Labour. After this delay, if the Minister of Labour deems that the provisions of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" that would make the establishment of these conditions advisable, an Order in Council may be passed making the terms obligatory on all employees and employers in the trade or industry in the territory included in the agreement, from the date of the publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and for the duration of the agreement. The provisions of an agreement thus made obligatory are to govern all individual labour contracts in the specified trades and district, except that those individual contracts which are to the advantage of the employee will have effect unless expressly prohibited in the agreement. Applications for the extension of certain agreements and Orders in Council subsequently passed under this Act have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* each month beginning in June, 1934.

*Plumbers, Three Rivers and District.*—An Order in Council approved November 9, 1934, makes obligatory the conditions in the agreement between fourteen contractors in plumbing, in the installation of heating systems, refrigeration plants and automatic sprinklers,

in the tinsmith trade, and for roofing, and the National Catholic Union of Plumbers, Incorporated of Three Rivers. (The application for this extension was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, page 913.) The Order in Council makes the terms of the agreement obligatory in the district mentioned therein according to the following conditions:

1. Definition of the term "journeyman": The word "journeyman" used in this agreement comprises and designates a plumber, or installer of heating system, or installer of refrigerating plants, or installer of automatic sprinklers, having obtained his licence as journeyman from the Board of Examiners of pipe mechanics, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 176A, R.S., 1925, as enacted by 23 Geo. V, ch. 69 and amended by 24 Geo. V, ch. 52.

The word "journeyman," for the trades hereinabove designated also comprises workmen who are not obliged to be licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Act respecting pipe mechanics, but who have passed an examination in a satisfactory manner before the Board of Examiners formed by the joint committee named in accordance with the present agreement, pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 7 of the Act 24 Geo. V, ch. 56.

The word "journeyman," added to the words "tinsmith and roofer," comprises and designates the tinsmiths and roofers who have passed, in a satisfactory manner, their examination before the Board of Examiners formed by the joint committee named in accordance with the present agreement, pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 7 of the Act 24 Geo. V, ch. 56.

#### 2. Rate of Wages:

	cents per hour
<i>Journeyman-plumber:</i>	
From the 1st of November, 1934 to the 30th of April, 1935. . . . .	40
From the 1st of May, 1935 to the 31st of October, 1935. . . . .	45
<i>Journeyman-installer of heating systems:</i>	
From the 1st of November, 1934 to the 30th of April, 1935. . . . .	40
From the 1st of May, 1935 to the 1st of October, 1935. . . . .	45
<i>Journeyman-installer of refrigerating plants and automatic sprinklers:</i>	
From the 1st of November, 1934, to the 30th of April, 1935. . . . .	40
From the 1st of May, 1935, to the 1st of October, 1935. . . . .	45
<i>Journeyman-tinsmith-roofer:</i>	
From the 1st of November, 1934, to the 30th of April, 1935. . . . .	40
From the 1st of May, 1935, to the 1st of October, 1935. . . . .	45



3. The time of labour shall conform with the provisions of the Order in Council No. 1496 of July 12, 1933, for the putting into force of the Act respecting the Limiting of Working Hours (23 Geo. V, ch. 40): there shall be no work on Sundays, holidays of obligation, the feast of Saint Jean Baptiste, Good Friday and Labour Day.

4. In the case of non-application or derogation granted by the competent authority respecting the limiting of working hours, the rate of wages of time and a half will be paid to journeymen and apprentices for all overtime, if such is carried on between the hours of six o'clock p.m. and seven o'clock a.m.

5. The workmen will be paid each week.

The travelling expenses of workmen sent or employed outside the town in which they reside, will be at the cost of the contractors. No salary will be paid during the time of the trip.

6. The territorial jurisdiction determined by the present agreement comprises the counties of Berthier, Maskinonge, Saint Maurice, Laviolette, Champlain, Yamaska, Nicolet and Trois Rivières.

7. The present agreement shall be valid from the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, of the Order in Council approving the present request and shall remain in force until the 1st of November, 1935. It shall then renew itself automatically each year, unless a notice of thirty days be given before the expiration of each annual term, by one or the other of the contracting parties desiring to put an end thereto.

*Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers (Shopmen) Montreal and District.*—The Order in Council which was published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, page 1005, has been corrected by adding after article 5, the following:

"6. The present agreement shall be valid from and after the date of the publication in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of the Order in Council approving the present request, and will remain in force until March 31st, 1935."

*Granite Quarrymen and Granite Cutters, Province of Quebec.*—Notice of application for the extension of the agreement between certain owners of granite quarries and granite cutting plants in the Province of Quebec and their employees was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 17. The agreement provides for wage rates of 50 cents per hour for granite cutters and for surface machine operators who are fully competent granite cutters and of 35 cents per hour for quarrymen employed in quarries and 25 cents for inexperienced labourers in quarries; apprentice

granite cutters to be paid 10 cents per hour during first year, 20 cents during second year and 30 cents during third year.

*Fur Workers, Montreal and District.*—Notice of application for the extension of the agreement between members of the Montreal Fur Manufacturing Protective Association and the Joint Board of the Furriers Union of Montreal, comprising locals 66 and 67 of the International Fur Workers Union, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 17. The minimum weekly wage rates provided in the agreement are: \$28 and \$35 for cutters, \$20 and \$28 for male operators, \$15 and \$20 for female operators, \$14 and \$18 for finishers (female), \$12 and \$20 for apprentices and \$12 and \$24 for examiners.

*Bakers and Bread Distributors, Three Rivers and District.*—Notice of application for the extension of the agreement between bakery proprietors and master bakers and the National Catholic Union of Bakers and Bread Distributors of Three Rivers, Section No. 12, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 24. The agreement provides for minimum wage rates of from \$15 to \$22 per week according to class of baker and size of shop. Minimum wage rates for bread distributors to be \$9 per week plus a commission of 5 per cent during the first year of the agreement and \$9 per week plus 7 per cent commission during the next year.

*Bakers, Quebec City and District.*—Notice of application was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 1, for the extension of the agreement between bakery proprietors and master bakers and the National Catholic Union of Bakers of Quebec. The agreement provides for minimum wages of \$22 per week for foreman, \$19 for second bakers, when a minimum stated quantity of bread is baked per week.

*Clothing Workers, Province of Quebec.*—Notice of application was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 7, for the extension of the agreement between clothing manufacturers and contractors associations and certain individual clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The agreement is to apply to the whole province of Quebec and provides for a 44 hour week. Wage rates vary according to class of work and rates for different classes are from 28½ cents for lowest paid class to 68 cents for highest paid class, with the rate for beginners to be according to the minimum wage law order.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

FERNIE AND CRANBROOK, B.C.—Two BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 308.

The agreement which came into effect June 1, 1931, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1932, page 922, was renewed June 1, 1933, to remain in effect until May 31, 1935, with a reduction in wages of approximately 5 per cent from the previous rates.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

IROQUOIS FALLS, STURGEON FALLS, ESPANOLA, SAULT STE. MARIE AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER UNIONS.

In accordance with a provision in the agreement outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1934, page 701, a further increase in wages was made June 17, 1934, of approximately  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the minimum rate for the lowest paid class of work being increased from 40 to 43 cents per hour.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PORT ARTHUR DIVISION, PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF OPERATING ENGINEERS.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1934, to May 1, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Preference of employment of new men to be given to union members and all new men employed must belong to one of the unions making the agreement, except those engaged in temporary outside labour, construction crews, slasher mills and woods operation.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime and work on Sundays and four holidays, time and one-half, except ordinary over-

time on tour work which shall be at straight time.

An apprentice system to be in effect in the mechanical trades and apprentices in these trades to be paid 35 per cent of journeymen's rate during first year, 45 per cent during second year, 65 per cent during third year, 85 per cent during fourth year and the full rate after four years.

Provision is made for arbitration of disputes.

Wages: the agreement contains a wage scale which restores part of the previous wage decrease and provides that further increases be made when increases are given in other union mills in Canada. Under this provision, a further increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in wages came into effect June 17, 1934, making certain wage rates from that date as follows:

Wages in sulphite mills, mechanical and yard: wood room—foreman 59 cents, others 43 and 44 cents; acid makers 59 cents, in digester house—cooks 73 cents, helpers 52 cents, blow pit men 44 cents, bleacher men 63 cents, liquor men 59 cents, helpers 43 and 44 cents, screen room men 43 cents; in sulphite machine room—foreman 59 cents, back tenders 47 cents, machine men, press operators and truckers 43 and 44 cents; groundwood mill—foreman 59 cents, other employees 43 to 45 cents; yard labour 43 to 46 cents; mechanics 69 to 77 cents, mechanics helpers 54 to 57 cents, apprentice mechanics 43 to 54 cents, painters 59 cents; boiler house—engineers 73 cents, alternate engineer 65 cents, firemen 59 cents, turbine operators 65 cents, labourers 43 cents.

Wages in paper mill from June 17, 1934: clay and size operator 48 cents, beater engineer 74 cents, helpers 43 and 48 cents, broke beater 43 cents; machine tenders 92 cents and \$1.07, back tenders 75 and 95 cents, third hand 67 and 71 cents, fourth hands 53 and 57 cents, fifth hand 46 and 49 cents, broke beaters 43 cents, clothing man 66 cents, helpers and sweepers 43 cents. In finishing room—stack runners 66 to 69 cents, head loader 52 cents, assistant foreman 59 cents, other employees of finishing room 43 to 49 cents.

KENORA AND FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—KENORA PAPER MILLS LIMITED, FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 12, 1934, to April 30, 1935, renews the conditions of an agreement which came into effect May 1, 1933, with the provision that wage rates for paper makers be restored to the 1932 printed paper makers wage schedule and with the further provision that when wage increases are made in comparable newsprint mills in the United States similar increases will be made in the mills at Fort Frances and Kenora.

The agreement provides for preference to union members in employing new men and all permanent employees must be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties to be referred to arbitration. No strikes or lockouts to occur.

Wages: as stated above, wages were increased from May 12, 1934, to the 1932 standard union



wage scale. Under this agreement also, a further wage increase of between 7 and 9 per cent was put into effect from July 1, 1934, making the wage rates per hour from July 1, at Kenora: machine tenders \$1.43 to \$1.51, back tenders, \$1.26 to \$1.35, third hand 94 cents to \$1.01, fourth hand 60 cents, fifth hand 52 cents, sixth hand 43 cents, beater engineer 82 cents, rewinder man 64 cents, head oiler 70 cents, oiler 54½ cents, swipers 43 cents, clothing man 81 cents, beater man 43½ cents; clay and size man 43½ cents.

Similar increases were put into effect in the Fort Frances mill.

**KENORA AND FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.**—KENORA PAPER MILLS LIMITED, FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 940.

(A previous agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930, page 841, and was renewed each year since with certain changes.)

Agreement to be in effect from May 12, 1934, to April 30, 1935, renews the conditions of the previous agreement with the provision that wage rates for pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers be increased 11 1/9 per cent with certain adjustments and with a 40 cent per hour minimum, and with the further provision that when wage increases are made in comparable newsprint mills in the United States that similar increases will be made in the mills at Kenora and Fort Frances. Under this clause, a further wage increase of approximately 7 to 9 per cent was made, with a minimum of 43 cents per hour for the lowest paid classes of workers, making wages per hour of certain classes at Kenora from July 1, 1934; in wood room—43 to 48 cents per hour except for foremen who are paid 53 and 59½ cents and saw filer 70 cents; in chipper room—43 to 45 cents, with 63 cents for foreman; in grinder room—43 to 48 cents with 70 cents for foreman; in screen room—45 and 45½ cents; in sulphite mill—cook 77 cents, cooks helper 49½ cents, acid maker 64 cents, blow pit men 45 cents, lead burner 70 cents and labourers 43 cents; in yard—43 cents for teamsters and labourers and 48 cents for foreman; in finishing room—43 to 49½ cents; in laboratory—43 cents for samplers; maintenance and repair crew—mechanics 70 cents, mechanics helpers 49½ and 57½ cents, painters 53 cents, apprentices 33 cents; electricians—for switchboard operators, maintenance men and tour men 70 cents, journeymen 82½ cents.

Similar increases were made effective at the Fort Frances mill.

**KENORA AND FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.**—KENORA PAPER MILLS LIMITED, THE FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 731.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

The provisions as to hours, overtime, employment of union members, settlement of disputes are the same as in the agreement summarized above between the companies and the paper makers union.

Other clauses in this agreement provide that not more than one helper to one journeyman be employed, and also for not less than two journeymen to work together on high voltage wires.

The wage scale in the agreement at May 1, 1934, was increased by 7½ per cent from July 1, 1934, making the rates from that date at Kenora: for journeymen 82½ cents, for tour men and grinder operator 70 cents and for helpers, 43½ cents.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

**REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.**—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 75.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935.

The agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1933, page 1034.

Wages are \$34.65 for cylinder pressmen, \$25.29 for cylinder assistant, \$20.43 for cylinder assistants working part time on cylinder and platens, \$32.29 for platen pressmen.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.**—The following agreements in the Province of Quebec, not elsewhere mentioned in this article in this or previous months, have been made obligatory by Orders in Council and the terms so made obligatory printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows:

**BUILDING TRADES, SHERBROOKE, September, 1934, page 824;**

**BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE, November, 1934, page 1004;**

**MARBLE, TERRAZZO AND TILE SETTERS, QUEBEC, November, 1934, page 1003.**

**THREE RIVERS AND DISTRICT.**—BRICKLAYING, MASONRY AND PLASTERING CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS AND MASONS.

Agreement to be in effect from September 15, 1934, to September 15, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed and business agents of union may visit jobs and also inspect payrolls.

One apprentice may be employed on each job, but not more than one apprentice for each ten journeymen employed on each job.

Contractors must see that any sub-contractors also observe the terms of this agreement.

Provision is made for the payment of fines by either party not observing the terms of the agreement.

Any dispute arising is to be referred to a joint arbitration committee for settlement.

Other terms of this agreement affecting hours, wage rates, etc., are included in the Order in Council making them obligatory which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 912.

**THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC.**—PLUMBING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATING CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF PLUMBERS OF THREE RIVERS.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1934, to November 1, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

Only union members to be employed. Union business agents may visit the jobs and examine the payrolls.

Not more than one apprentice to be employed for each journeyman.

Contractors to see that sub-contractors observe the terms of the agreement.

Provision is made for the payment of fines by either breaking the agreement.

Any dispute to be referred to a joint arbitration committee.

Other terms of this agreement were made obligatory by Order in Council and are printed on page 1146 of this issue.

### **Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas**

**KENORA, ONTARIO.**—A CERTAIN POWER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 559.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1934, and from year to year until notice.

Union members or those who will join the union to be employed.

Hours: 48 per week.

Overtime: shift operators required to work overtime at other than their regular work to be paid time and half. Employees called out for repair work outside of regular shift to be paid at least for 4 hours.

Wages: power house operators and relief operator \$128, \$135 and \$142.50 per month. Maintenance men \$153 per month.

### **Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation**

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**—ONE DAIRY COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 357 (MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1934, to January, 1935.

Only union members or those who will join the union to be employed. No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity.

Six days to constitute a week's work and any employees working on their day off to be paid \$3.50 extra for the day.

One week's notice of resigning or of dismissal to be given.

Wages for milk drivers to be \$21 per week and a commission of 3 per cent on collections.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties is to be referred to arbitration.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.**—ONE DAIRY COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 514.

The agreement which came into effect March 1, 1931, was amended March 1, 1932, and remains in effect from year to year until notice.

Union members or those who will join the union to be employed.

Six and one-half days per week to be worked, on the basis of one day off in two weeks and one week's holiday with pay per year.

One week's notice of resigning or dismissal to be given.

Wages per week for drivers, from March 1, 1932: a guaranteed wage of \$16 for beginners, increasing \$1 per week each year to \$19, plus commission on sales; truck drivers \$85 per month.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**—CERTAIN TAXI CAB COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL No. 151.

Agreements to be in effect from March 16, 1934, subject to 30 days' notice.

All employees must be union members and authorize the company to deduct union dues from their pay; and in turn, if any union member defraud the company of any moneys, the same will be replaced from the union funds. No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity.

Hours: 8 per day; no split shift of less than three consecutive hours.

Overtime: 50 cents per hour.

A week's holiday with pay to be granted after a year's service with a clear record.

Wages: In one company, drivers to be paid \$3 or 35 per cent of their daily receipts, whichever is greater; in another company \$2.75 or 35 per cent of daily receipts, whichever is greater, except for first thirty working days when new men will be paid 30 per cent of receipts. Wages for spare drivers, 50 cents per hour.

Disputes to be settled by arbitration.

### **Transportation and Public Utilities; Street and Electric Railways**

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**—HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION No. 107.

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1928, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1263, was amended March 16, 1932, to remain in effect until notice, and is still in effect in 1934.

The 1932 amendment reduced wage rates for most classes by 3 cents per hour, making the basic wage rate for motormen and conductors after two years' service 49 cents per hour and 54 cents per hour for bus and one-man car operators. Hours for car house and shopmen were reduced from 55 to 48 per week.

### **Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation**

**SAINT JOHN, N.B.**—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCALS Nos. 273, 1039 AND 810 (3 AGREEMENTS).

The agreement for Local 273 (longshoremen) is to be in effect from November 1, 1934, to October 31, 1935, and thereafter from year to year until notice.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1934, page 74, March, 1933, page 332, December, 1931, page 1358, and December, 1930, page 1456, with the following wage change, and with minor changes in working conditions.

Wages: the basic rate is increased from 63 to 68 cents per hour and the rate for handling bulk cargo from 72 to 78 cents per hour.

The agreements for Locals 1039 (ship liners, etc.) and 810 (coal handlers and trimmers), which were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1933, pages 333 and 332, continue from year to year until notice and no change was made this year, the wage rates for shipping remaining at 59 cents for day work and 88 cents for night work, and for coal handlers and trimmers 72 cents for day work and 90 cents for night work.



## STEAM RAILWAY STATISTICS IN CANADA, 1933

**T**HE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued its annual report on Statistics of Steam Railways of Canada for the year ending December 31, 1933, giving data as to mileage and equipment, capital, investment, subsidies, land grants, guarantees, capital, income, earnings, operating expenses, traffic, fuel consumption, employees, salaries and wages, and accidents.

Gross revenues during 1933 amounted to \$270,278,276, which was less than half the revenues of 1928, and was the lowest since 1916. In 1932 gross revenues were \$293,390,415. Freight traffic was also the lightest since 1915, amounting to 21,092,594,200 revenue ton-miles as against 23 billion in 1932 and 41·6 billion in 1928. Passenger traffic, which has been declining rapidly since 1928, was recorded as 1,393,041,245 passenger miles, the lowest since 1907, when these records were first made. Operating expenses were reduced from \$256,668,375 to \$233,133,108, being the lowest since 1918. Net operating revenue amounted to \$37,145,168, and was greater than in 1932 by \$423,128. Railway taxes were \$8,848,542 as compared with \$8,541,870 in 1932, but were lower than in any other year since 1924. Tonnage showed decreases in wheat, mine products, manufactures and miscellaneous freight, including gasoline and petroleum products, but increases in animal and forest products. The monthly reports secured from the larger railways, it was stated, indicated improvements during the second half of the year in revenues, traffic and net operating revenues, with reductions in operating expenses.

The monthly average number of employees dropped from 132,078 in 1932 to 121,923 in 1933. This was the smallest working staff on Canadian railways since 1908, when the mileage was only 54 per cent of the 1933 mileage. The payroll chargeable to operating expenses amounted to \$145,581,043, which was \$20,107,696 less than in 1932, and \$119,088,109 less than in 1928. The average wages per hour for those on an hourly basis was 54·4 cents as against 56·8 cents in 1932 and 59·5 cents in 1930. The average daily wage for those on a daily, weekly or monthly basis was \$5·39 as against \$5·606 in 1932 and \$5·864 in 1930.

A table entitled "employees, salaries and wages" shows for 1932 and 1933 the various classes or occupations and for each of these the average number of employees during the year, the total hours on duty, total salaries or wages paid, the average number of days or hours worked per employee during the year,

the average earnings per employee per day or per hour, and the average earnings per employee per year.

Data from this table will appear in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada in 1929, 1933 and 1934.

On accidents the report contains tables showing fatal and non-fatal accidents to employees, to passengers and to other persons, including trespassers and non-trespassers, and accidents at highway crossings; also the time lost by employees through injuries. The accidents are classified by causes and by classes of employees.

The number of employees killed during 1933 was 41 as compared with 57 in 1932, 42 in 1931, 81 in 1930, 104 in 1929, and 114 in 1928. The number of non-fatal accidents to employees was 985 in 1933 as compared with 957 in 1932, 1,131 in 1931, 1,477 in 1930, 2,028 in 1929, and 2,214 in 1928. Most of these occurred to trainmen and trackmen. By causes, "getting on or off trains" accounted for the largest number, followed by "falling from trains or cars" and "coupling or uncoupling."

The time loss by employees as a result of injuries from train accidents was 34,539 days, and as a result of other accidents was 86,803, and of this 28,735 days were lost by trainmen, 30,779 days were lost by shopmen, and 41,931 days by truckmen.

### Hamilton Co-operative Creameries Admitted to the Co-operative Union

Hamilton Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., which in two years has developed into the third largest dairy in the city, has applied for admission to the Co-operative Union of Canada, and has been provisionally admitted by the general secretary. This action will be submitted for ratification at the next meeting of the executive. The first year the organization was not able to meet its interest on capital investment, but at the close of the second year it was found it was able to pay 7 per cent interest per annum for the two years it had been in operation out of one year's profits, and to pay 2 per cent to the producers on their milk shipments and 2 per cent to the consumers on their purchases. The workers employed by the society are one hundred per cent members of their trade union.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1934

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost per week of the family budget in terms of retail prices was again slightly higher, due mainly to the higher cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was lower.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was \$7.58 at the beginning of November as compared with \$7.54 for October; \$7.27 for November, 1933; \$11.75 for November, 1929; \$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The slight increase in November as compared with October was due mainly to seasonal advances in the price of eggs, although the prices of milk, rolled oats and beans were also higher. The prices of beef, fresh pork, bacon, butter, rice, sugar, and potatoes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$16.03 at the beginning of November as compared with \$15.96 for October; \$15.72 for November, 1933; \$22.03 for November, 1929; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent were slightly higher, the former mainly because of higher prices for anthracite coal and wood.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 declined from 71.4 in October to 71.2 in November. Comparative figures for certain previous dates are 68.9 for November, 1933; 95.7 for November, 1929; 97.7 for November, 1926; 98.3 for November, 1921; 164.3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); 67.2 for November, 1914. Ninety-one prices quotations were lower, sixty-nine were higher, and four hundred and seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower, one was higher and two were unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, because of lower prices for leather, steers, hogs, meats, lard and canned fish, which more than offset advanced quotations for hides, calves, lambs, butter and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of declines in the prices of cotton, cotton fabrics and hessian; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, mainly because of lower prices for lumber; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products

group, owing to reduced quotations for sewer pipe; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of explosives and shellac. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group was somewhat higher, due mainly to increased prices for antimony, copper, silver and zinc. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Iron and its Products group were unchanged. In the former higher prices for grains were offset by lower prices for gluten meal, raw rubber, sugar and potatoes.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were lower and producers' goods were somewhat higher. In the former group foods declined, mainly because of lower prices for fish, fruits, meats and vegetables. In producers' goods building and construction materials were lower as were also materials for the textile and clothing industries and for the meat packing industries. Materials for the furs and leather goods industries, metal working industries and the milling and other industries were slightly higher.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods declined. Canadian farm products advanced slightly, while articles of marine origin and of forest origin were lower.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located

(Continued on page 1160)



**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN  
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1931	Nov. 1932	Nov. 1933	Oct. 1934	Nov. 1934
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-8	75-2	75-6	56-2	55-4	57-6	70-2	71-8	64-8	52-0	45-4	39-4	42-4	40-6
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	34-2	53-2	48-4	31-2	30-0	31-4	43-2	44-8	38-6	27-4	23-8	21-0	22-2	21-4
Mutton, roast.	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	18-0	27-6	28-7	18-9	18-4	19-7	23-5	24-9	22-4	16-2	12-9	11-5	11-8	11-7
Pork, leg.	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-9	35-2	35-2	24-6	26-9	29-2	29-7	30-4	27-2	22-1	18-0	17-2	18-5	18-6
Pork, salt.	2 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-0	37-3	41-7	28-1	27-9	29-8	28-4	30-0	28-1	18-4	14-5	15-8	20-5	20-0
Bacon, break-	2 lb.	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-6	70-0	73-4	53-2	51-8	55-8	54-2	55-0	53-6	37-6	31-2	38-6	38-6	38-6
fast.	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-4	51-4	58-5	43-4	40-9	43-5	40-5	40-1	39-6	24-2	19-6	21-1	36-2	34-5
Lard, pure.	2 "	25-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	36-8	74-2	73-8	46-0	45-8	48-0	45-6	43-0	42-4	25-8	26-6	26-4	29-0	29-2
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	26-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	40-3	67-1	81-7	58-4	51-6	56-1	57-4	58-5	51-3	44-3	38-6	37-7	32-6	40-4
Eggs, storage.	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	32-5	58-5	70-3	52-0	43-7	48-2	49-2	48-6	43-1	34-4	29-4	27-7	27-3	31-7
Milk.	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	52-8	81-0	93-0	80-4	70-2	70-8	73-8	75-6	73-2	63-0	56-4	53-2	60-0	61-2
Butter, dairy.	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	60-0	104-2	123-0	82-0	77-6	76-0	86-6	87-2	71-0	46-2	45-4	42-0	43-4	43-2
Butter, cream-	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	34-5	57-2	66-5	46-8	43-7	41-4	47-6	47-4	38-9	26-2	26-4	24-3	24-6	24-4
ery.	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	22-1	32-4	40-7	34-2	32-5	33-7	33-7	33-1	30-1	22-5	19-9	19-7	19-8	19-6
Cheese, old.	1 "	14-6	15-7	15-1	19-1	20-2	32-3	38-4	29-8	28-5	28-5	33-7	33-1	30-1	22-5	19-9	19-7	19-8	19-6
Cheese, new.	1 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	66-0	118-5	141-0	109-5	100-5	114-0	115-5	118-5	103-5	91-5	85-5	88-5	88-5	88-5
Bread.	15 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	38-0	69-0	75-0	51-0	44-0	53-0	50-0	53-0	41-0	29-0	28-0	31-0	34-0	34-0
Flour, family.	10 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-5	41-0	40-0	29-0	27-5	29-0	31-5	32-5	28-0	23-0	23-5	25-5	25-5	26-0
Rolled oats.	5 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	13-2	25-2	33-0	19-6	21-2	22-0	20-8	20-6	20-0	17-6	16-6	16-2	15-8	15-8
Rice.	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	13-6	33-0	22-2	17-6	17-0	16-0	19-6	22-6	17-4	10-4	8-2	8-8	9-4	9-8
Beans, hand-	2 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	12-8	23-5	28-5	21-3	22-6	19-9	21-5	21-5	20-4	17-2	15-7	14-8	15-4	15-2
picked.	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	13-1	19-2	26-6	18-2	19-6	15-7	13-4	13-9	12-1	10-7	12-2	12-9	12-8	12-8
Apples, evapor-	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	32-4	49-2	64-0	39-2	36-0	31-6	30-8	28-8	25-6	24-8	23-2	32-0	26-4	26-0
ated.	4 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	14-8	22-6	30-8	18-6	17-0	15-0	14-4	13-8	12-4	12-0	11-2	15-6	13-0	12-6
Sugar, yellow.	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-8	15-6	15-7	13-6	14-8	18-0	17-7	17-6	14-5	13-2	11-0	10-8	13-3	13-2
Tea, black.	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-9	11-6	15-0	16-5	15-0	14-8	18-0	17-7	17-6	14-5	13-2	11-0	10-8	13-3
Tea, green.	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-8	11-6	15-4	13-4	13-3	13-3	15-2	15-2	13-6	11-5	10-4	9-9	9-7	9-6
Coffee.	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	31-7	64-0	73-2	55-1	38-3	64-0	42-0	73-8	44-7	23-1	26-9	36-6	29-2	25-2
Potatoes.	1 sqt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9	9	9	9
Vinegar.	1 sqt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	9	9	9	9	9
<b>All Foods.</b>		<b>\$ 5-48</b>	<b>\$ 5-96</b>	<b>\$ 6-95</b>	<b>\$ 7-34</b>	<b>\$ 7-96</b>	<b>\$ 13-65</b>	<b>\$ 15-32</b>	<b>\$ 11-05</b>	<b>\$ 10-29</b>	<b>\$ 11-01</b>	<b>\$ 11-28</b>	<b>\$ 11-75</b>	<b>\$ 10-25</b>	<b>\$ 7-82</b>	<b>\$ 7-09</b>	<b>\$ 7-27</b>	<b>\$ 7-54</b>	<b>\$ 7-58</b>
<b>Starch, laundry</b>	<b>1 lb.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>	<b>c.</b>
Coal anthra-	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	54-0	78-4	127-2	109-7	115-6	105-1	101-6	101-1	100-9	100-9	95-5	94-2	94-3	94-6
Coal, bitumin-	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	47-3	63-6	93-8	72-6	76-8	65-1	62-8	63-0	62-8	60-8	58-9	58-0	58-3	58-5
ous.	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-2	42-6	79-0	87-0	81-7	79-1	75-7	75-0	76-0	75-2	70-0	64-0	59-6	59-9	60-8
Wood, hard.	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-4	57-3	67-4	61-1	59-2	55-9	55-3	54-3	54-4	52-0	47-6	45-5	45-8	46-0
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	25-7	37-8	39-9	31-6	31-1	31-1	31-0	31-0	30-7	27-7	27-7	27-7	27-6	27-9
<b>Fuel and</b>		<b>\$ 1-50</b>	<b>\$ 1-63</b>	<b>\$ 1-76</b>	<b>\$ 1-91</b>	<b>\$ 1-99</b>	<b>\$ 3-06</b>	<b>\$ 4-15</b>	<b>\$ 3-57</b>	<b>\$ 3-62</b>	<b>\$ 3-33</b>	<b>\$ 3-26</b>	<b>\$ 3-25</b>	<b>\$ 3-24</b>	<b>\$ 3-12</b>	<b>\$ 2-93</b>	<b>\$ 2-85</b>	<b>\$ 2-86</b>	<b>\$ 2-88</b>
<b>light.</b>		<b>\$ 2-37</b>	<b>\$ 2-89</b>	<b>\$ 4-05</b>	<b>\$ 4-75</b>	<b>\$ 4-38</b>	<b>\$ 4-85</b>	<b>\$ 6-62</b>	<b>\$ 6-91</b>	<b>\$ 6-94</b>	<b>\$ 6-85</b>	<b>\$ 6-94</b>	<b>\$ 6-98</b>	<b>\$ 7-07</b>	<b>\$ 6-83</b>	<b>\$ 6-04</b>	<b>\$ 5-57</b>	<b>\$ 5-52</b>	<b>\$ 5-54</b>
<b>Rent.</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 9-37</b>	<b>\$ 10-50</b>	<b>\$ 12-79</b>	<b>\$ 14-02</b>	<b>\$ 14-36</b>	<b>\$ 21-61</b>	<b>\$ 26-13</b>	<b>\$ 21-60</b>	<b>\$ 20-89</b>	<b>\$ 21-24</b>	<b>\$ 21-52</b>	<b>\$ 22-03</b>	<b>\$ 20-66</b>	<b>\$ 17-81</b>	<b>\$ 16-10</b>	<b>\$ 15-72</b>	<b>\$ 15-96</b>	<b>\$ 16-03</b>
<b>††Totals.</b>		<b>\$ 9-37</b>	<b>\$ 10-50</b>	<b>\$ 12-79</b>	<b>\$ 14-02</b>	<b>\$ 14-36</b>	<b>\$ 21-61</b>	<b>\$ 26-13</b>	<b>\$ 21-60</b>	<b>\$ 20-89</b>	<b>\$ 21-24</b>	<b>\$ 21-52</b>	<b>\$ 22-03</b>	<b>\$ 20-66</b>	<b>\$ 17-81</b>	<b>\$ 16-10</b>	<b>\$ 15-72</b>	<b>\$ 15-96</b>	<b>\$ 16-03</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-84	13-87	15-75	11-23	10-40	11-12	11-20	11-73	10-61	8-35	7-44	7-43	7-76	7-72	7-72
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-89	12-02	13-17	9-86	9-27	10-07	10-05	10-72	9-87	7-79	7-11	7-23	7-20	7-54	7-54
New Brunswick.	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-72	13-52	15-16	11-24	10-29	11-07	11-07	11-50	10-43	8-19	7-55	7-50	7-64	7-82	7-82
Quebec.	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-44	13-16	14-45	10-59	9-84	10-18	10-50	10-83	9-53	7-19	6-46	6-61	6-87	6-97	6-97
Ontario.	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-72	13-61	15-24	10-97	10-19	11-13	11-31	11-74	10-22	7-80	7-08	7-27	7-64	7-62	7-62
Manitoba.	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-15	13-05	15-26	10-83	9-74	10-25	10-94	11-54	9-62	7-30	6-98	6-83	7-16	7-22	7-22
Saskatchewan.	6-02	6-92	7-86	8-25	9-02	13-70	15-36	10-89	9-91	10-95	11-34	11-85	9-84	7-37	6-72	6-87	7-27	7-24	7-24
Alberta.	6-26	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-51	13-51	15-43	10-81	9-99	10-83	11-39	11-97	10-04	7-42	6-97	7-11	7-28	7-42	7-42
British Columbia.	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-31	14-19	16-58	12-28	11-65	11-91	12-41	13-06	11-24	8-66	7-73	8-21	8-33	8-30	8-30

†December only.      §Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average).....</b>	cents 20.3	cents 16.3	cents 15.4	cents 10.7	cents 8.5	cents 11.7	cents 18.6	cents 20.0	cents 19.3	cents 34.5	cents 37.8	cents 49.0
<b>Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	20.8	15.9	15.3	10.5	8.6	9.4	17.6	19.9	19.1	32.6	35.8	48.3
1—Sydney.....	22.4	19	15.4	12.6	10.4	9	15	20.2	17.8	31.6	34.2	45
2—New Glasgow.....	22	17.3	15.3	11	8.4	9	15	20	19.3	32.8	35.7	48.6
3—Amherst.....	15	13.3	11	9.3	7.3		18	17.7	16.2	35	37.5	50
4—Halifax.....	23.7	16.9	17.6	11.7	10.8	9.7	19.3	20.6	19.7	30.6	35.1	47.2
5—Windsor.....	22	15	20		8			20	19.2	32.2	34.8	49.5
6—Truro.....	18.5	14	12.5	8	6.5	10	20	21	22.1	33.3	37.5	49.7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24	19	18.5	13.2		10		22	19	34	35.8	43.3
<b>New Brunswick (average).....</b>	23.9	18.2	17.9	12.0	9.6	10.5	19.2	20.8	19.8	33.0	36.9	49.7
8—Moncton.....	20.6	14.6	15.5	11	7.8			20	18.3	33.7	37.5	48.8
9—Saint John.....	24.8	17.8	19	12.5	9.4	9.8	20.8	22.4	19.5	31.4	37.1	50.7
10—Fredericton.....	25	20.2	19.2	14.2	11.2	11.2	17.5	20.6	21.8	34.4	37.9	51.9
11—Bathurst.....	25	20	18	12	10			20	19.6	32.5	35	47.5
<b>Quebec (average).....</b>	18.5	15.2	15.5	10.2	6.5	9.9	18.5	16.6	17.7	31.5	35.3	49.9
12—Quebec.....	20.6	15.7	15.5	11.6	6.4	11.3	19	15.9	19.2	29.6	33	45.7
13—Three Rivers.....	16.5	13.7	14.2	10.5	6.2	10.2	19.7	16.7	16.9	34.5	37.7	53.2
14—Sherbrooke.....	21	16.9	18.1	11.4	6.6	9		17.1	18.8	30.6	34.6	52.7
15—Sorel.....	17	15	12.5	10	6	8	15	15.5	16.5	30	34.3	50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17	13.7	13.2	8.8	5.7	11.8	17.7	14.4	15.8	31	35.3	47.1
17—St. Johns.....	18	16.7	15.7	9.7	6.3	11.3		17.3	15	29	35.2	53.7
18—Thetford Mines.....	15	13.5	12.7	10	6.3	10	19	15.3	18.7	35	38	45
19—Montreal.....	22.4	16.2	20.1	9.6	7.4	8	19.8	18.7	19.4	31.4	33.8	51.2
20—Hull.....	19.2	15.8	17.2	10.3	7.4	9.4	19	18.3	18.7	32.2	35.4	50.3
<b>Ontario (average).....</b>	20.9	17.1	16.0	11.3	9.3	13.5	19.4	20.8	19.8	34.4	37.2	48.9
21—Ottawa.....	22.2	16.8	18.4	11.9	8	12	19.9	20	19.5	33	35.6	49.7
22—Brockville.....	23.9	18.8	17	11.2	9.6	10	20	18.5	17.3	36	37	50.4
23—Kingston.....	20.2	16.1	16.2	11.3	7.9	12	17	19.4	17.4	32.3	35.4	46.9
24—Belleville.....	19.2	13.3	14.4	9.9	7.2	14.3	19	19.7	18.3	33.7	36.1	48.4
25—Peterborough.....	19.2	16.7	15.7	10.5	8.5	13.3	18.7	21.4	19	33.7	37.6	44.9
26—Oshawa.....	16	15.6	14.3	10	9.4	12.7	18	20	19	33.6	36.7	48.4
27—Orillia.....	18.7	16	15.3	11.2	9.7	14.7	19.7	21.2	22	36	37.1	47.8
28—Toronto.....	24.4	18.8	18.4	11.7	11	13.9	19.4	22	20.6	36.4	40.1	50.7
29—Niagara Falls.....	23.3	19.3	17.7	12.8	8.7	13.7	21	20.3	20	37	39	50
30—St. Catharines.....	19.5	16.6	15.5	11.1	8.6	14.4	19.6	20.6	19.6	32.2	35.1	48.3
31—Hamilton.....	21.9	17.7	18	11.4	10.3	15	19.7	20.8		33	35.7	48.2
32—Brantford.....	20.8	17.6	16.8	11.6	8.7	13.4	22.5	22.7		34.8	36.9	50.1
33—Galt.....	22.8	19.6	17.4	14	11.4	15.5	21.7	23.2	18.5	34.8	36.6	48.5
34—Guelph.....	19.5	16.1	15.6	11.3	10.6	14.3	20	19.4	22.3	32.6	36.3	46.5
35—Kitchener.....	19.8	17.5	13.6	11.4	9.8	15.1	20.2	19.9	17	30.1	34.1	47.1
36—Woodstock.....	22.2	19.2	17	11.5	9.6	12.1	18	20.7	20	32.6	34.7	49.5
37—Stratford.....	22	17.5	15.4	10.9	9.8	14.5		21.5		34	37.2	51.1
38—London.....	22	17.8	16.2	11.5	9.6	14	18.2	21.6	18.3	34.1	37.2	47.9
39—St. Thomas.....	21.8	17.5	17.3	11.7	9	13.8	21	19.8	20	33.8	36.4	49.2
40—Chatham.....	19.5	16.3	16.5	11.7	9.1	14.2	17.1	19.9	21.3	35.4	38	49.6
41—Windsor.....	20.1	16.1	14.6	10.4	9.1	14.1	17.9	18.9	19.2	30.4	32.4	48.1
42—Sarnia.....	19	15.7	15.5	11.5	10.5	12	14.7	18.2	22.5	32.6	34.9	47.1
43—Owen Sound.....	18.5	15	12.5	10.5	9.1	13.2	17.5	19.1	16.5	35.6	37.9	49.2
44—North Bay.....	22.5	17.5	15	11	8.5		19	18	20.2	33.1	37.4	49.4
45—Sudbury.....	21.3	17.2	16.3	12	8.7	14.1	20.7	24	18.2	34.3	38.5	48.9
46—Cobalt.....	25	18	15	11	8.8			21.5	22	35.8	37.5	45.5
47—Timmins.....	25	20.6	19.4	12.7	10.1	16.2	22	27.5	22.4	37.4	41.7	52.4
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	19.3	16.2	14.7	10.7	8.1	12.6	19	20.1	20.6	34.4	37.1	46.6
49—Port Arthur.....	20	16.6	16.9	10.9	9.2	11	21	22.7	22	40.1	42.4	53.2
50—Fort William.....	21.1	16.2	13.7	10.6	9.6	13.1	19.5	22.4	21.6	39.8	42.6	53.9
<b>Manitoba (average).....</b>	19.1	14.2	14.3	8.6	7.2	8.9	17.5	19.3	18.2	37.0	40.1	49.7
51—Winnipeg.....	22.7	16.2	16	9.2	7.8	9.2	14.9	21.5	18.2	35.9	40.2	49.4
52—Brandon.....	15.5	12.2	12.5	8	6.5	8.5	20	17		38	40	50
<b>Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	17.4	13.6	12.7	8.3	6.0	8.7	14.6	19.1	16.0	38.2	43.4	50.9
53—Regina.....	18.2	13.5	13	8.2	6.4	8.4	14.2	17.2		37.4	43.6	52.2
54—Prince Albert.....	15	12	12	8	5	9	15	22	15	40	45.6	50.5
55—Saskatoon.....	16	13	11.9	8	5.5	8.4	14.4	18	17	38.3	42.9	48.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	20.3	15.8	13.8	9	7.2	8.9	14.7	19		37	41.6	52.3
<b>Alberta (average).....</b>	16.4	13.3	11.5	8.4	6.4	9.1	15.5	17.7	17.4	35.3	39.4	46.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	15.3	12.8	11	8.8	6	10.2	13.3	16	15.6	36.5	40.8	46.1
58—Drumheller.....	16.5	13.7	10.5	8	4.5	9	16.5	19	20	34.8	38.6	47.5
59—Edmonton.....	15.8	12.5	12.3	7.6	6	8.7	15.7	17.5	16.9	34	36.9	45.5
60—Calgary.....	16.2	12.3	11.8	8.4	7.3	8.7	13.8	19.9	17.1	35.3	40.4	46.5
61—Lethbridge.....	18	15	12	9	8	9	18	16		36.1	40.2	47.7
<b>British Columbia (average).....</b>	21.2	17.4	15.4	10.9	10.2	12.6	20.9	22.6	21.3	37.3	41.0	49.3
62—Fernie.....	20.5	17.2	14	10	9	11	21	21.5	20.7	37.5	42.3	49.3
63—Nelson.....	21.5	18	15.5	11.5	10	11.5	21	26	21.5	37.1	42.4	52
64—Trail.....	19	15.7	14.7	10.3	10.2	13	22.3	25.3	21.7	38.8	42	47.6
65—New Westminster.....	20.2	16.8	14.1	9.8	9.9	10.7	19.6	20.3	20.8	37.3	41.4	47.9
66—Vancouver.....	22.7	18.3	16.7	11	11.4	13.5	21.2	21.5	20.9	37	40.6	49
67—Victoria.....	22.1	18.1	16.1	11.9	10.9	13.7	19	22.1	23.5	38.5	41.3	49.8
68—Nanaimo.....	20.8	16.7	14.7	11.7	11.7	14.8	21.7	20	21	36.6	38.1	47.9
69—Prince Rupert.....	22.5	18.5	17	11.2	8.7	12.9	21.7	24	20	35.8	39.6	51

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

c. Grocers' quotations.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1934

Fish								Eggs				Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking Grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles per quart.	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17.7 9.2 6.2 10	23.0 25.0 22 25	15.9	13.6	48.6 43.2 44.2 45 45 41.7	18.0 12.6 12.7 13.1 12.3 12.2 12.4 12.6 12.7 15 51.6 43.7 51.2 60	17.0 13.8 14.6 15 13.7 12 15 16.8 14.8 13.8 13.5 17	22.6 16.1 15.8 21.3 14.6 14.9 14.7 15.4 16.8 19.7 17.1 23.9 22.4 15.2	14.6 14.3 15.3 14.2 14.3 13.9 15 15 14.4 14.4 15.1 14.1 15.7 12.5	40.4 41.5 45.2 39 38 46.1 40 40.8 39 41.7 42.2 43.8 39	31.7 34.4 33.1 34 35 33.3 36 31.4 30.6 35.1 29.4 33 25	10.2 10.6 12-13 10-11 8c 11.8a 10c 8 9.9 9-10 10 25.2 10 8.8	21.6 23.4 23 24 25 25 24.3 21 24.1 26.1 24 25.2 21.2 20.8	24.4 27.1 25.3 26.5 27.6 26.3 28.2 24.6 26.6 27.3 26.5 27.5 22.5
11.5	28			40									
13.8 14 13.5 14	25.9 25 24.3 28.5												
14.9	25.0 25 25	18.3 18	10.0		16.8	16.6	17.3 18.1 18 18 15 18 15						

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2's per can	Peas, standard 2 1/2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	19.6	5.9a	14.6	3.4	5.2	7.9	11.0	11.3	12.6	11.5
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	18.6	6.6	14.6	3.8	5.0	7.8	12.3	11.4	12.3	11.1
1—Sydney.....	18.1	8	16	3.4	4.8	7.3	11.4	11.1	12.2	10.7
2—New Glasgow.....	18.6	6.6-7	14.2	4	5.2	8.1	10.9	11.5	12	11
3—Amherst.....	18.1	6.7	14	3.7	5	8.4	.....	10.6	12.1	10.2
4—Halifax.....	19.2	4.6-7	14.5	3.7	5	8	13.3	11.5	12.2	10.9
5—Windsor.....	17.8	6.7c	14.3	3.8	5	7	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.1
6—Truro.....	19.5	6.6-7	14.4	3.9	5	8	13.2	11.7	13.3	11.7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	19.6	6.7	16	3.4	5.1	8	14.4	12	12.4	12.6
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	18.9	6.9	16.4	3.7	5.1	7.6	13.8	11.5	12.2	10.9
8—Moncton.....	19.2	7.3	15	3.7	5.1	8.4	13.5	12	12.1	11.5
9—Saint John.....	18.3	6.6-7	16.3	3.5	5.4	7.4	14	10.8	11.6	10.4
10—Fredericton.....	18.6	6.7	18	3.6	5.1	7.5	13.5	11.1	13	10.7
11—Bathurst.....	19.5	6.7-7.3	.....	3.8	4.9	6.9	14	12	12	11
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	17.8	4.9	13.2	3.5	5.2	6.6	10.7	9.9	12.4	10.8
12—Quebec.....	21.6	6.5-7	13.6	3.3	5.2	6.9	10.6	9.8	11.8	9.9
13—Three Rivers.....	18.6	4.7-5.3	13.1	3.3	4.7	6.3	11.4	9.7	13.1	10
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.1	4.7	12.5	3.4	5	6.7	12	11.1	13.8	11.1
15—Sorel.....	16.9	.....	14.2	3.2	4.8	6	10.1	9.7	13.2	10.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	17.9	4	15.4	3.6	6	7.3	10.4	9.7	12.2	10.9
17—St. Johns.....	15.3	4c	12	3.3	5	6.7	10	10	12.2	13.5
18—Thetford Mines.....	17.2	4	12.1	3.7	5.7	5.2	10.8	10	12.1	10.4
19—Montreal.....	18.9	4.7-6	14.2	3.7	5.1	7.4	10.1	9.7	11.9	10.5
20—Hull.....	16.1	4.7-5.3	11.7	3.6	5	6.5	11.3	9.5	11.7	10.7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	18.9	5.7	14.1	3.2	5.1	8.7	11.3	10.6	12.3	10.9
21—Ottawa.....	17.3	6.7-8	13.4	3.8	5.1	8.4	10.5	9.8	11.7	10.5
22—Brookville.....	15.5	5.3	13.4	3.4	5.2	7.4	12	10.2	11.4	10.5
23—Kingston.....	16.7	5.3	13.2	3.2	5.4	8.3	10.4	10	11.5	10
24—Belleville.....	19.6	4.7	12.9	3.2	4.9	7.4	10.6	10.2	11.4	10
25—Peterborough.....	17	5.3-6.7	14.4	3.1	5	8.6	11	10	11.7	10.9
26—Oshawa.....	19	5.3-6.7	13.3	3.2	5	8.5	10.8	10.2	12	10.5
27—Orillia.....	19.7	5.3c	14.6	3.1	4.9	8	11.3	10.4	12.3	10.7
28—Toronto.....	21.4	5.3-6.7	15.3	3.5	4.9	8.9	10.1	10.5	12	10.7
29—Niagara Falls.....	16.4	5.3-6.7	13	3.5	5	8.4	13.5	10	11.1	11.2
30—St. Catharines.....	20.7	5.3-6.7	13.6	3.3	5	9	10.7	10.2	12	10.8
31—Hamilton.....	22.5	5.3-6.7	14.5	3.1	4.9	8.2	10.1	10.4	11.9	10.7
32—Brantford.....	17.8	5.3-6.7	14	3.2	5	9.9	10.5	10.6	12.2	10.7
33—Galt.....	21.9	5.3-6	15.2	3	4.9	9.5	11.1	11.2	12.3	10.8
34—Guelph.....	19	4.7-6	14.3	3	5	10.1	11.8	10.9	13	11.5
35—Kitchener.....	20.8	5.3-6	13.6	2.9	5.2	9	10.7	10.1	11.2	10.5
36—Woodstock.....	17.2	4.7-5.3	13.5	2.8	4.9	8.1	10.6	11.2	13.2	10.1
37—Stratford.....	18	5.3-6	14.3	2.9	5	9.3	11.5	10.8	11.9	10.9
38—London.....	19.2	5.3-6	16.3	3	5	9.5	11	11	12.7	11
39—St. Thomas.....	19.9	4.7-5.3	15.3	2.9	5.4	9.7	12.2	12.3	13.4	11.5
40—Chatham.....	17.6	4.7	15.2	3.1	5	8.7	11	11.1	14	11.7
41—Windsor.....	18.1	5.3-6.7	14.2	3	4.5	8.4	10.6	10	12.2	11.2
42—Sarnia.....	20.2	5.3	16.3	2.8	4.9	8.7	12.4	11	12.7	11
43—Owen Sound.....	18.6	5.3	14	2.7	4.6	9.1	11.1	10	12.1	10.6
44—North Bay.....	20.5	6c	13.9	3.8	5.4	9.6	11.9	10.7	12	11.6
45—Sudbury.....	19.1	6	12.6	3.7	5.3	7.8	12.7	10.2	14.7	11
46—Cobalt.....	19.3	6.7	14	3.9	6	9.3	12	12.4	12.6	12.7
47—Timmins.....	18	5.6	13.2	3.8	5.5	8.7	11.7	11.6	13.2	11.5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	16.4	5.3-6.7	12	3.5	5.3	8.4	13	10.5	12.7	10.9
49—Port Arthur.....	20.2	4.7-6	15	3.3	5.1	9.4	11.4	10.6	11.6	10.9
50—Fort William.....	19.4	4.7-6	13.5	3.3	5.4	8.1	10.5	10.7	12.7	10.8
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	21.8	5.3	14.3	3.3	5.2	9.3	10.8	12.9	13.8	12.9
51—Winnipeg.....	21.1	5.6-7	13.6	3.2	5	8.8	10.1	12.4	13.5	12.8
52—Brandon.....	22.4	4.4-4.5	15	3.3	5.3	9.7	11.4	13.3	14.1	13
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	21.0	5.4	15.5	3.2	5.3	9.1	10.6	12.6	13.9	13.8
53—Regina.....	21.4	4.8-5.6	16.5	3.2	5	9.3	10.1	14	13.9	13.8
54—Prince Albert.....	22	4.8	15	3.1	5.8	8.1	11.8	13.4	14.3	14.2
55—Saskatoon.....	19.2	5.7	14	3.3	5.3	9.3	10	13.4	13.7	13.1
56—Moose Jaw.....	21.2	6	15	3.2	5.2	9.6	10.4	13.7	13.7	13.8
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	22.5	6.4	15.9	3.2	5.5	7.2	10.3	12.9	13.6	13.4
57—Medicine Hat.....	22	.....	15	3.3	5.9	7.2	10.1	12.9	13.4	13.2
58—Drumheller.....	23	6.7	15	3.4	5.3	6.6	10.2	13	14	14
59—Edmonton.....	20.9	6.7b	16.2	3.2	5.4	7	9.3	12.2	12.8	13
60—Calgary.....	22.7	5.6	17.3	3.1	5.5	7.3	10.5	13.1	13.6	13.5
61—Lethbridge.....	23.1	6.7	.....	3.2	5.3	8.1	11.4	13.1	14.2	13.1
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	22.7	7.5	16.7	3.7	5.7	5.9	8.0	12.5	12.5	12.5
62—Fernie.....	23	.....	15	3.5	5.3	7.5	9.5	13.1	14.7	14.5
63—Nelson.....	22.1	8.3	17.3	3.8	6.3	6.5	9.1	12.5	13.6	13.8
64—Trail.....	21	7	15	3.6	5.7	6.7	8.1	11.9	12.6	12.9
65—New Westminster.....	22	7.7-7.5	18.4	3.7	5.7	5	7.3	11.9	11.5	10.7
66—Vancouver.....	23.3	7.7-7.5	18	3.6	5.5	6.2	8	12.3	11.4	11.4
67—Victoria.....	21.7	7.5	18.2	3.7	6	5.3	6.7	12.3	11.7	11.9
68—Nanaimo.....	24.4	7.5	15	3.8	5	5.2	7.9	11.6	10.6	11.3
69—Prince Rupert.....	23.7	6.3-8.3	.....	3.9	6	5	7	14.5	13.7	13.7

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c. Grocers' quotations.



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1934

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 s. per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated bright, per lb.							
4.9	3.2	756	16.7	19.7	15.2	12.8	16.5	15.8	57.4	20.6	55.0	42.9
4.9	3.8	738	15.7	18.0	13.3	13.2	16.2	15.7	57.5	20.0	58.9	40.9
4.7	3.8	726	17.4	25	13.5	13.3	16.2	14.8	60	19.3	55	35
4.7	3.9	80	16.5	17.2	15	13.7	15.2	14.8	60	20.7	55	37
5	4.4	712	15	16	15	13.5	15	15.3	60	20.7	55	35
5.1	3.8	623	14.4	17.2	15	12.9	17.5	17.8	60	20.7	55	37
5.2	3.3	87	18	16	15	13	16.7	16	55	20.7	66.5	45
4.8	3.4	698	13.1	16	11.5	12.7	16.3	15.4	55	19.7	60	42.2
4.8	3.8	55	11.1	18.3	15	13.6	15.7	15	50	20	60	43.2
4.9	3.6	553	13.0	18.7	13.9	13.8	15.2	14.9	57.3	19.3	60.8	45.2
5.1	3.6	593	13.6	17.5	14	14.7	15.4	15	47.5	20	62.5	51.8
4.7	3.9	592	13.6	22.5	14.7	12.9	14.6	14	67	19.8	60	37
4.7	3.8	596	13.9	16.2	14	13.7	15.6	15.7	60	18.9	59	44.3
4.9	3.2	43	11	13	13.7	15.2	15	15	60	18.5	59	47.5
4.9	4.2	608	13.4	18.2	13.4	12.6	16.6	14.5	55.1	20.3	62.3	41.5
4.8	4.5	544	12.8	19.3	12.8	12.9	15.9	14.9	55.1	21.9	64.8	41.3
4.3	4.5	584	13	20.2	15.5	14.5	17.2	13.3	55	20.5	59	42.6
5.2	4.4	59	13.1	27.4	14.8	13.5	17.3	13.4	47	22.3	58.5	42.2
4.7	5	67	14.2	15	12.5	13.9	15.3	14.1	50	18.8	60	40.1
5.3	4.4	697	14	23.3	13.7	12.5	16	14.5	50	17.8	65	40.4
5	3.8	59	13	18	13.3	11	17.3	15	48	18.7	65	41
5	3.9	591	13.7	22.7	12.5	10.8	18.2	14.6	55	21.2	60.8	46
5.1	3.8	606	12.9	22.7	12.2	12.6	16.6	14.5	82	21.4	63.3	38.3
4.7	3.8	602	13.8	18.3	13	11.7	15.2	15.4	48.5	20.5	63.3	41.8
4.6	3.0	705	15.7	20.7	15.8	13.0	16.6	16.3	59.6	20.3	54.5	40.1
4.8	4	659	16.7	18.9	14.3	12.2	16.3	16.7	59.6	20.8	60.4	39.8
4.8	3.4	707	15.6	25	12.2	12	17	15.5	59.6	21.8	63.3	41.8
4.8	4.1	72	14.7	21.9	12.5	16.6	15.1	15.1	59.6	19.2	53.2	38.6
5	3.3	683	15.3	23.7	13.5	15.1	15.7	15.7	48	18.5	48	39.2
4.7	2.5	60	12.9	21.6	13.5	14.7	15	15	65	19.8	60	40.6
4.3	2.7	592	13.4	20	12.7	16.6	17.2	16.3	65	19.3	62	41
4.6	2.3	669	14	22.9	12.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	64.7	20.5	53.5	40.6
4.3	3.6	58	12.6	19.3	12.6	16	16	16	64.7	19.4	60.2	38.1
5.6	2.5	76	15.2	26	12.2	12.2	17.7	15.7	65	20	57	40.6
5	2.8	606	14.5	18.2	12.9	12.9	17.7	16.7	57	19.1	57	38.8
4.9	3.5	584	14.9	27.1	15	12.7	16.1	15.8	57	18.7	49	37.7
4.4	2.4	617	13.2	18.3	12.6	16.5	15.3	15.3	65	20.4	47.5	38.3
4.2	3.8	553	11.8	17	14.5	15.7	15.9	15.9	65	20.1	57.5	38.5
5.8	3.5	549	14.7	17.6	13.9	17.2	17.1	17.1	65	19.6	63.3	39
4.5	2.6	535	14.0	21.3	13	16.6	15.9	15.9	65	18.4	63.3	39.4
4.1	2.3	635	12.6	11.2	12.5	15	14.7	14.7	65	19.7	63.3	39.4
4	2.9	612	12.5	17.4	13.6	17.1	15.4	15.4	65	20.8	59.5	38.6
4.2	2.3	592	12.5	15.2	12.9	15.6	15	15	50.5	19.2	58	38.4
4.6	2.5	592	13.7	13.4	13.7	16.6	16.3	16.3	50.5	21.4	58	41.5
4.4	2.2	683	15	20.8	12.7	16.2	15	15	50.5	20.7	58	39.2
4.1	2	703	13.8	20.1	12	15.9	15.5	15.5	50.5	21.4	58	39.2
4.6	2.6	558	12.9	16.8	12.4	17.1	15.9	15.9	50.5	20.7	58	38.6
3.9	2.5	55	13.4	14.5	13.5	15.9	14.4	14.4	55	20.6	50	39.1
4.6	3.4	83	22	25	16.5	12.4	16.3	17.8	59.5	19.1	56	41.3
4.6	3.2	863	18.9	17.5	12.9	17.4	19.3	19.3	65.8	21	54.5	42
5.2	4.7	952	23.3	17.6	13.6	18.7	16.8	16.8	60.8	20	50.7	47.3
4.9	3.8	1.057	25	33.3	15.2	13.5	17.8	17.7	64.2	22.2	45.8	42.2
4.3	3.2	966	19.1	18.7	16.2	14.4	17.7	18.3	62.5	21.3	45	42.3
3.9	3.3	1.115	22	28	16.5	13.3	16.6	18.4	54.2	22.6	49.2	39.6
4.4	3.1	1.038	20.7	25	13	12.8	17.3	18.2	51.1	21.2	49.1	43.6
5.0	2.7	769	15.5	13.9	13.0	17.2	16.5	16.5	57.2	20.4	50.8	43.2
5	2.3	62	13.2	12.7	12.7	16.7	16	16	54.7	20	47.6	51
4.9	3.1	918	17.8	15	13.3	17.7	17	17	59.7	20.7	54	43.7
5.1	2.9	1.040	21.6	17.0	12.8	17.4	17.1	17.1	61.8	22.1	55.0	47.4
5.2	2.8	1.04	22.9	20	13.2	18	17.4	17.4	61.8	22.6	54	47.7
5	3.2	97	18.6	15.5	12.5	18.7	18.3	18.3	65.4	23.3	56	48.3
5.1	2.9	1.04	21.7	16.2	12.4	16.5	16.2	16.2	59	21.9	54.5	47.2
5.2	2.8	1.11	23.3	16.3	13.2	16.3	16.5	16.5	60.9	20.7	55.3	46.2
5.6	2.8	891	20.4	16.5	12.2	17.6	16.6	16.6	58.4	22.7	52.9	50.8
5	3	955	22.2	16.5	12.5	17.8	16.7	16.7	58.1	22.6	54.3	50.1
5.5	3.1	773	24.2	17.5	12.5	17.7	16.4	16.4	60.8	22	53	53
4.9	2.5	922	15.6	16.8	12.3	17.1	16.6	16.6	55.2	23	51.5	49.3
5	2.7	685	18.3	15	10.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	57.6	22.8	49.9	48.4
5.6	2.9	1.027	22.5	17.1	13	19.1	16.9	16.9	60.1	22.8	55.7	53.1
6	2.7	933	23.7	17.5	12.7	18.1	15.8	15.8	53.2	21.1	49.4	48.1
6.4	3	1.27	26.3	20	11.5	16.7	14.6	14.6	55.7	21.2	56.7	51.7
6.6	3.2	1.15	25	15	10.2	17.3	15	15	56.7	22.7	53.8	52.5
5	2.5	707	16.3	15	12.7	15.2	13.4	13.4	58.7	19.6	46.2	44.4
5.1	2.5	778	17.2	14	10.6	15.1	13.8	13.8	49.4	20.5	45.4	45.1
4.9	2.9	1.02	22.9	11.2	15.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	50.3	19.5	48.6	45.5
5	3.2	1.03	23.8	12.5	15.6	13.8	13.8	13.8	51.3	21.8	44.7	44.7
6	3.3	1.33	25	19	10.5	16.2	15	15	55	20.6	50	50

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsifted, per 1/2 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, store and chesnut, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b>	6-5	6-3	33-3	52-8	20-3	14-3	2-9	41-7	50-2	11-4	4-8	\$ 15-133
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b>	6-6	6-3	40-2	48-6	17-7	10-0	41-9	41-8	12-1	5-0	5-0	15-500
1—Sydney	6-7	6-6	39-9	48-5	18-7	11-5	43-3	46	12-7	5-8		
2—New Glasgow	6-7	6-3	42-6	47-9	16-9	9-9	41-3	36-3	12	4-8		
3—Amherst	6-6	6-3	37-5	48-5	15	10	40	33-5	12-5	4-8		
4—Halifax	6-3	6-2	38-2	48-3	24	10	33-1	40	54	12-2	5	15-50
5—Windsor	6-4	6-2	39-6	49	16-7	9-5	3	38-3	35-7	12-2	5-2	
6—Truro	6-8	6-2	46-2	47-3	18-5	13-2	2-5	45	37-7	13	4-7	13-90
7—P. E. I. Charlottetown	6-9	6-5	42-8	49-1	16-2	9-8	2-9	42-9	38-0	11-7	4-9	14-500
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	6-7	6-3	45-4	49-3	17	9-4	2-9	46-6	37-9	12	4-9	b & g 14-50
8—Moncton	6-6	6-3	38	47	14-7	10	2-9	39-9	39-4	11-9	5	
9—Saint John	7	6-5	45-4	51-5	15-4	10-2	2-8	40	36-2	11-7	4-8	
10—Fredericton	7-2	7	42-5	48-7	17-5	9-5	2-9	45	38-3	11	4-7	
<b>Quebec (average)</b>	6-1	5-8	39-0	52-4	20-0	12-9	3-1	42-2	51-2	10-2	4-4	14-571
12—Quebec	6	5-8	43-4	58-2	21-6	14-8	2-8	39-2	46-7	10-6	4-7	14-50
13—Three Rivers	6-3	5-9	42-2	56-2	20-3	14-5	3-5	43-6	50	10-6	4-4	14-00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5-9	34-3	53-1	19-7	12-8	3	43-3	49-7	10	4-5	15-00-15-25
15—Sorel	6-1	5-8	35-9	44-2	20-7	10-2	3-7	41-2	60	10	4-5	14-00
16—St. Hyacinthe	5-9	5-7	45	48-3	19-2	12-4	2-9	41-2	45	10-5	4-4	14-00
17—St. Johns	6	6	36-6	52	18-2	12-5	3	43-3	54	10	4-2	
18—Thetford Mines	6-2	5-8	38	50-5	17	12-6	3-3	42	50	10	4-3	
19—Montreal	5-9	5-8	39-3	56	20-6	13-7	2-8	45	54-5	10	4-6	14-75-15-00
20—Hull	6-2	5-9	36-3	53-5	22-6	12-3	3-1	41-4	50-7	10	4-3	15-25-15-75
<b>Ontario (average)</b>	6-3	6-2	39-1	56-7	20-5	13-0	2-7	40-7	51-2	10-7	4-6	14-990
21—Ottawa	6	5-9	39-1	57-5	21-3	12-5	2-8	44	56	10-2	4-6	15-25-15-75
22—Brockville	6-4	6-3	36-6	55-8	19-3	11-4	2-6	38-3	47-5	10-3	4-6	14-50
23—Kingston	6	5-8	38-5	51-1	16-2	12-2	3	40	50	10-7	4-7	15-00
24—Belleville	6-1	6	41-6	49-2	20	12-6	2-8	40	55	9-6	4-8	15-00
25—Peterborough	5-8	5-7	41-3	53-6	21	14	3-1	43	48	11	4-9	15-00-15-25
26—Oshawa	6	6	39-2	49-3	20	12-1	2-7	41-7	56	10-8	4-5	15-95
27—Orillia	5-9	5-8	41-1	60	21-7	12-3	2-4	39-4	44-5	10	4-4	15-00
28—Toronto	5-9	5-8	41-3	52-5	20-3	11-7	2-6	41-6	47-9	9-8	4-3	14-25-14-50
29—Niagara Falls	5-8	5-8	42-7	60	20-4	12-9	2-4	42	60	10	4-7	13-00-13-25g
30—St. Catharines	5-9	5-9	43-3	63-5	21-1	13-7	2-6	40	50	10-3	4-9	14-50g
31—Hamilton	6-1	6-1	38-4	53-1	23-9	11-1	2-6	36-1	48	9-8	4-5	14-00
32—Brantford	6-3	6-2	41-2	58-6	19-6	12	2-8	44-1	55	10-2	5-5	14-25-14-50
33—Galt	6	5-9	36-4	54-9	19-1	13-2	2-7	44-3	53-7	10-3	4-1	14-50-14-75
34—Guelph	5-9	5-9	40-9	53	21-1	12-5	2-8	44-7	47-5	10-8	4-8	14-25-14-50
35—Kitchener	6-1	6-1	32-1	57-6	21-7	12-7	2-8	41-6	55	10-3	3-6	14-50
36—Woodstock	5-9	5-9	38-2	61-2	19-5	11-2	2-9	38-5	44-5	10-7	4-7	14-00
37—Stratford	6-2	6-2	41-5	54-5	19-7	12	2-9	41-5	52-5	10-8	4-8	14-00
38—London	6-4	6-2	44-3	60-4	18-2	12-6	2-8	41-2	45	10-2	4-7	15-00
39—St. Thomas	6-5	6-5	41-7	57-2	20-9	13-2	2-5	44-2	53-6	10-7	5-3	14-00
40—Chatham	6-5	6-5	40-8	59-2	18-7	13-8	2-6	39	40	10	4-4	14-50-15-00
41—Windsor	6	5-8	34	54-3	19-5	12-2	2-3	39-1	55	10	4-4	14-00
42—Sarnia	6-5	6-5	34-7	58-7	19-6	12-9	2-7	35	45	10	5-2	15-50
43—Owen Sound	6-1	5-9	44-6	53-9	20-1	11-4	2-9	37-8	53-3	9-7	4-8	14-50-14-75
44—North Bay	6-6	6-4	37-8	53-1	20-2	14-9	3	40	60	11-6	4-6	16-00-16-50
45—Sudbury	6-7	6-5	34-4	62-1	21-9	15-3	2-8	42-9	60	10	4-3	16-25-16-50
46—Cobalt	7-2	6-7	39-5	55-8	21-6	15	3-1	39-4	43-3	10-2	4-6	19-00
47—Timmins	6-9	6-9	34-1	62-5	22-9	15-7	2-9	39-2		15	4-6	18-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7	6-5	40	63-7	19	13-7	2-5	38-3		13	4	14-50
49—Port Arthur	6-4	6-4	37-1	57-9	22-9	15-7	2-9	44-2	55	11-3	4-8	15-75-16-00
50—Fort William	6-8	6-7	37-9	55-6	24-4	14-7	2-9	41-1	51	12-3	4-2	15-75-16-00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b>	6-9	7-0	36-9	51-6	22-4	14-4	2-9	36-3	48-4	12-1	6-3	20-000
51—Winnipeg	6-9	7-1	35-9	51-1	20-5	14-1	3-1	36-9	45	11	6-4	18-50
52—Brandon	6-9	6-8	37-8	52-1	24-3	14-7	2-7	35-7	51-7	13-2	6-2	21-50
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b>	7-1	7-2	34-2	51-5	22-4	19-5	3-3	42-2	55-0	14-5	5-5	
53—Regina	7	7-4	34-1	50-7	22-5	19-9a	3-3	39-4	60	14-4	5-1	
54—Prince Albert	7	7	33	52-1	22	20-8a	3-5	45-4	50	14	5-7	
55—Saskatoon	7-3	7-3	33-9	51-7	22-1	17-6a	2-8	40-8	55	14-7	5-3	
56—Moose Jaw	6-9	7-2	35-6	51-5	23-1	19-7a	3-4	43		15	6	
<b>Alberta (average)</b>	7-2	7-2	33-5	49-3	21-9	17-8	3-5	40-2	56-3	13-4	5-0	
57—Medicine Hat	7-4	7-1	33-1	49-1	20-8	18a	3-6	40	55	10	5	g
58—Drumheller	7-6	7-3	31	50	23-4	16-8a	3-5	42-3	52	13-8	4-9	
59—Edmonton	6-8	7-1	37	51-6	23-3	17-8	3-5	40-2	50	13-5	5-2	
60—Calgary	7-1	7-2	34-4	45-5	19-4	15-8a	3-5	37-5	60	15	4-9	g
61—Lethbridge	7-2	7-5	31-9	50-4	21-8	17-4a	3-5	39-3	57	14-8	5-1	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	6-6	6-4	34-9	47-4	21-9	21-2	3-1	46-4	54-3	11-7	5-3	
62—Fernie	7-8	7-3	38-7	48-7	21	20a	3-4	45	50	14-2	4-7	
63—Nelson	7	6-8	35	48	23	23-8a	3-6	51-3	60	13-3	5-7	
64—Trail	7-3	7-6	35	50	19-7	25a	3-4	45	50	11	6	
65—New Westminster	6-1	5-9	32	47-1	20	19-8a	2-9	43-8	52-5	11-3	5-6	
66—Vancouver	5-9	5-7	35-7	46-1	21-5	20-2a	2-9	42	58	10-2	5-4	
67—Victoria	6-7	6-3	33-9	46-1	22-8	20-4a	2-8	42-5	54	11	5-2	
68—Nanaimo	6	5-8	34-2	44-5	22-3	20a	3	45	50	10	5-3	
69—Prince Rupert	6-2	6	35	49	25	20a	2-9		60	12-5	4-5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Welsh coal, see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35-\$50, according to condition. \$10-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

\* Revised to May, 1931, as follows: May, 1931, to April, 1932, \$25-\$32.50; May, 1932, to April, 1933, \$22-\$27;



## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1934

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths, per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths, per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Matches, per box (400)		Six-roomed house with modern con- venience, \$, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month		
\$ 9-364	\$ 12-205	\$ 9-731	\$ 11-634	\$ 7-354	\$ 8-698	\$ 7-593	c-6	c-9	\$ 22-174	\$ 15-900		
8-505	10-000	6-667	7-583	5-500	6-500	6-000	30-5	9-9	21-167	14-250		
6-50-7-25	9-50	6-00	7-00				29-8	9-8	15-00-24-00	12-00-15-00	1	
6-50-6-75	9-00	5-00	6-00	4-00	5-00	5-00	30-6	10-1	15-00-25-00	10-00-12-00	2	
7-00-9-50	10-50						29-2	10	15-00-18-00	10-00	3	
8-00-10-50	11-00	9-00	9-75	7-00	8-00	7-00	31-2	9-8	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	4	
							31-7	9-7	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	5	
9-25							30-3	9-7	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00	6	
8-50-9-40	10-80	9-00	10-50	6-50	7-50	8-25c	28-6	10	20-00-26-00	10-00-16-00	7	
10-344	11-583	7-000	8-500	5-500	6-500	7-500	29-9	9-8	22-750	17-375		
9-75-11-75g	11-50g	6-00g	7-00g	5-00g	6-00g	7-00g	31-4g	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	8	
10-75-12-00	11-50-12-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	7-00-8-00c	29-8	9-9	18-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	9	
9-00-11-00	11-50						28-3	9-4	25-00	18-00	10	
9-25							30	10	18-00	15-00	11	
9-100	12-100	10-200	11-533	7-801	8-801	8-450	23-5	9-6	19-833	13-438		
10-00	11-00	12-00c	12-00c	10-67c	10-67c	6-75c	22-3	9-9	20-00-28-00		12	
8-00	11-00	9-00	12-00c	6-00	7-00c	8-00c	25-7	9-6	16-00-25-00	8-00-18-00	13	
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	25-3	9-1	20-00-26-00	18-00-22-00	14	
							21-3	9-7	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15	
	12-50	10-00c	11-335c	7-335c	9-335c	7-50c	20-7	10	16-00-22-00	11-00-15-00	16	
							20-7	9-5	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	17	
8-00	11-00	12-00	13-33	8-00	9-00	12-00	25-9	9-8	10-00-12-00	5-00-7-00	18	
10-25	12-163	10-547	12-545	8-617	10-351	9-271	24-4	9-3	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	19	
10-045	12-25-13-25	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-50	5-00	25-7	9-4	23-107	16-893	20	
8-00-9-00	14-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	10-00c	25	9-1	20-00-29-00	15-00-22-00	21	
7-50-8-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00	10-00c	24	9	18-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	22	
10-00-12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	5-00	24-5	9-2	18-00-23-00	15-00-18-00	23	
9-50	11-20	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	9-00	25	9-4	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	24	
10-50	13-00	8-50	10-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	22	9-3	17-00-26-00	10-00-17-00	25	
9-75	11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	12-00	24-7	9-6	19-00-24-00	12-00-19-00	26	
11-00	11-50g	g	g	g	g	g	24-8	9-3	22-00-32-00	18-00-22-00	27	
7-50g	11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	9-2	18-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	28	
7-50g	11-50	13-00	15-00	9-00	11-00	11-00	23-2g	9-7	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00	29	
9-00	12-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	25	9-7	21-00-30-00	13-00-20-00	30	
11-75	12-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00c	25-4	9-2	20-00-27-00	13-00-20-00	31	
10-00	12-50	13-00	15-00	11-00	13-00	10-00	25	9-2	20-00-25-00	16-00-20-00	32	
9-50-11-50	12-00	11-00	12-00	9-00	10-00	10-00	24-6	9-4	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	33	
8-00-11-50	12-50	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00	13-00	25	9-2	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	34	
9-00-11-00	12-50						24	8-9	20-00-26-00	14-00-20-00	35	
10-00	11-50-13-00	13-00	15-00	12-00	14-00	14-00	23-5	9-8	19-00-27-00	14-00-19-00	37	
10-00	11-25-12-50		12-00c		10-50c	12-00c	24-6	9-6	22-00-30-00	16-00-22-00	38	
10-00-11-50	10-50	14-00-18-00c			12-00c	12-00c	25	9-6	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	39	
9-00	10-00-10-50	16-00-18-00			12-00-14-00	12-00-16-00	23-7	8-5	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00	40	
8-00	12-75						24-2	9-3	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	41	
9-00	14-50						25	9-6	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00	42	
12-75	12-50						30	9-2	18-00-24-00	13-00-20-00	43	
9-00-13-50	12-50		13-50c		9-00c	9-00c	29-4	9-8	23-00-33-00	20-00-23-00	44	
			10-50	8-25-10-50c	9-00	9-00	32	9-3	20-00	14-00	45	
14-50	16-00	9-00	10-50	8-00	9-00	9-00	35	9-5	p	p	46	
7-50-11-00	9-50	5-50	8-00	4-50	6-00	6-00c	26-2	10-8	15-00-22-00	10-00-15-00	47	
10-50-12-50	12-00	6-75	8-00c	6-25	7-50c		27-1	10	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	48	
9-50-12-50	12-00	7-00	8-00	6-50	7-50		27-9	9-8	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	50	
10-150	14-625	6-938	6-938	6-938	7-688	6-500	27-1	10-1	23-750	16-250		
9-60-12-00	14-00-15-50			5-25-8-75	6-00-9-50	6-50	26-5	10-1	22-00-30-00	13-00-22-00	51	
8-50-10-50	12-50-16-50			5-75-8-00	6-25-9-00	6-50	27-6	10	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	52	
8-406	16-375			5-250	7-781	9-500	28-6	10-9	23-500	16-750		
18-50-12-25h	14-50f				7-00-8-00		25	10-4	20-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	53	
8-00-9-00h	19-00			3-50-4-50	5-00-6-00		29-6	12-3	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	54	
6-75-8-50h	17-50			6-25-6-75	6-75-9-50	7-00	29-7	10-6	18-00-25-00	12-00-18-00	55	
5-25-9-00h	14-50				8-00-12-00i	12-00i	30	10-2	20-00-25-00*	13-00-18-00	56	
5-406	10-000			5-500	6-000	4-000	30-5	10-3	22-000	15-375		
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	33-3g	9-7	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00	57	
6-00h	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	r	r	r	58	
2-75-4-25h	g	g	g	5-00g	6-00g	4-00g	30-8g	11-2	18-00-28-00	15-00-20-00	59	
7-00-7-50h	10-00g	g	g	6-00g	6-00g	4-00g	28-3g	10-2	17-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	60	
4-00-5-75h							30	10-2	17-00-25-00	9-00-15-00	61	
9-850	11-100			6-313	6-679	4-887	34-4	11-3	20-938	15-500		
							38-7	12-2	16-00	14-00	62	
9-00-10-00	11-50			6-00-7-50	7-00-8-00	5-50	38-3	12-5	20-00-26-00	15-00-20-00	63	
8-50-9-50	13-50			6-00	7-00	6-50c	12	20-00-26-00	16-00-20-00	64		
9-50-10-50	10-75				5-00	3-50	30-6	10-7	15-00-20-00	10-00-15-00	65	
9-50-10-50	10-75				6-50	4-25	32-7	10-5	15-00-22-00	13-00-17-00	66	
8-75-10-75	9-00			4-50-5-50	6-20-7-30c	4-77c	31-5	11-4	17-00-22-00	12-00-15-00	67	
7-00-8-20s					4-50		33-8	9	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	68	
12-00-13-50				5-00-10-00	7-00-12-00	4-80c	35	12	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	69	

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including train and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district \$5-\$10 per month; others, five and six rooms.

May, 1933, to Oct., 1934, \$20-\$25.

# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1931	Nov. 1932	Nov. 1933	Oct. 1934	Nov. 1934
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.0	110.0	97.3	97.7	94.9	95.7	79.5	70.7	64.7	68.9	71.4	71.2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	96.3	87.3	93.5	62.6	58.1	51.8	61.0	66.5	66.5
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	97.9	110.3	108.4	93.4	67.4	57.9	63.5	67.5	66.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	96.5	92.2	89.8	77.5	71.7	68.6	70.9	72.5	72.4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.8	98.6	93.1	85.8	76.3	64.4	64.4	65.2	64.9
V. Iron and Its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	99.3	92.8	93.4	89.3	87.0	86.0	86.1	86.7	86.7
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	97.0	94.1	96.7	73.5	63.8	58.2	66.2	62.2	63.1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	99.4	92.8	92.8	89.4	86.5	85.5	85.1	86.2	86.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	99.5	94.3	95.1	90.9	85.5	83.5	81.0	80.7	80.5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	97.5	95.1	94.3	84.5	73.9	70.3	73.0	73.8	73.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	97.5	99.1	100.3	83.9	66.2	60.0	67.1	69.1	68.2
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.5	92.4	90.3	84.9	79.0	77.1	77.0	76.9	76.7
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.2	93.4	95.1	73.4	68.1	59.7	64.3	67.9	68.1
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	100.8	92.8	94.5	90.9	89.2	86.0	85.4	89.5	89.5
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	96.8	93.5	95.2	71.4	65.7	56.8	62.0	65.5	65.7
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	97.9	98.3	98.2	85.7	79.2	76.6	80.7	82.5	81.9
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	96.5	92.4	94.5	68.2	62.7	52.4	58.8	62.6	62.9
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	121.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	95.9	86.5	91.1	63.5	58.7	52.8	60.8	64.9	64.8
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	97.7	107.5	105.2	90.6	67.7	58.9	64.6	68.9	68.0
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.9	161.6	102.8	86.7	98.0	96.1	101.5	66.3	56.4	44.1	54.6	60.9	61.2
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	103.4	109.6	109.7	92.0	73.9	62.7	69.5	74.6	72.0
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	98.8	98.6	92.9	85.5	76.3	64.6	64.6	65.3	64.9
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	98.8	91.7	92.1	85.7	82.0	80.9	81.7	81.9	82.0
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	97.4	94.4	97.2	70.4	61.4	52.2	59.3	64.4	64.3
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	97.4	94.2	93.5	82.8	72.7	68.3	71.7	73.0	72.6

\*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, and commencing in January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 1152)

but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amounts due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which statistics were available when first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle,

anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

## Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and



electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

**CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA**  
FROM 1913 TO 1934\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Jan. 1933....	95	145	141	112	161	124
Feb. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
April 1933....	93	144	141	107	160	122
May 1933....	93	143	132	107	160	121
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
July 1933....	95	140	131	107	160	120
Aug. 1933....	101	140	131	107	156	122
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Oct. 1933....	99	142	131	113	157	122
Nov. 1933....	99	142	129	113	157	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934....	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934....	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934....	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934....	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934....	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934....	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934....	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934....	103	143	129	117	154	124

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again lower in most localities, sirloin steak being down from an average of 21.2 cents per pound in October to 20.3

cents in November, round steak from 17 cents per pound to 16.3 cents and shoulder roast from 11.1 cents per pound to 10.7 cents. Fresh pork was also slightly lower in the average at 20 cents per pound in November as compared with 20.5 cents in October. The price of breakfast bacon was down in most localities, the Dominion average being 34.5 cents per pound as compared with 36.2 cents the previous month.

Egg prices were substantially higher in practically all localities, fresh being up from an average of 32.6 cents per dozen in October to 40.4 cents in November and cooking from 27.3 cents per dozen to 31.7 cents. Prices in the prairie provinces were considerably lower than in other parts of the Dominion. Milk was fractionally higher at an average of 10.2 cents per quart, increases being reported from Truro, Fredericton, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Montreal, Oshawa, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Prince Rupert. Butter prices were fractionally lower, dairy averaging 21.6 cents per pound and creamery 24.4 cents.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 5.9 cents per pound. Beans were up from an average price of 4.7 cents per pound in October to 4.9 cents in November, while onions declined from an average of 3.5 cents per pound to 3.2 cents. Potatoes were again lower in most localities, decreases being more pronounced in the eastern provinces. The average price in November was 76 cents per ninety pounds as compared with 88 cents in October. Evaporated apples were down in the average from 15.4 cents per pound in October to 15.3 cents in November. Prunes also were fractionally lower at an average of 12.8 cents per pound. Both granulated and yellow sugar were slightly lower, the former at an average of 6.5 cents per pound and the latter at 6.3 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was seasonally higher at \$15.13 per ton as compared with \$15.09 in October. Slight increases in rent were reported from several localities.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, domestic sizes: Halifax, \$16; Windsor, Nova Scotia, \$16.50; Moncton, \$16; Saint John, \$13-\$14; Quebec, \$14.50; Three Rivers, \$15; Sherbrooke, \$16.25; St. Hyacinthe, \$15.50; Montreal, \$15.50; Ottawa, \$16.75; Kingston, \$16; Belleville, \$16.50; Peterborough, \$16.50; Oshawa, \$14.75; Toronto, \$15; St. Catharines, \$15.50; Hamilton, \$15; Brantford, \$16.75; Galt, \$16.50; Windsor, \$14; Sudbury, \$17.50; Cobalt, \$19; Timmins, \$19; Port Arthur, \$16; Fort William, \$16; Winnipeg, \$19.50.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices during the month moved within narrow limits. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort. William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 79.6 cents per bushel in November as compared with 78.2 cents in October. Western oats averaged 44.2 cents per bushel in November and 41.5 cents in October, and barley 51.9 cents per bushel in November as compared with 51.6 cents in October. Prices of flour and other milled products were unchanged. Granulated sugar at Montreal was also unchanged at \$4.90 per hundred pounds. Ceylon rubber at New York was 1 cent per pound lower at 12.7 cents per pound. In livestock choice steers at Toronto declined from \$5.04 per hundred pounds to \$4.78, while at Winnipeg the price was slightly higher being up from \$3.30 per hundred pounds to \$3.45. Veal calves at Toronto were 10 cents per hundred pounds lower at \$6.62. Bacon hogs at Montreal also declined, the average being \$7.84 per hundred pounds in November as compared with \$8.19 in October. At

Toronto the average price was \$7.89 per hundred pounds in November and \$8 in October. Lambs at Montreal advanced from \$6.06 per hundred pounds to \$6.58 and at Winnipeg the price was up from \$5.05 per hundred pounds to \$5.58. The price of fresh eggs at Toronto advanced from 39.4 cents per dozen to 41.4 cents. Stocks in cold storage at the beginning of the month were approximately 25 per cent less than at the beginning of October but about 16 per cent higher than at the beginning of November, 1933. Creamery butter at Montreal rose from 21.4 cents per pound to 22.2 cents and at Toronto from 22 cents per pound to 22.7 cents. Cold storage holdings were reported to be more than 30 per cent higher at the beginning of November than on the corresponding date in 1933. Raw silk at New York was 7 cents per pound higher at \$1.51. Raw wool was also higher averaging 15 cents per pound in November as compared with 14 cents in October. In lumber, common fir declined from \$18 per thousand board feet to \$17 and spruce scantling from \$15 per thousand board feet to \$14.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to significant changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 62.7 for October, a fall of 1 per cent for the month. The decline was confined chiefly to the food groups, of which cereals declined 4.1 per cent, meat and fish 2.5 per cent. Non-foods were 0.3 per cent lower than in September.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 81.1 at the end of October, a decrease of 1.2 per cent for the month. Food-stuffs declined 2.2 per cent and industrial materials 0.6 per cent during the month.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July 1914=100, was 144 for November, an advance of one point for the month, due to higher food prices, chiefly eggs. Other groups were unchanged.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base 1914=100 (gold index) was 72 for October, a decline of one point for the month. The decline was due to lower prices in all food groups. Industrial materials on the average were fractionally higher than the September level.

### Germany

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 122.0 for October, an advance of 0.3 per cent for the month. Small increases were recorded in all groups except rent which was unchanged.

### Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, of wholesale prices in Melbourne, on the base 1911=1000, was 1463 for June, which is the highest number reached since last September.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=



100, was 76.5 for October, a decline of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent from the September level. Lower index numbers were recorded in eight of the ten main groups, the greatest fall occurring in farm products which amounted to 4 per cent, but farm products are still 27 per cent above the level of a year ago and more than 50 per cent higher than in October, 1932. The only group to advance was the chemicals and drugs group, while fuel and lighting materials were unchanged.

*Bradstreet's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96

commodities of common consumption, was \$9.2791 at November 1, a fall of 1.9 per cent for the month.

*Dun's* index number (continued by Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated) which is based on the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities was \$168.005 at November 1, a loss of 1.19 per cent for the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1913=100, was 80.9 for October, a decrease of 0.1 per cent for the month, due to slightly lower prices for food and clothing.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Validity of Early Closing By-law in Toronto

**I**N 1933 the Association of Shoe Repair Men petitioned the Toronto City Council to pass a by-law restricting the hours within which boot and shoe repair shops could remain open. The application was made in May, but the by-law was not passed until December. The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (Statutes of Ontario, 1932, chapter 35, section 85 (5) provides as follows:—

“If an application is presented to the council of a city, town or village praying for the passing of a by-law requiring the closing of any class of shops situate within the municipality and the council is satisfied that such application is signed by not less than three-quarters in number of the occupiers of shops within the municipality belonging to the class to which such application relates, the council shall, within one month after the presentation of such application, pass a by-law giving effect thereto and requiring all shops within the municipality belonging to the class specified in the application to be closed and remain closed on one particular day of the week during such time or hours between twelve-thirty o'clock noon and five of the clock of the forenoon of the next following day and during such periods of the year as are named in the application.”

The applicant in the case, who carried on a shoe repair business in Toronto, made a motion for an order quashing the by-law, basing his attack on the by-law on three grounds: (1) that a boot and shoe repair shop is a “factory” and not a “shop” as defined by the Act; (2) that the application presented to the municipal council was not signed by three-quarters in number of the occupiers of shoe repair shops within the municipality; and (3) that it was not passed by the municipal council within one month from the presentation of the application.

Mr. Justice Kelly, in the Ontario Supreme Court, granted the application and quashed the by-law.

In regard to the plaintiffs last contention, that the Council had not passed the by-law within one month of the presentation of the application, his Lordship held the provision in subsection (5) to be directory only, and that failure to pass a by-law within one month did not affect the validity of a by-law subsequently passed.

“But there are other objections of a more serious character,” Mr. Justice Kelly continued, “such as the question whether a boot and shoe repair shop is a ‘factory’ and not a ‘shop’ as defined by 1932 (Ont.), c. 35, and whether the procedure adopted in making the application and the sufficiency of the signatures to the application were as required by the Act. I deal with one only, however, which, it seems to me is fatal to the by-law. Section 85 (8) of the Act declares that ‘the council (municipal) may by by-law make regulations as to the form of the application and as to the evidence to be produced respecting the proportion of persons signing the same and as to the classification of shops for the purposes of this section, and it shall not be compulsory upon the council to pass such by-law unless and until all such regulations have been duly observed.’

“On June 5, 1919, the municipal council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto did pass such a by-law (No. 8140), which is now submitted and relied upon by the respondent as part of its material, making regulations as to the form of the application for the passing of such by-laws as that now in question, and the evidence to be produced respecting the proportion of persons signing the application, etc. These regulations also provide that as soon as possible after the expiration of the period of one week allowed for publication of notice of the application for the by-law, the clerk of the municipal

council shall present to the council the application together with a declaration verifying the same and also the list giving the names and addresses of the occupiers of shops in the municipality belonging to the class or classes of shops to which the application relates, and any objections which may have been filed as referred to in the by-law. It also provides that the clerk shall count and report to the council (1) the number of names appearing on the list; (2) the number of names appearing on the application which also appear on the list; (3) the number of names on the application which do not appear on the list; (4) the number of names on the list which have been objected to, and (5) the number of names on the application which have been objected to."

The evidence showed that, having made these regulations as to the form of application and as to the evidence to be produced regarding the number of persons signing the application, the municipal council itself failed to comply with the terms of these regulations, or left the matter of compliance open to doubt. The by-law was therefore quashed.

*Re Greig and Toronto* (Ontario) 1934 *Dominion Law Reports*, volume 4, page 248.

### **Employer Liable for Neglect to Provide Protective Appliances**

The Supreme Court of Canada recently affirmed the judgment of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal in the case of *Hill versus Baade*, which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1934, page 87. The circumstances of the case were there outlined. The plaintiff was an employee who had been hired to get ready to operate farm machinery, and he received bodily injuries from a tractor, the guard which was part of the standard equipment having been removed from the universal joint. The defendant claimed that the plaintiff was fully aware of the risk involved and that he had voluntarily assumed the risk. The trial jury found on the contrary, that the employee had not been guilty of contributory negligence.

As the respondent (i.e. the plaintiff) was operating the machine on the day of the accident, part of the binder canvas which moved the grain along became clogged, and the respondent stopped the tractor but left the shaft in gear, and alighted to straighten out the canvas. He said it was easier to adjust the canvas with the power on. As he was in the act of stepping back to the platform, one leg of his overalls caught in one of the universal joints for which there was no guard. The plaintiff lost his balance and fell

back, and in his efforts to extricate himself, his arm became involved in that universal joint and was taken off.

The appellant (defendant) contended that the respondent (plaintiff) had failed to make out a case of actionable negligence as there was no breach of duty on the part of the appellant towards the respondent; that this was a case of a farmer engaging the respondent, a man of 20 years' experience in the operation of farm and other machinery, to get ready for operation and to operate during harvest the defendant's power machinery and that the appellant naturally and without any duty towards the respondent left it to the experienced respondent to tell him what repairs were required for the successful operation of the machinery, and that he told the respondent to ask for any repairs he wanted. Therefore, the appellant urged, it was not a case of a master turning over to a servant a defective machine with instructions to operate it, but it was a case of a servant having been engaged to assemble machinery and get it ready for operation and to see to it that everything necessary for its successful operation should be put on. The appellant urged that he fulfilled his duty towards the respondent when he provided a guard available to the respondent if he asked for it, and that therefore the respondent was the author of his own injuries. In support of his contentions, the appellant submitted a number of authorities.

Mr. Justice Hughes, in the Supreme Court of Canada, in the course of his judgment, said: "The evidence of the respondent, which the jury was entitled to accept, was that he was hired to operate a harvesting outfit and threshing outfit and repair binders. The wages were to be \$1 per day until the cutting started, then harvest wages and \$5 per day to run the thresher. The appellant admitted that the wages were \$1 per day till harvest started, then harvest wages and \$5 per day for threshing. He admitted also that he paid all the experienced men he had on the binders harvest wages of \$2.50 per day. The respondent said that the appellant did not ask him if he was thoroughly familiar with all kinds of farm machinery. He asked if the respondent understood a tractor and separator and could repair binders, and if he could run a tractor and a binder. The jury, on this evidence, was entitled to consider that the respondent was not hired or treated or looked upon by the appellant in any way materially different from the other experienced men. . . .

"In the case at bar, it must be held that there was evidence of actionable negligence



on the part of the appellant in permitting the operation of the tractor without the main guard. Likewise there was evidence on which the jury could find that the respondent was not guilty of contributory negligence. There was no step on the machinery to assist the operator in mounting and alighting without getting his foot and clothing in the proximity of the dangerous universal joint. He had, when mounting, to rest one foot near the universal joint, catch a lever with his hand and hoist himself up. . . . In order then to disturb the findings of the jury that there was negligence in the appellant and no contributory negligence a very heavy burden is cast on the appellant.

"It is by no means possible for us to say that the verdict of the jury in this case was 'absolutely unreasonable' or that reasonable men might not find as this jury has found.

"There remains for consideration the grounds of objection to the Judge's charge. The learned trial Judge appears to have placed the facts fully and fairly before the jury, and we agree with Mackenzie, J.A., in the Court of Appeal that there was no substantial error in that respect.

"The result is that the appeal will be dismissed with costs."

*Baade versus Hill* (Supreme Court of Canada), 1934, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 4, page 385.

### Question of Compensation of Dependant of Deceased Workman

Edward T. Beaudois, a railway conductor in Saskatchewan, was killed by accident in the course of his employment. His brother, Frank J. Beaudois, claimed compensation as a dependant. District Court Judge DeRoche having awarded the claimant \$1,500 as compensation the railway appealed, and in a cross appeal the claimant sought to have the award of compensation increased to \$2,500, the maximum allowed by the Act. The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal dismissed both appeals with costs.

Mr. Justice Turgeon, in his judgment, said the questions to be decided were (1) Was F. J. Beaudois a dependant of the deceased within the meaning of the Act? (2) if so, to what amount of compensation is he entitled? and (3) should his right to compensation be affected by the fact that he received certain insurance moneys through his brother's death?

F. J. Beaudois, the brother of the deceased, was a barber by trade. At the time of his brother's death and for some years previously, Frank and his family were living in

an impoverished condition. He said that, had it not been for the help he received from Edward, he would have been obliged to apply for relief to the city of Winnipeg. Edward knew of Frank's necessitous condition, gave his friends to understand that he intended to assist him, and sent him remittances at irregular intervals during the years 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, averaging about \$100 a year.

"From these facts," his Lordship said, "I think it must be inferred that Frank J. Beaudois was in part dependent upon his deceased brother's earnings within the meaning of the Act and that he is entitled to compensation. The learned District Court Judge awarded as compensation the sum of \$1,500. The defendants contend this allowance is unreasonably high and that it should be reduced. The plaintiff's counsel says that it is too low. He cross-appeals, and asks to have the compensation fixed at \$2,500, which is the maximum allowed by the statute for any case of dependency, whether whole or partial.

"Dealing first with the defendants' contention, I do not think we can entertain it. It having been ascertained that Frank J. Beaudois is a dependant, the question of his compensation is a question of fact for the Judge, and if there is evidence to support his finding the Court cannot interfere with it. . . . I doubt whether I should have allowed \$1,500 if I had to fix the compensation in the first instance; I probably would have awarded a smaller amount; but this is not a sufficient reason for interfering with the discretion which the learned trial Judge has exercised.

"The defendants next submit that in awarding compensation the learned District Court Judge should have taken into consideration the fact that Frank J. Beaudois received certain moneys upon certain insurance policies on his brother's life in which he had been made the beneficiary, and that he had therefore benefited by his death. A complete answer to this contention is to be found in sec. 16 of the Act, which says:—

"The amount of compensation recoverable under this Act shall not be subject to any deduction or abatement by reason or on account or in respect of any matter or thing whatsoever save in respect of any sums of money which have been paid by the employer to the workman on account of the injury received by the workman, which sum or sums shall be deducted from the amount of the said compensation."

The respondent's cross-appeal was also dismissed with costs.

*Wolfe versus Canadian National Railways* (Saskatchewan), 1934, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 497.

### Master Liable for Damage Caused by Employee to Third Party

Two companies occupied premises in Winnipeg in the same building, one being directly above the other. On a Saturday afternoon in September, 1933, two employees of the company on the upper floor were engaged in unpacking goods, the other workers in the building being absent, and when they had finished work they left a watertap open, with the result that the premises of the company on the lower floor were flooded with water, causing damages to the extent of \$1,000. In an action for damages brought by the latter company, Mr. Justice Adamson in the Court of King's Bench gave judgment for the plaintiffs, holding that the defendants were liable for the negligence of their servants. On appeal this judgment was affirmed by the Manitoba Court of Appeal.

For the defense it was contended that the master was not responsible when injury is caused by a servant who is acting outside the scope of his employment. Mr. Justice Dennistoun pointed out that the closets, the basin and the hot water tank had been installed for the use of the office staff; when the employees soiled their hands while at work, they were invited and expected to wash them, and were within the scope of their employment in doing so. The appeal, therefore, was dismissed with costs.

*Bishop Printing Co. versus Ontario Beauty Supply Co. (Manitoba), 1934, Dominion Law Reports, vol. 3, page 510.*

### Employer Failing to Report Accident Loses Right to Insurance

A construction company took suit in the Superior Court at Montreal against an insurance company to recover \$2,814 which the Superior Court of the district of Quebec ordered paid as damages for the death of Joseph Therrien, one of its employees. During the construction work in November, 1927, Therrien plunged into the St. Charles River and was apparently unhurt, but subsequently, he contracted pneumonia and died in April of the following year. Because no notice of the accident was given the insurance firm until after his death, the insurance company refused to admit liability under its insurance policy, and this refusal was maintained by the court.

In its action against the insurers to recover, the construction company explained that it was insured against liability for all accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act under a policy whereby the insurance company

undertook to indemnify it against such loss, and the insurance company further bound itself to defend any suits arising out of such injuries. When Therrien seemed apparently unhurt because of his plunge into the river, no accident was reported to the office of his company. On his death, his widow presented a petition to sue the construction company under the provisions of The Workmen's Compensation Act. Prior to the petition, it was complained, no notice of claim had ever been received by the construction company and it was not aware of the existence of the alleged accident.

The insurance company, in refusing to reimburse the construction company, contended that the delay in notification rendered the policy void and relieved it of responsibility under its terms.

Mr. Justice Demers agreed with this view, and pointed out that the period required for notice constituted a material and substantial part of the insurance contract. It was proved that the construction firm's foreman knew of Therrien's disability, but had kept him on the payroll. Notification of claim some five months after the mishap happened would lose recourse under the insurance policy. The action seeking the reimbursement of the construction company was therefore dismissed with costs.

*Northern Construction Company Limited versus Queensland Insurance Company, Limited (Quebec).*

A mandatory order issued by the New York Department of Labour on August 1, 1934, governing women and minors in laundry occupations (Minimum Fair Wage Standards No. 1) provides that the basic rate for a full work week of 40 hours shall be 31 cents per hour or \$12.40 per week in New York City area, and 27½ cents per hour or \$11 per week outside New York area. In regard to payment for under-time, for a week of less than 40 hours, it is provided that a bonus of 10 per cent shall be added to the basic rate per hour, until the wage paid for the week's work is equal to the wage paid for a basic 40-hour week, i.e. \$12.40 in New York City, and \$11 outside New York City. In regard to over-time, for the first five hours beyond the basic 40 hours the basic rate shall be paid; time and a half rates shall be paid for each hour after the 45th hour.



## DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LABOUR DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC., IN CANADA

### Dominion of Canada

#### *Department of Labour:*

*Confederation Building, Ottawa, Ont.*  
 Minister, Hon. W. A. Gordon, K.C., M.P.  
 Deputy Minister, W. M. Dickson.  
 Assistant Deputy Minister, Gerald H. Brown.  
 Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, W. M. Dickson.  
 Chief Conciliation Officer, M. S. Campbell.  
 Director of Employment Service of Canada, R. A. Rigg.  
 Superintendent, Dominion Government Annuities, E. G. Blackadar.  
 Registrar, Combines Investigation Act, F. A. McGregor.  
 Associate Editor of the LABOUR GAZETTE, J. H. Magee.  
 Chief of Statistical Branch, C. W. Bolton.  
 Library and Research Branch, Miss M. Macintosh.  
 Old Age Pensions.  
 Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, Harry Hereford.

### Alberta

#### *Bureau of Labour:*

*Edmonton, Alta.*  
 Commissioner of Labour, W. Smitten.  
 Chief Boiler Inspector, F. W. Hobson.  
 Chief Factory Inspector, H. M. Bishop.  
 Chief Theatre Inspector, G. P. Barber.  
 Chief Mine Inspector, A. A. Millar.  
 Director of Employment Service, Wm. Carnill.

#### *Minimum Wage Board:*

A. A. Carpenter, Chairman.  
 W. Smitten, Commissioner of Labour, Secretary.

#### *Workmen's Compensation Board:*

Alex. Ross, Chairman.  
 Walter F. McNeill, Commissioner.  
 James A. Kinney, Commissioner.  
 Frederick D. Noble, Secretary.  
 Address of Board: Administration Building, Edmonton.

#### *Mothers' Allowances:*

K. C. McLeod, Superintendent of Child Welfare.

#### *Old Age Pensions:*

Administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board.  
 A. Blackie, Superintendent.

#### *Unemployment Relief:*

Hon. H. W. Allen, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Edmonton.

### British Columbia

#### *Department of Labour:*

*Victoria, B.C.*  
 Minister, Honourable George S. Pearson.  
 Deputy Minister, Adam Bell.  
 Chief Factories Inspector, H. Douglas, Vancouver.  
 General Superintendent of Employment Service, J. H. McVety, Vancouver.

#### *Board of Industrial Relations:*

Adam Bell, Chairman.  
 Mrs. Rex Eaton.  
 Dr. W. A. Carrothers.

James Thompson.

C. J. McDowell.

Miss Mable A. Cameron, Secretary.

#### *Workmen's Compensation Board:*

E. S. H. Winn, K.C., Chairman.  
 Parker Williams.  
 J. H. Pillsbury.  
 F. P. Archibald, Secretary  
 Address of Board: 411 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver.

#### *Mothers' Allowances:*

Wm. Manson, Superintendent of Welfare and Mothers' Pensions.

#### *Old Age Pensions Department:*

Administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board.  
 H. L. Greenwood, Secretary.

#### *Unemployment Relief:*

E. W. Griffith, Administrator, Unemployment Relief Branch, Department of Labour, Victoria.

### Manitoba

#### *Bureau of Labour:*

*Winnipeg, Man.*  
 Minister of Public Works and Labour, Hon. W. R. Clubb.  
 Secretary of the Bureau, Edward McGrath.  
 Chief Inspector, R. A. Stewart.  
 Deputy Minister of Labour, A. MacNamara.

#### *Fair Wages Board:*

A. MacNamara (Deputy Minister of Labour and Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works), Chairman.  
 E. Claydon, Sr.  
 C. J. Harding.  
 Thos. J. Williams.  
 F. Fraser

#### *Workmen's Compensation Board:*

C. K. Newcombe, Commissioner.  
 George E. Carpenter, Director.  
 J. L. McBride, Director.  
 Nicholas Fletcher, Secretary.  
 P. V. E. Jones, Assistant Secretary.  
 Address of Board: Winnipeg.

#### *Elevator and Hoist Board:*

E. McGrath, Chairman.  
 A. Steventon.  
 T. A. Harp.  
 W. J. Easterbrook.  
 S. E. Howarth.

#### *Cinema Projectors' Board:*

E. McGrath, Chairman.  
 George Graham.  
 V. Armand.

#### *Board of Examiners for Engineers:*

T. M. Power, Chairman.  
 Arthur Haynes.  
 R. A. Stewart.

#### *Electricians' Board:*

C. J. Brown.  
 J. H. Schumacher.  
 F. Macintosh.

#### *Employment Service of Canada:*

J. Neish, General Superintendent.

#### *Mothers' Allowances:*

J. W. Jackson, M. D., Department of Health and Public Welfare, Child Welfare and Mothers' Allowances.

*Old Age Pensions:*

Administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

T. S. Hamilton, Superintendent.

*Unemployment Relief:*

A. MacNamara, Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works.

**New Brunswick***Department of Health:*

Fredericton, N.B.

Minister of Health and Labour, Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D.

*Employment Service Offices:*

In charge of Office of Minister of Health and Labour.

Factory Inspector, William Golding, Saint John, N.B.

*Workmen's Compensation Board:*

John A. Sinclair, Chairman.

Eugene R. Steeves, Vice-Chairman.

Alexander J. Doucet, Commissioner.

*Unemployment Relief:*

A. W. Barbour, Deputy Minister of Public Works.

**Nova Scotia***Department of Labour:*

Halifax, N.S.

Minister, Hon. M. Dwyer.

Deputy Minister, E. B. Paul.

*Employment Service Offices:*

In charge of Deputy Minister of Labour.

*Mothers' Allowance Board:*

E. H. Blois, Director and Administrator.

Donald MacLellan, K.C.

Hon. Robert Irwin.

Mrs. Ella M. Elliott.

Mrs. J. W. Allen.

*Old Age Pensions Board:*

E. H. Blois, Chairman and Director.

Hon. Robert Irwin.

Donald MacLellan, K.C.

Hiram Farquhar, Chief Inspector.

*Workmen's Compensation Board:*

F. L. Milner, K.C., Chairman.

F. W. Armstrong, Vice Chairman.

John J. Joy, Commissioner.

M. D. Morrison, M.D., Chief Medical Officer.

O. G. Donovan, Assistant Medical Officer.

Norman M. Morrison, Claims Officer.

John McKeagan, Assessment Officer.

*Minimum Wage Board:*

G. A. Redmond, Chairman, Halifax.

W. H. Ross, New Glasgow.

G. A. Smith, Halifax.

Miss Alice Hatfield, Yarmouth.

Mrs. F. G. Murphy, Sydney.

Miss Evelyn B. Spruin, Secretary, Halifax.

*Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities:*

Robert T. MacIlreth, Chairman, Halifax.

John S. Roper, K.C., Vice Chairman, Halifax.

Ira MacNab, Wallace.

*Department of Public Health:*

Minister, Hon. F. R. Davis, M.D., Halifax.

*Department of Public Works and Mines:*

Minister, Hon. M. Dwyer.

Deputy Minister, Norman McKenzie.

*Unemployment Relief:*

R. H. MacKay, Supervisor.

**Ontario***Department of Labour:*

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Minister, Hon. A. W. Roebuck.

Deputy Minister, J. F. Marsh.

Senior Investigator, Miss Marion Findlay.

Factory Inspection Branch, J. R. Prain, Acting Chief Inspector.

Boiler Inspection Branch, E. T. Urquhart, Acting Chief Inspector.

Board of Examiners, Operating Engineers, J. M. Brown, Chairman.

Apprenticeship Board, A. W. Crawford, Chief Inspector.

Inspector of Caisson Work, F. A. Swabrick.

*Employment Service:*

H. C. Hudson, General Superintendent of Ontario Offices.

*Minimum Wage Board:*

A. W. Crawford, Chairman.

D. W. Markham.

Miss Margaret Stephen.

Address of Board: Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

*Department of Public Welfare and Municipal Affairs:*

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Minister, The Honourable David A. Croll.

Deputy Minister, M. A. Sorsoleil.

*Mothers' Allowances Commission:*

Dr. David Jamieson, Chairman.

M. A. Sorsoleil.

H. Bently.

*Old Age Pensions:*

Dr. David Jamieson, chairman.

M. A. Sorsoleil.

C. Green.

*Workmen's Compensation Board:*

George Wilkie, K.C., Chairman.

Earl Hutchinson, Vice-Chairman.

George A. Kingston, Commissioner.

N. B. Wormith, Secretary.

T. Norman Dean, Statistician.

F. W. Graham, Claims Officer.

D. E. Bell, Medical Officer.

J. M. Bremner, Medical Officer.

J. F. Hazlewood, Medical Officer.

Address of Board: Metropolitan Building, Toronto.

*Unemployment Relief:*

J. A. Ellis, Secretary, 345 Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

**Prince Edward Island***Old Age Pensions:*

I. C. MacLaren, Superintendent, Box 400, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**Quebec***Department of Labour:*

Quebec, P.Q.

Minister, Hon. C. J. Arcand.

Deputy Minister, Gérard Tremblay.

Secretary, J. O'Connell-Maher.

Chief Inspector of Industrial and Commercial Establishments and Public Buildings, Alfred Robert, 97 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

General Superintendent of Provincial Employment Bureaux, Joseph Ainey, 92 St. James Street East, Montreal.



*Women's Minimum Wage Commission:*

Gustave Francq, Chairman, 89 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.  
 Alfred Crowe, Secretary, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec.

*Chief Examiner of Stationary Enginemen and Chief Inspector of Pressure Vessels, N. S. Walsh, 88 St. James Street East, Montreal.*

*Chief Examiner of Electricians, J. N. Mochon, 96 St. James Street East, Montreal.*

*Chief Examiner of Pipe-Mechanics, J. Gordon Heitshu, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec.*

*Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, Maxime Morin, K.C., Quebec.*

*Workmen's Compensation Commission:*

Robert Taschereau, K.C., President.  
 Simon Lapointe, Vice-President.  
 O. E. Sharp.  
 O. G. Molleur, Secretary.  
 Address of Commission: 73 Grande Allée, Quebec.

*Unemployment Relief:*

Ivan E. Vallée (Deputy Minister of Public Works), Director of Unemployment Relief.

**Saskatchewan***Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare:*

*Regina, Sask.*

Minister, Hon. R. J. M. Parker.  
 Commissioner, Thos. M. Molloy.  
 General Superintendent of Employment Service, G. E. Tomsett.

*Minimum Wage Board:*

R. J. Dickinson, Moose Jaw, Chairman.  
 Ralph Heseltine, Regina.  
 Miss F. V. Pearce, Regina.  
 Mrs. J. F. Cairns, Saskatoon.  
 Mrs. T. E. Campbell, Moose Jaw.  
 Thomas M. Molloy (Commissioner, Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare), Secretary.

*Workmen's Compensation Board:*

N. R. Craig, K.C., Chairman.  
 Robt. Banbury.  
 A. Higgins.  
 Thos. L. Elliott, Secretary.

*Mothers' Allowances:*

L. B. Ring, Commissioner of Mothers' Allowances and Child Protection.

*Old Age Pensions:*

Edward Oliver, Superintendent.

*Unemployment Relief:*

T. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare.

















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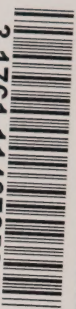
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